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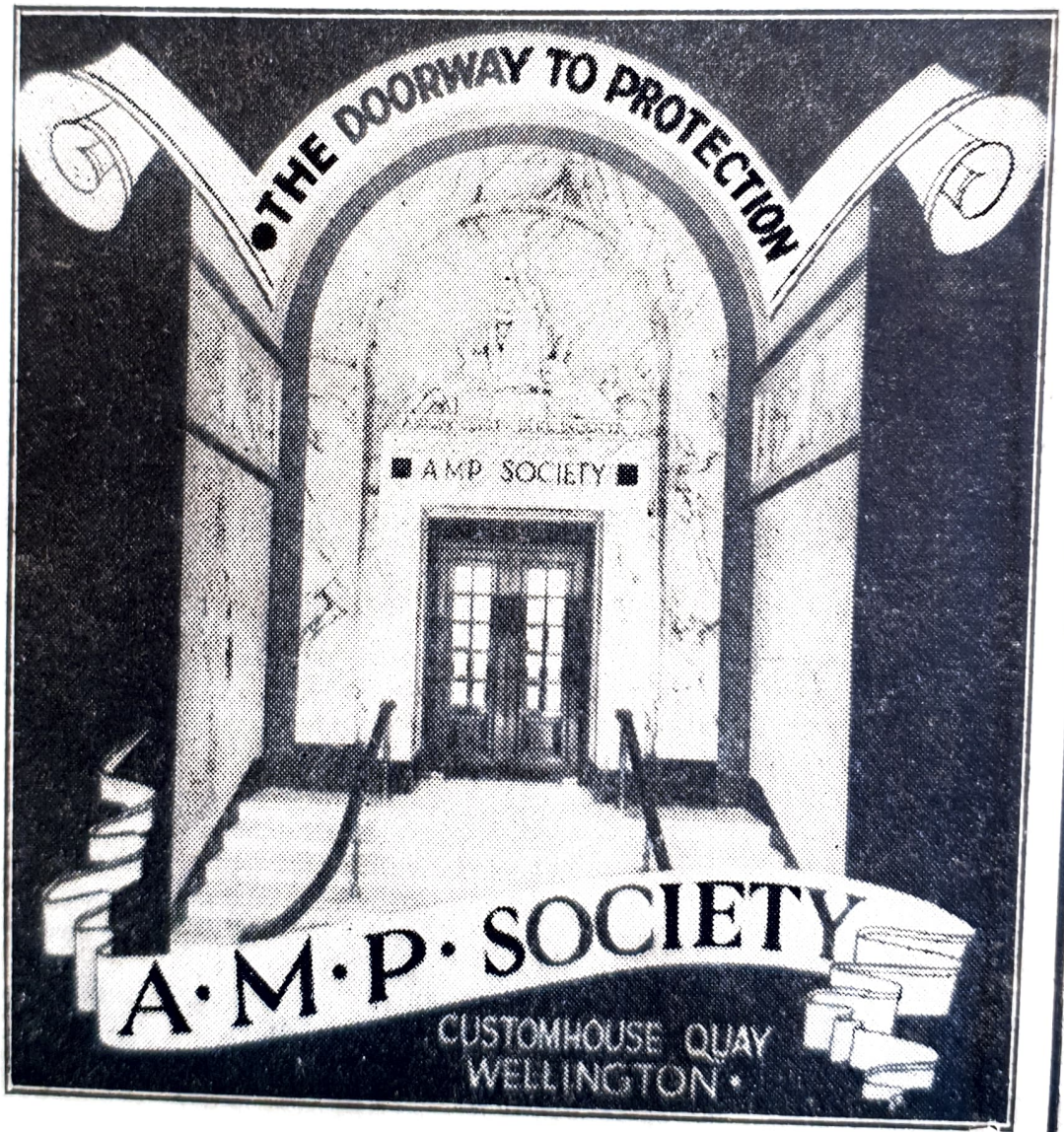

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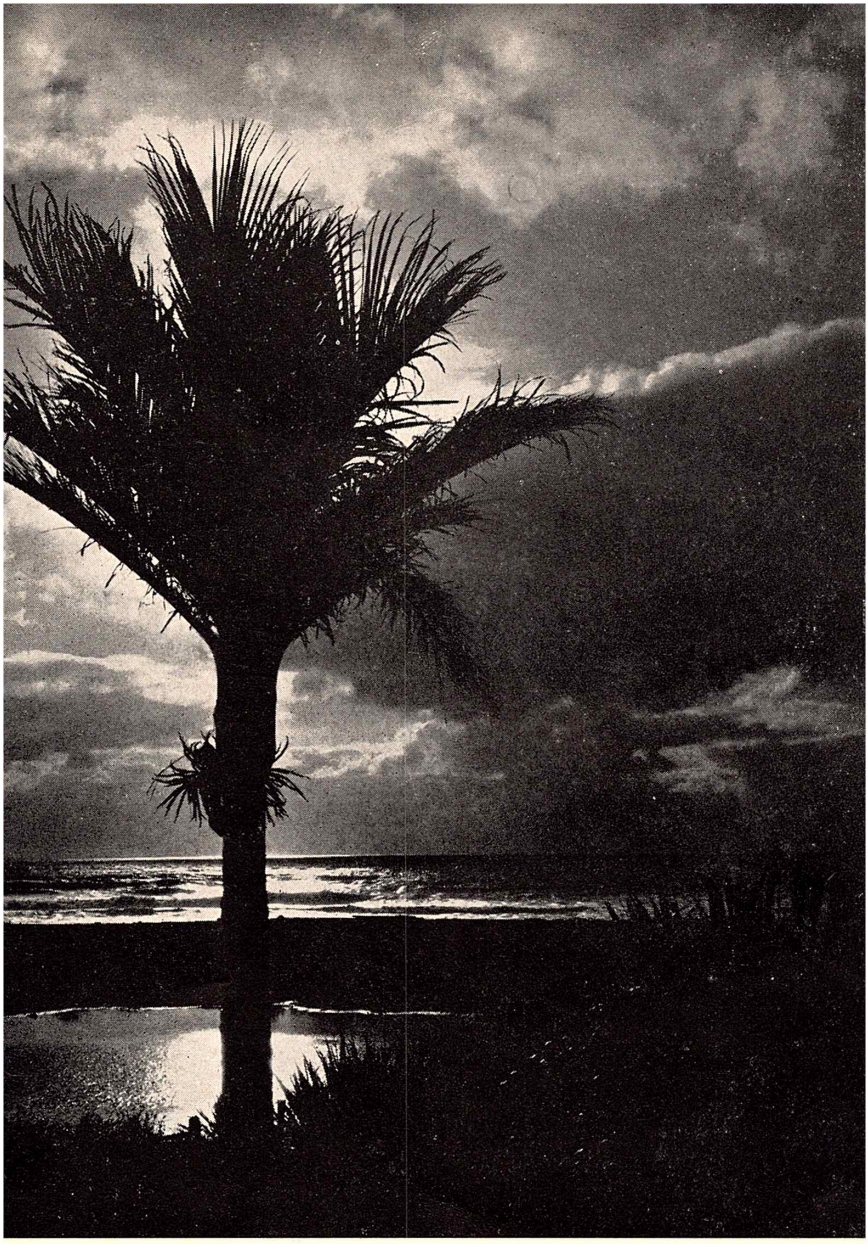

SUNSET. PUNAKAIKI. Govt. Publicity Photo.

WISE'S

New Zealand Index

9th EDITION

Prepared and Published by

H. WISE & CO. (N.Z.) LTD.

A.M.P. CHAMBERS

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1945

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PREFACE

NEW ZEALAND is full of history and romance, and this INDEX is full in the telling of it. Not in one continuous story is it told, but in a series of paragraphs put under the name of each place.

The work bristles with information. It tells of the old days of early settlement, of the events of Maori wars and of the days of peace, and the rising into being of each locality.

Interesting articles on Education and Flora of New Zealand, and the latest population of all cities, boroughs, and rural districts has been given where available.

Old residents have told what they know, and young ones have told of the present position.

Why was the Biblical name Tadmor given to one place and Lookers-on to another? Questions such as these the Index answers.

The Publishers acknowledge with thanks the many complimentary letters they have received regarding this Index. Thanks are also accorded to the Post and Telegraph Department and its Chief, also to the Census Department, for much information.

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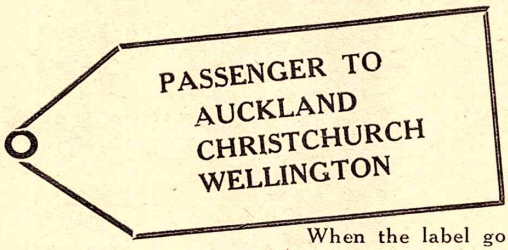

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Wise's New Zealand Index

A RECORD OF EVERY PLACE IN NEW ZEALAND

ABBOTSFORD, Otago. Green Island Borough; 5 miles south-west by rail from Dunedin. Named after Abbott, one of the early surveyors, because he was the first to ford the stream. Has extensive brick and roofing tile works.

ABNER'S HEAD. A hill near Sheffield, Canterbury; 1902ft.

ACACIA BAY, on Lake Taupo.

ACHERON. Tributary of Clarence River, Marlborough.

ACHRAY. Railway siding, 6 miles from Culverden.

ACLAND. A lake near Ashburton on Mt. Possession Station.

ACRUCIS MOUNT. A mountain in Southern Alps.

ADAIR, Canterbury. Five miles from Timaru by motor. Farming, sheep, and fruit-growing. First village settlement in Canterbury, if not in New Zealand, having been surveyed in 1882. Nearest doctor, Timaru. Levels County. Rural delivery from Timaru. Tel. 2 miles from Otipua.

ADAMS FLAT, Otago. Nine miles from Milton.

ADDERLEY HEAD. Signal Station, Lyttelton Harbour.

ADDINGTON, Canterbury. Suburb, 2 miles by rail or tram from Christchurch. Post Office, telephone, and money order office. Site of Railway Workshops. Show grounds. Trotting track. Sales of sheep and cattle weekly.

ADDISON'S, Nelson. Eight miles south by motor from Westport. Buller County.

ADELAIDE LAKE, west of Hollyford River, Otago.

ADELE ISLAND, near Motueka. Noted for building stone.

ADMIRALTY BAY, Nelson. Between D'Urville Island and the peninsula which forms the western entrance of Pelorus Sound. Named by Captain Cook.

ADVANCE MOUNT. Between Shotover and Arrow Rivers, Otago; 5740ft.

AFTON PEAK MOUNT. West side of Lake Wakatipu; near Mt. Nicholas; 5043ft.

AHAURA LAKE. Known also as Kidney Lake. Near Ahaura.

AHAURA, Westland. 22 miles north-east by rail from Greymouth. Sawmilling and gold mining are main supports of the township. Good hare shooting and trout fishing. Hotels. Post, telephone, and money order office. Name means "a cliff" being on a high site above river. Nearest doctor at Blackball, 8 miles. Ideal farming district. Lake Haupiri Springs in vicinity, easily accessible. Roads good. Population, 120 approximately.

AHAURA RIVER. Tributary of Grey River, Westland.

AHIARUHE, Wellington. Farming district, near Carterton.

AHIKIWI. A railway siding 14 miles north from Dargaville.

AHIMIA, Auckland. 50 miles east from Auckland. Steamer to Coromandel, thence motor. Farming district in Coromandel County. Good fishing and shooting. Post and telephone office. Doctor and telegraph office at Coromandel, 8 miles.

AHIPARA, Auckland. 234 miles north from Auckland, in Mangonui County. Rail to Otiria, thence motor 62 miles by good road. A fine dairying district on a beautiful bay of same name, at southern end of the famous Ninety Mile Beach, one of the greatest natural motor speed tracks in the world, on which cars can travel for over 70 miles on clean, hard, level sand at top speed. Good metalled road from Kaitaia. Ahipara is a pleasant seaside resort with perfect bathing conditions, good boarding house, and stores. Motor camp. Fishing and shooting (quail and pheasant). The shellfish "toheroa" is obtainable here. Post, telephone, and money order offices. Doctor at Kaitaia, 10 miles. Ahipara means "purifying by fire."

AHIPARA BAY. To the north-west of Auckland.

AHIROA. East coast Coromandel Peninsula, near Port Charles.

AHITITI, Taranaki. 42 miles east from New Plymouth by motor. Clifton County. Post office. Roads good for motoring, through beautiful bush scenery. Opossums and kiwis are to be seen here. Butter factory. Wild pigs and goats in vicinity. Nearest doctor at Waitara, 32 miles. Ahititi means "fire to cook mutton birds."

AHOROA, Taranaki. 25 miles east from Hawera.

AHUAHU. Maori name for Great Mercury Island.

AHUAHUA HARBOUR. A branch of Kawhia Harbour.

AHUITI. 37 miles from Wanganui. Telephone office.

AHURANGI. 46 miles from Wanganui. Telephone office.

AHURIRI BLUFF. At Napier Harbour, on which is signal staff.

AHURIRI FLAT, Otago. Farming district 10 miles from Balclutha.

AHUROA, Auckland. 57 miles north by rail from Auckland. Rodney County. Name means "a stationary object," from a high hill in Arapaua Valley, near here. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Warkworth, 14 miles. Roads fair.

AICKEN'S, Westland. 46 miles south-east by rail from Greymouth. Is situated about 8 miles from Otira Gorge, at the junction of the Otira and the Teremakau Rivers, and is surrounded by the snow-capped Southern Alps. Good shooting and trout fishing in abundance. Hotel accommodation. Post and telephone. Top of Kelly's Range (5000ft) well worth a visit, where a magnificent view of the Southern Alps, the lakes and forests of Westland, and the ocean is obtained. Nearest doctor at Greymouth. Named after pioneer settlers.

AIGUILLES POINT. So named from rocks in Hauraki Gulf, which jut up like colossal needles.

AIREDALE, Otago. Farming district five miles west from Oamaru.

AITCHISON'S. Railway siding 17 miles north-west from Oamaru.

AITUTAKI. One of Cook Islands. 150 miles north of Rarotonga. Radio station. Fruit growing and sea fishing. Post office. Doctor at Rarotonga visits the island periodically. Population over 2,000. Good roads. Air port. District nurse.

AKA AKA, Auckland. Farming district, 7 miles south-east from Waiuku. Manukau County. Cheese factory. Rural delivery from Waiuku.

AKAROA, Canterbury. A borough (population, 460) situated on the well-hidden and capacious harbour of the same name. A picturesque place much patronised as a summer resort and watering place. It is 52 miles south-east from Christchurch, and can be reached by rail to Little River, thence 19 miles by car. There is also a motor service to and from Christchurch twice daily. Akaroa is the centre of a dairying and fruit-growing district, and grass-seeding (cocksfoot) is extensively carried on. Has post, telegraph, and money order office, bank, and bi-weekly newspaper. Magistrate's Court sits alternate months. The roads are hilly. In 1840 an attempt was made to found a French colony, which attempt was forestalled by a few hours only by Captain Stanley, of H.M.S. Britomart, who hoisted the British Flag and took possession of the whole island on behalf of the Crown in the presence of Mr C. B. Robinson, the first magistrate. French emigrants landed here in 1850, among whom were six Germans, who, being unable to secure sections, formed a settlement at Takamatua, known until 1915 as German Bay. Akaroa lighthouse is on east head of harbour. Resident doctor. Akaroa means "long bay."

AKATARAWA, Wellington. 10 miles north-east by motor from Upper Hutt. Sawmilling and farming. Mails from Upper Hutt.

AKERAMA. Railway siding 23 miles north from Whangarei.

AKATERE, Auckland. Rail to Okaihau, thence 37 miles by road. Farming district.

AKATORE, Otago. Farming district six miles east from Milton.

AKITIO, Wellington. 174 miles north-east from Wellington. Rail to Dannevirke thence motor south-east 53 miles. Akitio County. Sheep farming. Good sea fishing. Nearest doctor, Pongaroa, 19 miles. Akitio is the name of a shell fish found on the beach at the mouth of the Akitio River. Mails, private bag from Dannevirke.

AKITIO RIVER. Flows easterly through Akitio County, into the sea south of Cape Turnagain.

ALABASTER LAKE. Formed by Pyke River near junction with Hollyford River, West Coast of Otago.

ALBANY, Auckland. A farming and fruit-growing district, 10 miles north from Auckland by motor. Waitemata County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Roads good. Nearest doctor at Birkenhead, 8½ miles. Population, 335.

ALBATROSS POINT. South of entrance to Kawhia Harbour, Auckland. The scene of the wreck of the Kia Ora in June, 1907.

ALBERT ROAD, Taranaki. 10 miles south by motor from New Plymouth. Farming settlement. Good roads. Taranaki County. Doctor at Inglewood, 9 miles. Rural delivery from New Plymouth.

ALBERT REEF. A reef in Doubtless Bay, Auckland.

ALBERT TOWN, Otago. 190 miles north-west from Dunedin, on the Clutha River shortly after it leaves Lake Wanaka. Punts, which were used here for many years have been replaced by a fine bridge. Rail to Cromwell, thence motor 45 miles. Vincent County. Shooting and fishing, with good roads. Lakes Hawea and Wanaka, with their splendid scenery, are a few miles distant. Nearest doctor at Wanaka, four miles. R.D. from Cromwell.

ALBURY, Canterbury. 29 miles north-west by rail from Timaru. In Mackenzie County. Farming district, with hotel accommodation. Good shooting, deer stalking and fishing, and good roads. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Doctor at Fairlie, 10 miles. Population, 203.

ALEIPATA, Upolu, Samoa. Post office.

ALEXANDER RIVER, Nelson. 12 miles from Waiuta.

ALEXANDER RANGE. Between Teremakau and Crooked Rivers, Westland. Highest peak, 6460ft.

ALEXANDRA, Otago. A borough, with population of 870, 137 miles north-west from Dunedin, on Otago Central line. In Vincent County. Farming and fruit-growing district. Gold dredging in Molyneux River. Becoming very popular as a holiday re-

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sort. Has a splendid climate. Fishing and shooting in vicinity. Hotel accommodation and excellent roads. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Resident doctor. Monthly sittings of Magistrate's Court. Named in 1864 after Queen Alexandra then Princess of Wales.

ALFORD FOREST, Canterbury. Farming district 35 miles north-west from Ashburton. Rail to Springburn, thence four miles. Telephone office.

ALFRED MOUNT. Between Dart and Rees Rivers, Otago.

ALFREDTON, Wellington. A sheep farming settlement 106 miles north-east from Wellington. Rail to Eketahuna, thence 11 miles by motor. Roads good. Sawmilling. Post, telephone, and money order office. Native name is Maroa. Nearest doctor Eketahuna. Population, 290.

ALFRISTON, Auckland. A small settlement 19 miles south-east from Auckland, in Manukau County. Rail to Manurewa, then four miles. Thriving agricultural district. Nearest doctor at Manurewa. Rural delivery from Manurewa. Roads good.

ALGIDUS MOUNT. Near Rakaia Forks, Ashburton; 4607ft.

ALGIES. 14 miles south-east from Kaipara Flats.

ALLANDALE, Canterbury. 10 miles south-east from Christchurch by daily motor. In Mount Herbert County. Good roads. Shooting and sea fishing. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Lyttelton.

ALLANTON, Otago. 15 miles south by rail from Dunedin. In Taieri County. Farming district, with good roads. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Outram 4 miles. Trout fishing and shooting.

ALLIGATOR HEAD. At entrance to Pelorus Sound.

ALMA, Otago. Four miles south from Oamaru. Rail to Deborah, thence two miles. Waitaki County. Farming district. White stone is quarried here. Telephone office. Doctor at Oamaru. Rural delivery from there.

ALMA MOUNT, Ashburton County; 8204ft.

ALTIMARLOCK, Marlborough. 24 miles south from Blenheim. Telephone office.

ALTON, Taranaki. 49 miles north from Wanganui. In Patea County. Rail to Ball Road, thence two miles. Farming and dairying district, with good roads. Hotel accommodation. Dairy factory. Good hare shooting. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Patea, eight miles. Population, 280.

ALUM COVE. On the Waikato River, opposite Orakeikorako.

AMBERLEY, Canterbury. A township 34 miles north from Christchurch by rail. In Kowai County. The centre of prosperous agricultural and pastoral district, with mild climate. Three miles from sea beach. Population, 350. Good roads. Hare and duck shooting. Hotel accommodation. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Resident doctor. Magistrate's Court sits alternate months. Named after Amberley (England), in 1862.

AMEKU. 5 miles north-west from Raetihi.

AMODEO Bay, Auckland. 54 miles east from Auckland by steamer; 45 miles from Thames by motor. In Coromandel County. Splendid sea fishing and oyster beds. Farming and sawmilling. Good roads and delightful sea and mountain scenery. There is a line of beautiful islands about 3 miles off shore. Telephone office. Rural delivery from Coromandel. Nearest doctor at Coromandel, 10 miles.

AMURI BLUFF. Mouth of Conway River, Kaikoura County.

AMURI PASS. Situated between Westland and Canterbury.

ANAMA. Railway siding 22 miles north-west from Ashburton. Rural delivery from Ashburton.

ANAKOA BAY. Shallow arm of sea at entrance to Pelorous Sound.

ANATIMO, Nelson. 79 miles north-west by motor from Nelson. Takaka County. Good fishing and shooting (deer, pigs, and goats), and good roads. Doctor at Takaka, 11 miles. Rural delivery from Takaka.

ANAURA BAY, East Coast. 10 miles north of Tolaga Bay.

ANAWHATA, Auckland, on west coast. 20 miles west-north-west from Auckland, via Waitakeres.

ANDERSON'S BAY. Suburb of Dunedin, connected by tram. Post, telephone, and money order office. The first white child born in Dunedin was born here on September 10, 1846. The bay was named after the father (Anderson), a surveyor, whose house was here in 1845.

ANDREWS. Railway siding 12 miles from Wellington on Upper Hutt railway.

ANGLEM MOUNT. Highest peak in Stewart Island. Named after Captain Anglem, a whaler. An execellent and interesting day's trip from Half Moon Bay. Height, 3200ft.

ANISEED, Marlborough. Now called RAKAUTARA, which see.

ANISEED VALLEY. 13 miles south-east from Nelson. Camping ground. Popular picnic spot.

ANIWANIWA, Auckland. 17 miles south-east from Cambridge by car. Telephone office.

ANIWANIWA FALLS. On Waikato River, near Atiamuri.

ANIWANIWA RIVER, Auckland. A river with waterfalls and rapids connecting Lake Waikareiti with Lake Waikaremoana.

ANNAT, Canterbury. 40 miles west by rail from Christchurch. In Malvern County. General farming, with good mountain and bush scenery. Fine potato and grain-growing district. Roads good. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Darfield, 9 miles.

ANSTED MOUNT. At head of Shotover River; 8157ft.

ANTIPODES ISLANDS. Form part of territory of N.Z., and their position is 458 miles south-east from Port Chalmers. Merely detached rocky islands about 5 miles in length from north to south, having no inhabitants. Ship Spirit of the Dawn, of Liverpool, wrecked September 4, 1893; 11 survivors rescued by steamer Hinemoa after 87 days, arriving Dunedin December 4, 1893. They were not aware that a Government castaway depot existed on the north-east side of the principal island, and existed the 87 days on plants and raw flesh of birds.

AOHANGA, Wellington. 17 miles south-east from from Pongaroa. Telephone office.

AOHANGA RIVER. Flows easterly through Akitio County into the sea south of Cape Turnagain.

AOKAUTERE, Wellington. 93 miles north-east from Wellington. Rail to Palmerston North, thence 5 miles. In Kairanga County. Dairy farming; cheese factory. Post and telephone office. Doctors at Palmerston North. Named after a Maori chief. Population, 284.

AOMARAMA, Auckland. 20 miles north from Dargaville, via Whatoro.

AONGATETE, Auckland. 17 miles by rail from Tauranga. Agricultural district Population, 317.

AORANGI. Railway siding, one mile from Feilding.

AORANGI, Auckland. 78 miles north from Gisborne by motor. Waiapu County. Sheep and dairy farming. Good roads. Post office. Doctor and hospital at Te Puia. Aorangi means "cloud-piercer." Telegraph office, Ruatoria, 9 miles. Te Puia Springs, 10 miles.

AORERE, Nelson. 93 miles north-west from Nelson by motor. Collingwood County. Sawmills and butter factory. Deer stalking and fishing. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Collingwood, 7 miles. Aorere means "valley of rushing winds."

AOROA, Auckland. Three miles south from Dargaville by motor. Farming district.

AOTEA, Auckland. 121 miles south-east from Auckland. Raglan County. Rail to Frankton Junction, thence motor 36 miles. Farming and dairying. Telephone office. Doctor at Raglan, 16 miles. Maori history tells of this being the first shore seen by the Maoris generations ago in the canoe Aotea, when Aotea-roa was the name given by them to the North Island. Aotea means "day dawn." Good roads.

AOTUHIA, Taranaki. 79 miles from New Plymouth. Rail to Whangamomona, thence 11 miles. Whangamomona County. Wild pig shooting. Farming district. Difficult roads. Doctor at Stratford, 48 miles.

APARIMA, Southland. 39 miles north-west by rail from Invercargill. In Wallace County. Agricultural district. Good fishing. Nearest doctor at Otautau. Rural delivery from Otautau. Name means "company of five."

APATA, Auckland. Railway siding, 13 miles west from Tauranga.

APAUAU CHANNEL, Pelorus Sound.

APIA, Upolu, Samoa. The chief town and seat of Government of the Mandated Territory of Samoa (which see). Post, radio-telegraph, and money order office.

APITI, Wellington. A dairy farming township and settlement 127 miles north-east from Wellington, in Pohangina County. Rail to Feilding, thence motor 30 miles. Shooting, deerstalking, and fishing. Golf links. Hotel accommodation and good roads. Dairy factory. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Feilding, 30 miles. Name means "narrow gorge." Population, 500 approximately.

APONGA, Auckland. Farming district, 13 miles from Ruatangata. Rural delivery from Whangarei.

APPLEBY, Nelson. 13 miles south-west from Nelson by motor. Farming, barley, hops, fruit, and dairying. Good shooting and trout and sea fishing. Splendid roads for motoring. Has one hotel. Government research orchard. Cool storage for fruit. Nearest doctor at Richmond, five miles. Population, 288.

APPLEBY. Railway siding, two miles from Invercargill.

ARAHIWI, Auckland. A railway siding 18 miles west from Rotorua.

ARAHURA, Westland. Five miles north-west by rail from Hokitika. Westland County. Dairy factory. Good roads and hotel accommodation. Fishing and deer stalking. Telephone office. Rural delivery from Hokitika. Doctor at Hokitika. Name means "to find a path." There is a large gold dredge here.

ARAI, Poverty Bay district. Here a massacre of settlers by Te Kooti took place in 1860. Arai means "an obstruction."

ARAKIHI, Auckland. 52 miles north from Gisborne by motor. Uawa County. Roads good in summer. Private bag. Doctor at Tolaga Bay, 17 miles.

ARAMATAI, Auckland. 10 miles south from Te Kuiti.

ARAMIRO, Auckland. 107 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Hamilton, thence 21 miles by motor. Raglan County. Farming settlement, with good roads. Good shooting (pigs, goats, imported game). Post office. Doctor at Raglan, 15 miles, or from Hamilton. Fighting took place here in the early days between the Maoris, during which a war canoe was abandoned. This canoe is still in a good state of preservation, and is in possession of Mr C. Vanhoutte, of Te Uku. Aramiro means "the crossing over the creek by means of a miro tree." Nearest telegraph office Waitetuna, 4 miles.

ARAMOANA, Otago. An increasingly popular seaside resort at the north entrance to Otago Heads. Locally known as The Spit. Splendid beach; good walks and sea fishing. Good road from Dunedin via Port Chalmers.

ARAMOHO. A suburb of Wanganui, three miles by rail or by tram. Chemical works, brick and tile works, woollen mills, fellmongery, and sauce manufacturing. Hotel accommodation and good roads. Post, telegraph, and money order office.

ARANGA, Auckland. 124 miles north from Auckland. Rail and motor to Dargaville, thence rail. Hobson County. Farming district. Good shooting and fishing, and good roads. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Dargaville, 22 miles. Trounson Kauri Park adjoins railway station. Aranga means "to become known."

ARANUI, Canterbury. Suburb of Christchurch, near New Brighton. Post and telephone office.

ARAPAE, Auckland. 136 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Te Kuiti, thence motor 10 miles. On Mokau River. Waitomo County. Farming district. Doctor at Piopio, 5 miles. Rural delivery from Te Kuiti

ARAPAWA ISLAND, Queen Charlotte Sound. Sheep runs.

ARAPAWANUI, Hawke's Bay. Farming district, 25 miles north by motor from Napier.

ARAPETI DAM. Part of waterworks for Mangahao Power Station.

ARAPITO, Nelson. 64 miles north from Westport by motor. Buller County. Good fishing and shooting. Dairying, fruit-growing. Good roads and scenic views in Karamea Gorge. Post, telephone and money order office. Doctor at Karamea, 4 miles. Arapito means "end of journey."

ARAPOHUE, Auckland. 98 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Paparoa, thence motor. Hobson County. Dairying. Good shooting and fishing, and good roads. Doctor at Te Kopuru. Rural delivery from Dargaville.

ARAPUNI, Auckland. 38 miles south-east from Hamilton, in Matamata County. Rail to Putaruru, thence motor nine miles. Dairy farming. Good fishing, and roads suitable for motoring. Motor Camp. Arapuni means "narrow path," from the fact that close by the Waikato River runs between rocky walls only 30ft apart. A gorge known as Paturuahine ("two maids fighting to the death"), overlooked by the township, is the site of the main North Island hydro-electric power scheme, above which is Arapuni Lake. Doctor at Putaruru. Post, telephone, and money order office.

ARAPUNI LAKE. Artificial lake made by the damming of the Waikato River to provide water storage for the Arapuni Hydro-electric Scheme.

ARARATA, Taranaki. Farming district, 8 miles north-east from Hawera. Rural delivery from Hawera.

ARARIMU, Auckland. 35 miles south from Auckland. Franklin County. Rail to Drury, thence 10 miles. Dairy farming. Pheasant, quail, duck, and hare shooting. Rural delivery from Ramarama. Nearest doctor at Papakura, 14 miles. Name means "road to rimu tree."

ARARUA, Auckland. Farming district. 105 miles north-west from Auckland. Rail to Paparoa, thence motor. Rural delivery from Matakohe. Name means "two cross-roads."

ARATAHA, Auckland. 42 miles north by motor from Gisborne. Uawa County. Doctor at Tolaga Bay, 8 miles. Roads good. Sheep farming.

ARATAKI, Hawke's Bay. Government experimental fruit farm.

ARATANA. Mountain, 1856ft, Upper Waikato district.

ARATAPU, Auckland. On Northern Wairoa River. 96 miles north-west from Auckland. Rail to Dargaville, thence motor about 20 miles. Hobson County. Farming. Fair duck and pheasant shooting. Roads fair. Beautiful scenery to be seen on upper reaches of the river, also the Wairoa Waterfalls. Post, telephone, and money order office. Hotel and boarding house. Name means "a road or pathway to sacred ground." Doctor at Te Kopuru, 1 mile. Population, 230.

ARATIATIA RAPIDS, Auckland. On Waikato River, near Taupo.

ARATIKA, Wellington. 8 miles east from Feilding.

ARATIKA, Westland. Railway siding, 19 miles south-east from Greymouth.

ARATORA, Auckland. 5 miles west from Kopaki.

ARAWATA RIVER, Westland. Flows into Jackson's Bay.

ARAWHATA, Taranaki. Egmont County. 33 miles south from New Plymouth by motor. Post Office. Dairy factory and farming district.

ARCADIA, Otago. At head of Lake Wakatipu. Telephone.

ARCH HILL, Auckland. A suburb of Auckland, three miles from the city. Post, telegraph, and money order office.

ARDGOWAN, Otago. Three miles west from Oamaru.

ARDKEEN, Hawke's Bay. Telephone office. Wairoa County.

ARDLUSSA, Southland. Farming district near Balfour.

ARDMORE, Auckland. 23 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Papakura, thence motor 4 miles. Farming district. Manukau County. Rural delivery from Papakura.

ARERO, Auckland. 48 miles north from Gisborne by motor. Sheep farming and dairying. Fair quail and pheasant shooting. Good roads. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor, Tolaga Bay, 12 miles. Waiapu County. Arero means "tongue," the place being so named from the fact that after a Native battle here the victors cut out the tongues of the vanquished.

ARGYLE, Southland. 6 miles west from Lorneville.

ARGYLL EAST, Hawke's Bay. 48 miles south-west from Napier. Waipawa County. Rail to Waipawa, thence motor eight miles. Doctor at Waipawa. Rural delivery from Otane.

ARIA, Taranaki. 144 miles south-west from Auckland. Rail to Te Kuiti, thence motor 25 miles. Waitomo County. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Nearest doctor, Piopio. Roads good. Farming district, dairy factory, and coal mining. Population, 133.

ARID ISLAND. North of Great Barrier Island.

ARIEL ROCKS, off Poverty Bay.

ARIKI, Nelson. 55 miles east by motor from Westport. Murchison County. Telephone office. Doctor at Murchison, 11 miles. Ariki means "chief of highest rank."

ARIKI KAPA. Sulphur springs, 1½ miles south of Rotorua.

ARKLES BAY, Auckland. In Hauraki Gulf, north from Auckland. Good beach and motor camp.

ARNO, Canterbury. Waimate County. 33 miles south from Timaru. Rural delivery from Waimate. Railway road motor from Studholme Junction.

AROHA RIVER. Flows into Wairoa River, Hawke's Bay.

AROHENA. 21 miles south-west from Putaruru.

AROWHENUA, Canterbury. Railway siding, three miles from Temuka.

ARROWTOWN, Otago. 186 miles north-west from Dunedin. Lake County. Rail to Cromwell, thence motor, or from Invercargill to Queenstown, thence motor. An old mining district, now chiefly farming, with flourmill and dairy factory. Bank and newspaper. Quail and duck shooting. Hotel accommodation and good roads. Lake Hayes, a beautiful sheet of water, is well stocked with trout. The mountain and lake scenery is splendid.

Post, telegraph, and money order office. An old-established borough. Population, 230. Resident doctor.

In the Arrow River when gold was first discovered, one party got 40lb of gold in a fortnight, another secured 82lb, and a third got 110lb in four weeks.

ARROWSMITH MOUNT. Peak and glacier near head of Rakaia River, Canterbury; 9171ft.

ARTHUR POINT. Eastern side of Wellington Harbour.

ARTHUR'S PASS, Canterbury. The dividing point between Canterbury and Westland. 87 miles north-west by rail from Christchurch. About February the rata and the beautiful Mount Cook lily (Ranunculus lyalli) may here be seen at their best; 3109ft above sea level. Tawera County. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Darfield.

At Arthur's Pass is the eastern opening of the Otira tunnel, which is over five miles through, and completes the through line between Christchurch and Greymouth, thus linking the East with the West Coast. The trains are electrically driven through the tunnel. The drive through the Otira Gorge is one of almost unparalleled magnificence and diversity of scenery. This is a great place for winter sports, being well within a day's jaunt from Christchurch. For those who wish to stay, good accommodation is available. Named after Arthur Dobson, a surveyor murdered by the Sullivan-Kelly gang of bushrangers in the 'sixties.

ARTHUR'S POINT, Otago. Four miles north from Queenstown by motor. Lake County. Good shooting. Telephone office. Nearest doctor at Queenstown. An old mining district on Shotover River, where Thomas Arthur and three companions in 1863 obtained 200oz of gold in eight days by simply washing the sands of the river beach; hence the name Arthur's Point. The same parties secured £4000 of gold in about two months. Mining is still carried on here (sluicing and dredging); also farming. Rural delivery from Queenstown.

ARTHURTON, Otago. 52 miles north from Invercargill by rail. Clutha County. Good fishing in Waipahi River. Doctor at Gore, 12 miles. Telephone Pukerau.

ARUNDEL, Canterbury. 34 miles north from Timaru. Rail to Rangitata, thence nine miles by motor. Geraldine County. An agricultural and pastoral district. Telephone office. Good fishing in Rangitata and Orari Rivers; also hare and rabbit shooting. Good roads. Nearest doctor at Geraldine, nine miles. Rural delivery from Rangitata.

ASHBURTON, Canterbury. 53 miles south by rail from Christchurch. A well-built borough, with wide and well-formed streets. Population, 7130. The centre of a large and prosperous farming district, to which irrigation has proved of immense benefit. There are woollen and flour mills, freezing works, and other industries, banks, and one daily newspaper. The gardens and

recreation grounds, known as the "Domain," are extensive and very beautiful. There are several temperance hotels. Good fishing and shooting and good roads. Half-holiday, Saturday. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Resident doctors. Magistrate's Court sits fortnightly.

ASHBURTON FORKS, Canterbury. 15 miles north-west from Ashburton.

ASHBURTON GORGE Canterbury. 18 miles north-west from Mount Somers.

ASHBURTON RIVER. Flows through Canterbury from Southern Alps into Canterbury Bight.

ASHERS. Railway siding, 17 miles east from Invercargill.

ASHHURST, Wellington. A farming district, 97 miles north by rail from Wellington. Oroua County. Several stores and hotels. Post, telegraph, and money order office. The Manawatu Gorge, through which there is a good road, attracts numerous visitors to this locality. Shooting and trout fishing. Manawatu and Pohangina rivers join here. Nearest doctor at Palmerston North, nine miles. Population, 629.

ASHLEY. Railway siding, 22 miles north from Christchurch.

ASHLEY BANK, Canterbury. 22 miles north-west by rail from Christchurch. Ashley is the station. Kowai County. An agricultural district. A hotel and one store in the district. Post and telephone office. Good trout fishing in the Ashley River, and good roads. Nearest doctor at Rangiora, two miles.

ASHLEY-CLINTON, Hawke's Bay. A small farming settlement 66 miles south-west from Napier. Beautiful scenery and good fishing. Rail to Takapau, thence 9 miles by motor. Sawmill. Waipawa County. Nearest doctor at Takapau. Rural delivery from Takapau.

ASHLEY DOWNS, Otago. Rail to Waiwera, thence motor. Rural delivery from Clinton.

ASHLEY GORGE. Fine bush scenery. 5 miles from Oxford East.

ASHLEY RIVER (also called Rakahauri). Drains Ashley district, Canterbury, and flows into Pegasus Bay.

ASHTON, Canterbury. Ten miles east from Ashburton.

ASHWICK FLAT, Canterbury. 10 miles north from Fairlie. Telephone office.

ASTROLABE ISLAND AND BAY, situated near Motueka. Astrolabe roadstead was named after the ship of the French Admiral, Dumont D'Urville, who visited New Zealand, and anchored there on January 16, 1827, between Adele Island and the mainland. The Astrolabe corvette was the first ship to enter Blind Bay since Tasman's visit in 1642. D'Urville again came to New Zealand in the same ship in 1840.

ATAAHUA, Canterbury. A small farming settlement in Wairewa County, 24 miles south-east from Christchurch. Rail to Kai-

tuna, thence 1 mile. Good shooting and fishing. Post and telephone office. Name means "beautiful valley." Nearest doctor at Little River, 10 miles.

ATAFU, Union Group. Post office.

ATAPO, Nelson. 47 miles south-west from Nelson. Waimea County. Post office. Rail to Kohatu, thence motor. Good fishing. Doctor at Wakefield, 30 miles. Atapo means "before dawn."

ATARAU, Westland. Sawmilling and farming settlement, 22½ miles north-east from Greymouth. Rail to Ahaura, thence five miles by motor. Grey County. Post and telephone office. Fishing and shooting. Splendid roads and scenery. Nearest doctor, Blackball, seven miles. Atarau means "moonlight."

ATAWHAI, Nelson. Four miles north-east by motor from Nelson. Post and telephone office. Farming, and fruit and tomato-growing district. Beautiful scenery and good roads. Nearest doctor at Nelson. Waimea County. Atawhai means "liberal," or "kind."

ATEA, Wellington. Farming district, seven miles from Eketahuna by car. Rural delivery from Eketahuna.

ATENE or ATHENS, on Wanganui River.

ATHENREE, Auckland. 151 miles south-east from Auckland by rail. Tauranga County. Good agricultural district. Good sea fishing, pheasant and quail shooting and good roads. Nearest doctor at Kati Kati, 7 miles.

ATHENS, see ATENE.

ATHOL, Southland. 69 miles north by rail from Invercargill, on the Invercargill-Kingston line, and on the Mataura River. Southland County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Good fishing and shooting. Nearest doctor at Lumsden, 20 miles. Roads very good.

ATIAMURI, Auckland. 28 miles south-west from Rotorua by motor. Taupo County. Hotel and telephone office. Mails, private bag from Putaruru. Situated on the banks of the Waikato River, and has the nearest hotel to Orakeikorako Hot Springs, where there are alum caves, pink, white, and black terraces, and geysers. Pheasant shooting very good, and trout are very plentiful in all the surrounding streams. Good camping. Deer are very plentiful. Atiamuri was the name of a female ancestor of the local Maori tribe. Maoris say she was petrified, and point to a large stone in river rapids as evidence.

ATIU, Cook Islands. This island resembles Mauke in appearance, having the same fringing reef and the same dead coral formation over the lower part of its area. It is much larger, and higher, its area being 6950 acres, circumference about 12½ miles by coast line, and it has as much unused land as Rarotonga. Atiu is a valuable island, and exports good quantities of copra, oranges, coffee, and candlenuts. The settlement of Atiu is some distance inland, on the flat summit of the low central hill to which

the island rises. Steamer from Auckland calls in the orange season, and schooners occasionally during trade winds. Post and money order office. No hotels or accommodation. Nearest doctor, Raratonga, 120 miles. Population, 1180.

AUCKLAND CITY. The capital of the provincial district of the same name, lying on the southern shore of the Waitemata Harbour, a beautiful stretch of water branching from the Hauraki Gulf, and one of the finest havens in the Dominion. It is situated on the narrowest part of the North Island, between the harbours of Waitemata and Manukau. The distance between these two harbours is only about five miles. The numerous islands scattered here and there from the entrance to the port—a distance of some 20 miles—add greatly to its charm, besides affording splendid camping grounds and picnic resorts during the summer months for residents and visitors.

Gently sloping from its high background of extinct volcanic craters to the shores of its harbour, Auckland presents a beautiful picture; and the wonderful panorama is perhaps only excelled by Rio de Janeiro or Sydney Harbours.

With deep water up to the main streets the visitor is landed almost in the centre of the city amid the busy traffic of this Sydney of New Zealand. Facing the town are Rangitoto Peak and the hills and dwellings of the North Shore. Beyond lie the Islands of the Hauraki Gulf, with the hills of Coromandel Peninsula and the Great Barrier Island in the far distance.

The latitude is 36deg. 51min. South, and the longitude 174deg. 45 min. East. The mean temperature is—Summer, 65.2; autumn, 60.5; winter, 52.2; spring, 57.1. Mean annual rainfall is 43.09 inches.

The country around Auckland was once occupied by large and powerful tribes of Maoris, evidence of fortified pas being found in the terraced walls of scoria on the slopes of Mount Eden, Mount Wellington, and One Tree Hill. History and tradition record many desperate fights between the Ngapuhi and Rarawa tribes from the north and the Waitemata, Waikato, and Hauraki Maoris.

In 1826 an English ship, the Rosanna (Captain Herd), sailed up Hauraki Gulf with immigrants, intending to open an iron mine, but the hostile attitude of the Natives overcame their resolution, and they left.

In 1837 the site was but a fern-clad gully. On March 13, 1839, Captain Hobson arrived, and in 1840 he, having become Governor, raised the flag at the then new settlement of Auckland, so named by him, and the official offices were removed from Bay of Islands in 1841. On November 14, 1845, Governor Grey arrived. Auckland remained the seat of Government until 1864, when headquarters were transferred to Wellington.

On March 23, 1845, there landed 200 men of the 58th Regiment in Auckland by H.M.S. North Star. The day after landing they proceeded to the Bay of Islands, where they attacked the Maori

warriors of Hone Heke, but the enormous force against them was too strong, and after some desperate fighting had taken place and 38 of their number were killed, and many wounded, they returned to Auckland to await reinforcements. An attack was threatened by the Ngatipoua tribe in 1851, but for some unknown reason the Maoris retired without doing more than creating a "scare."

In 1841 the first sale of town lots took place. The oldest house in O'Connell street was commenced on June 10, 1841, by Brown and Campbell.

During the Maori war blockhouses were built around the town on Domain Hill, Parnell, Newmarket, Karangahape road, Great North road, and Freeman's Bay. The citadel was Albert Barracks, on what is now Albert Park, where were 6000 men. Often six men-of-war, that had brought troops fresh from the Crimean War, were in the harbour. Compulsory service was enforced, the walls being patrolled at night. Bells were frequently rung calling all to arms, and as late as 1864 business men were called out to march to Otahuhu and Papakura.

The first provincial Council was held in 1853, the superintendent of the province being Robt. Hy. Wynyard, senior military officer and at the time Acting-Governor. Wynyard street is named after him.

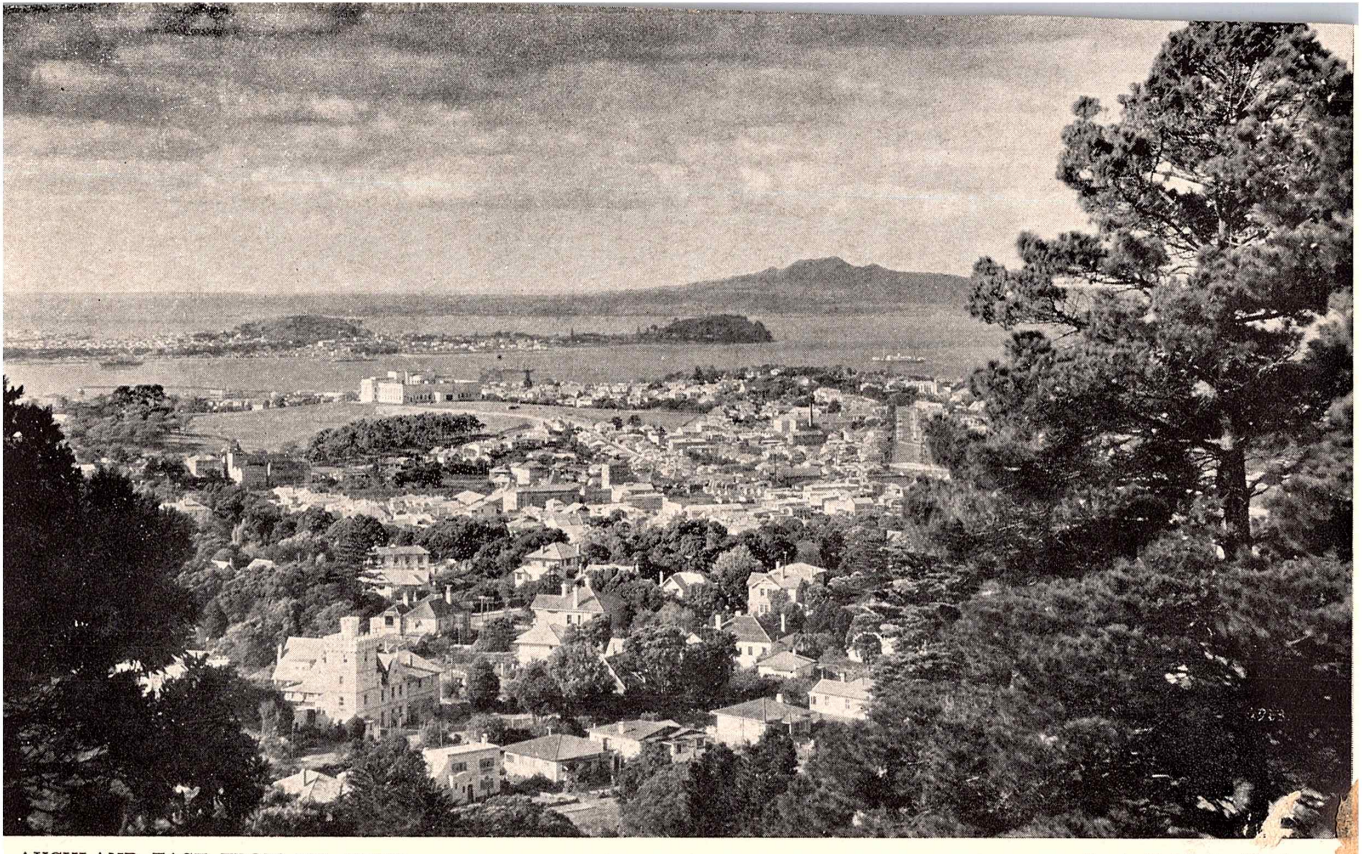
Auckland was constituted a borough on July 29, 1851, and was proclaimed a city in 1871.

It is the centre of the great kauri gum and timber industry, and is the principal port of New Zealand with which is carried on the increasing trade with the South Sea Islands. The gold mining interests of the district are considerable.

Auckland is the centre of a very extensive steamship service to the outlying coast towns north and south on both east and west coasts—from Russell (Bay of Islands) in the north, to Opotiki (Bay of Plenty) in the south-east coast; and from Hokianga to Kawhia on the west coast. There are also regular services to the South Seas, Australia, Canada, United States of America, and Great Britain.

The suburbs of the city are Panmure, Penrose, Otahuhu, St. Heliers, Kohimarama, Orakei, Remuera, Newmarket, Epsom, Ellerslie, One Tree Hill, Mount Eden, Kingsland, Mount Albert, Mount Roskill, Arch Hill, Ponsonby, Grey Lynn, Avondale, New Lynn, Glen Eden, and Onehunga. On the north shore of the harbour are Birkenhead (including Birkdale and Chelsea), Northcote, Devonport, and Takapuna.

The main street of Auckland, known as Queen street, commences from the water's edge, and it is in this street, and streets leading off from it, that the principal banks, commercial houses, and public buildings are. The chief commercial streets are Queen street, Shortland street, Quay street, Customs street, Fort street, Victoria street, High street, Commerce street, Wyndham street, Albert street, Hobson street, Swanson street, Wellesley street,



AUCKLAND EAST FROM MT. EDEN. Govt. Publicity Photo.

Durham street, O'Connell street, Karangahape road, Parnell road. Manukau road (Newmarket to Onehunga) and Ponsonby road (Ponsonby) are long streets of shops extending to the suburbs.

Tramways and motor buses operated by the Auckland Transport Board run through the city and to the chief suburbs, east, west, and south.

The population of Auckland, including contiguous boroughs and town districts, etc., is 223,700 (estimated April 1, 1941).

The city is well supplied with gas and water, and electric lighting and power is supplied by Auckland Electric Power Board. Amongst the chief buildings are the Government offices, Post and Telegraph offices, Supreme Court, Town Hall, Free Public Library, and Art Gallery, Old Colonists' Museum, and the Auckland War Memorial Museum (situated in the Auckland Domain and containing the best Maori collection in the world). The commercial buildings, arcades, hotels, and clubs compare favourably with other towns. There are many fine recreation grounds, notably the Domain, of 180 acres (in which is included a very fine cricket ground), Winter Gardens, the Albert Park (in the centre of the city), Cornwall Park (300 acres), with One Tree Hill (the gift of Sir John Logan Campbell), Parnell Park, Myers Park, Victoria Park, Western Park, Alexandra Park, Campbell's Point and Point Resolution Reserves, Eden Park, Point Erin Park, and the Shelly Beach Swimming Baths adjoining. Situated at Western Springs on the Main North road, and at a distance of approximately three miles from the C.P.O. is an area of 100 acres which has been converted by the Auckland City Council into a Municipal Golf Course, and named Chamberlain Park. A large piece of land in the centre of the city has been given to the city by the late Sir A. M. Myers for a public park, and is now known as the Myers Park.

Auckland has numerous industries, including, amongst others, shipbuilding, sugar refining, ammunition manufacturing, fruit canning, timber converting, sash and door factories, rope and twine, pottery, brick and tile, varnish works, boot factories, freezing works, breweries, engineering works, etc. The exportation of kauri gum, butter, timber, gold, wool, and flax is extensive. There are evening and morning daily newspapers, weekly illustrated papers, as well as trade and other journals. The first newspaper (the Auckland Times) was issued in 1843. There are several theatres and halls and a number of picture theatres. The Town Hall was built at a cost of £150,000, and contains one of the finest organs in Australasia. Good salt and fresh water swimming baths are within the city.

A visit to Mount Eden (with its bowl-shaped extinct crater), about two miles from the centre of the city, is interesting, and affords a most extensive and magnificent view. The mount is some 650ft high, approached by a good road, and from the summit Auckland may be seen with its beautiful suburbs and two splendid harbours—Waitemata and Manukau—spreading out

at the foot, the Waitakerei ranges on one side, Coromandels on the other, and the extinct volcano, Rangitoto, with its triple cone, in front. On a clear day the bold outlines of the Great Barrier Island may be seen, 60 miles off. In the Maori fighting days this mount was a pa, or Maori fort, and the remains are still visible. Trams pass the foot of Mount Eden, leaving Queen street frequently, and a drive to the top and round it and back through the pretty suburbs should not be omitted. Other pretty drives are to the top of One Tree Hill in Cornwall Park and along the Tamaki Drive, which skirts the waterfront for seven miles. An outstanding scenic attraction of Auckland is the Centennial drive. Commencing at Titirangi, this roadway stretches for a distance of 15 miles, and with is combination of views of forest, hills, open country, city and towns, harbours, seas, islands, and far-off mountains is unequalled in the Dominion.

The harbour of Auckland offers an almost endless variety of water excursions, the following making pleasant one-day trips—Waiheke, Turanga Creek, Riverhead, and various bays in the Gulf. Sometimes it will be necessary to hire a small launch, but as a rule there are excursion steamers in the summer months to these places. Good fishing is obtainable almost anywhere in the harbour. A trip across the harbour to Devonport by ferry and thence by motor bus to the picturesque Lake Takapuna, or by ferry to O'Neill's Point, and thence by motor bus, is one that pleasantly occupies an afternoon.

A peculiarity of Lake Takapuna is that, although it is divided from the sea by only a very narrow stretch of land, the water in the lake itself is quite sweet and fresh, and although the water for the boroughs on the North Shore is supplied by the Auckland City Council by means of a pipe line across the Harbour, Lake Takapuna is retained as a stand-by supply. The view of the harbour and city from Flagstaff Hill, which should be visited, is also very fine. Another interesting trip within 10 minutes by motor bus along Tamaki drive from Auckland is the Maori village at Orakei Bay, the headquarters of the Ngatiwhatua tribe, an object of great interest here being a relic in the shape of an immense Maori war canoe cut out of a single kauri log and capable of holding 100 men.

Features of Auckland are the Zoological Gardens, its Art Gallery, Free Library, and War Memorial Museum, all of which are open week days and Sundays. The library has reference and lending branches, and possesses the famous collection of manuscripts, rare printed books, autographs, and scarce and old works on New Zealand, given to Auckland by the late Sir George Grey in his lifetime. It is under the care of the city authorities, and is admirably kept. There are banks, churches of all denominations, a University College, and Grammar Schools, Institute for the Blind, Hospital, St. John's College, Veteran's Home, Roman Catholic convent for girls, college for boys, and many private and public schools. Art is represented by the Art Gallery, School

of Art, and several teaching schools; music by choral and orchestral societies and bands, and other associations and clubs. There are also several Free Kindergarten Schools, and a Children's Home.

Auckland has been a most fortunate city for obtaining gifts, viz.:—Sir George Grey, valuable library and art collection; Sir John Logan Campbell, Cornwall Park and schools and homes; J. McKelvie, collection of paintings; Edward Costley, £84,000 for various purposes; Wm. J. Leys, for institutes and libraries; Wm. Mason, £20,000 for Blind Institute; Ellen Knox, £60,000 for a Home for Incurables; Wm. Arrowsmith, £23,000 for Orphans' and Women's Homes; Sir Arthur Myers, park worth £25,000, also clock for City Hall and post office; Sir Henry Brett, an organ for City Hall, £10,000; Dr. Elam, £6500 for School of Art; J. M. McLachlan, a park of 1900 acres at Cornwallis; H. S. Dadley, estate valued at £100,000 as an endowment fund for a crippled children's home; Mrs C. Smith, £66,000 for benevolent purposes; W. R. Wilson, home at Takapuna for crippled children; Miss M. T. Horton, £66,000 for an Anglican Cathedral; W. Spragg, area of native bush; and other legacies and gifts too numerous to mention.

The Main Trunk line of railway connecting Auckland with Wellington was completed in February, 1909, the first through trains running in that month. Two daily expresses run between these cities, and aeroplane services connect with various centres.

AUCKLAND DISTRICT. The Auckland Provincial District covers about four and a half degrees of latitude, its greatest length being about 365 miles, from the North Cape to south of Lake Taupo, whilst its greatest width is about 180 miles. Area, 25,400 square miles. Population 582,513. Indented as it is on east and west coasts by harbours and arms of the sea, and with a mean width between the Pacific Ocean and the Tasman Sea, north of the Isthmus of Auckland, of a little over 40 miles the range of temperature is not great, and the frosts hardly worth mentioning. The thermometer seldom registers above 80deg. in the shade in the middle of summer, whilst the heat is always tempered by a cool breeze, bringing the mean summer temperature to under 70deg. in the shade.

The chief rivers are the Wairoa and the Waikato. The first empties itself into the Kaipara Harbour, a large arm of the sea, giving hundreds of miles of inland water-carriage to all parts of the Counties of Hobson, Otamatea, Rodney, and Waitemata. This river is navigable from its mouth to its junction with its tributaries Wairua and Mangakahia, a distance of 91 miles from the sea, and for 40 miles it is navigable for ships of large burden. The River Waikato has a course of 200 miles, measured from its source in the Ruapehu Mountain through Lake Taupo to the sea on the west coast. It is navigable for river steamers for 75 miles from its mouth and its tributary, the Waipa, for 20 miles from its confluence with the Waikato at Ngaruawahia. Another

river—the Thames or Waihou—affords a valuable means of inland water carriage, and is navigable for steamers for 25 miles from its mouth.

Of lakes the district possesses a fair share, there being eight principal lakes, with some 20 smaller ones. To the north of Auckland there is only one lake of any size, called Omapere, three miles by two miles, an old crater. In the Waikato are lakes Waikare and Whangape, the first six miles and a-half long by three miles across, and the second five miles by one mile. These lakes are generally covered with numerous wild swans and ducks, and, being both connected with the Waikato River by navigable creeks, are convenient for transport of goods. Lake Waikaremoana, a beautiful lake in beautiful surroundings, is in the south-eastern part, and is the site of extensive hydro-electric works. All the remaining lakes of large size are within the thermal springs district, and are mostly of seven to eight miles long, and from three to six miles wide, except Taupo Moana, the queen of the North Island lakes, which is 25 miles long and 18 miles broad, with a greatest depth of 500ft. The scenery around its western shores is of the most romantic description.

The rainfall during the year averages about 39in, the greater portion of which, as a rule, falls between the 1st of May and 1st of November, or during the winter and spring months. Owing to the constant changes of wind, induced by the configuration of the coast-line, the short distance between the two coasts, and the influence, greater or less, of the trade winds, it is quite common for some neighbourhoods to have double the rainfall of others, even though separated by only a distance of 20 miles. Droughts of more than a couple of months are practically unknown, and grass is always abundant.

Schools of Mines are established at Waihi, Thames, and at Auckland University College.

Coal is found in most parts of this district, and is being worked at Hikurangi, Kamo, and Ngunguru, to the north of Auckland; whilst in the south the mines at Huntly, Pukemiro, and Taupiri turn out a good household coal.

The climate in the Auckland District is well adapted for growing the orange, lemon, vine and olive, as also for the fruits of England, America, and Japan. Sub-tropical kinds flourish about Hokianga, in the north; those of the temperate regions in the Waikato and neighbourhood. Orchard planting is rapidly progressing, and it has been found that the culture of the hard varieties of apple pays to export. Fruit-growers are now recognising the importance of the canning industry, and are being encouraged, under the supervision of Government experts, to cultivate fruits especially suitable for canning. Several firms are engaged in the canning business. There is also a good deal done in the way of drying fruits and vegetables by the process of evaporation.

The chief towns are:—Auckland, the capital—see Auckland City; Helensville, on Kaipara Harbour; Dargaville, on the Wairoa River. These are on the west coast, north of Auckland. Whangarei is on the east coast, north of Auckland. To the south are Otahuhu, Pukekohe, Huntly, Ngaruawahia, Hamilton, Te Awamutu, Te Kuiti, Taumarunui, Cambridge, Rotorua, Te Aroha, Paeroa, Waihi, Thames, Opotiki, Tauranga, Whakatane, and Gisborne.

AUCKLAND ISLANDS. A group of islands belonging to New Zealand; 290 miles south of Bluff Harbour, their position being given on the chart as 50deg. 31min. 92sec. South, and longitude 166deg. 19min. 12sec. East. They have several good harbours. Port Ross, at the north end of the principal island, was described by the eminent French commander, D'Urville, as one of the best harbours of refuge in the known world. At the southern end of the island there is a through passage extending from the east to the west coast. It has been variously named Adams Strait and Carnley Harbour, and forms a splendid sheet of water. The largest of the islands is about 27 miles long by about 15 miles broad, and is very mountainous, the highest part being about 2000ft above the sea. The west coast is bold and precipitous, but the east coast has several inlets. The wood on the island is, owing to the strong prevailing wind, scrubby in character. The known wrecks on these islands have been:—January 3, 1864—Grafton, from Sydney; captain and crew of five, after 18 months, reaching Stewart Island on July 27, 1865, by means of a patched-up boat. May 10, 1864—Minerva; four men rescued March, 1865. May 10, 1866—Ship General Grant, from Melbourne; 10 rescued out of 83 on November 21, 1867. March 12, 1887—Derry Castle, from Geelong; eight rescued out of 23 by steamer Awarua on August 19, 1887. March 10, 1891—Compadre, barque; 15 rescued by schooner Janet Ramsay, June 30, 1893. May 17, 1905—Barque Anjou, from Sydney; crew rescued on this date and landed at Dunedin by steamer Hinemoa. Barque Dundonald, from Sydney—Wrecked March 7, 1907, on Disappointment Island, seven miles from main island; crew of 16 out of 28 rescued by steamer Hinemoa and landed at Bluff December 1, 1907, after seven and a-half months. Fur seals make the islands one of their homes. Discovered by Captain Bristow, ship Ocean, in August, 1806, possession being taken the following year.

AUKOPAE Taranaki. Farming district 18 miles west-south-west from Taumarunui by motor. Rural delivery from Taumarunui.

AURERE RIVER. In Mangonui County, Auckland.

AURIPO, Otago. Railway siding 109 miles north-west from Dunedin, on Central Otago railway.

AUROA, Taranaki. Rail to Hawera, then motor 20 miles north-west. Waimate West County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Farming district, with two cheese factories. Good

roads and fishing. Population, 513. Nearest doctors at Manaia and Kaponga, 9 miles. Auroa means "extended."

AURUM MOUNT. Head of Shotover River, Otago; 7322ft.

AUTAWA, Taranaki. Telephone office. 19 miles north-east from Stratford.

AVA, Wellington. Railway siding, eight miles north-east from Wellington, on Hutt Valley line.

AVARUA, Rarotonga. Situated on the north coast of the island of Rarotonga, and is the principal village of same. It is also the seat of the Islands Administration, and port of call for steamers. A substantial building affords accommodation for visitors. Name means "two harbours," or "two places of safety." Avarua, properly speaking, is not the name of the harbour at which vessels call—it is the name of the most sacred marae of Rarotonga.

AVENAL. A suburb of Invercargill.

AVOCA, Auckland. See Onetea.

AVOCA, Canterbury. 60 miles north-west from Christchurch. Tawera County.

AVON. River flowing through City of Christchurch.

AVONDALE, Auckland. Seven miles north-west from Auckland, of which it is a suburb, by rail or motor. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Tannery, varnish factory, and brick works carried on here. Resident doctors. The borough of Avondale was amalgamated with Auckland City as from September 1, 1927.

AVONDALE, Marlborough County. Sheep station 23 miles from Blenheim. Mails private bag.

AVONHEAD. Source of Avon River, four miles from Christchurch.

AVONSIDE. A suburb of Christchurch.

AWA, Nelson. Farming district, 14 miles by motor from Wakefield.

AWAAWAKINO, Auckland. Opotiki County.

AWAHOU, Wellington. Two miles south from Pohangina.

AWAHURI, Wellington. 103 miles north-east from Wellington. Rail to Feilding, thence motor four miles. Dairy factory. Farming district. Manawatu County. Hotel accommodation. Good roads and fishing. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Feilding. Awahuri means "overflow." Population, 216.

AWAITI, Auckland. Five miles west from Paeroa.

AWA-ITI ISLAND, Pelorus Sound, Marlborough.

AWA-ITI, Nelson. 87 miles north-west from Nelson by motor. Takaka County. Good shooting and sea-fishing. Favourite yachting place, with good tidal harbour; 14ft high water. Awa-iti means "little river." Nearest doctor at Takaka, 25 miles. Farming district. Mails private bag from Takaka.

AWAKAPONGA, Auckland. Railway siding, 17 miles north-west from Taneatua.

AWAKERI, Auckland. 231 miles south-east from Auckland by rail. Post, telephone, and money order office. Whakatane County. Roads fair. Hot springs in the vicinity. Nearest doctor at Whakatane, seven miles. Population, 281. Awakeri means "a ditch."

AWAKINO, Auckland. Small farming settlement 59 miles north from New Plymouth by motor on main highway. Waitomo County. Roads good. Fine scenery. Post, telegraph, money order office, and savings bank. Good fishing and shooting (pheasant, quail, duck, and wild pigs). Name means "bad river"—still water and muddy. Nearest doctor at Piopio, 35 miles. District nurse at Mokau, 4 miles.

AWAKINO POINT, Auckland. One mile from Dargaville.

AWAKIRI. Five miles south-east of Dannevirke.

AWAMANGU, Otago. 68 miles south-west from Dunedin. Rail to Balclutha, thence 8 miles by motor. Dairy farming district. Bruce County. Good roads for motors and good fishing. Telephone office. Nearest doctor at Balclutha. Awamangu means "black stream." Rural delivery from Balclutha.

AWAMARINO, Auckland. Kawhia County. Rail to Te Kuiti, thence motor. Rural mail from Te Kuiti.

AWAMOA, Otago. Suburb of Oamaru.

AWAMOKO, Otago. The railway station is called Aitchison's, while Awamoko is the postal name. It is 17 miles north-west from Oamaru, in Waitaki County. It is a dairying, sheep farming, and agricultural district, with good roads. Nearest doctor at Oamaru.

AWANUI, Auckland. 273 miles north-west from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence motor, 100 miles. Mangonui County. The centre of a dairying district, on the Awanui River. Dairy factory. Good fishing and shooting. The West Beach (7 miles distant), 70 miles long, is good for motoring. One hotel. Butter factory and toheroa canning factory. Post and telegraph office, money order and savings bank. Nearest doctor at Kaitaia, five miles. Name means "big river." Population, 147.

AWANUI RIVER. Flows into Rangaunu Bay, North Auckland.

AWAPIRI, Marlborough. Telephone office. 39 miles south-south-west from Blenheim.

AWAPOKO RIVER flows into Doubtless Bay.

AWAPOTO, Southland. Telephone office. 23 miles from Otautau.

AWAPUNI, Wellington. Two miles by rail or taxi from Palmerston North. The site of Manawatu Racing Club's course.

AWARERE, Nelson. 10 miles from Murchison.

AWARIKI, Hawke's Bay. Farming district 10 miles south-east by motor from Dannevirke. Mails rural delivery twice weekly from Dannevirke.

AWAROA, Auckland, on Waiheke Island. 16 miles east by steamer from Auckland. Manukau County. Post and telephone office. Good deep sea fishing. Boarding accommodation. Nearest doctor at Auckland. Awaroa means "long valley."

AWAROA BAY. Inlet at head of Separation Point, near Totaranui, Tasman Bay.

AWARUA. Original native name of Bluff harbour, signifying "two arms." A railway siding nine miles from Invercargill.

AWARUA, Auckland. Farming district, 27 miles south by motor from Kaikohe.

AWARUA PLAINS, Southland. Six miles south from Invercargill by rail. Southland County. Farming. Post and telephone office. Wireless station is situated 1½ miles from post office. Nearest doctor at Invercargill.

AWATATA, Southland. Eight miles from Nightcaps. Telephone office.

AWATEA, Otago. Seven miles north-west from Owaka. Mails rural delivery from there. Telephone office.

AWATERE RIVER. Flows north-easterly through Marlborough. Awatere means "fast flowing stream."

AWATOTO. Railway siding, three miles from Napier.

AWATUNA, Taranaki. 48 miles south from New Plymouth. Egmont County. Rail to Eltham, thence motor 12 miles. Farming district. Dairy factory. Good roads. Shooting and fishing. Post, telephone, and money order office. Population, 245. Nearest doctor at Kaponga, six miles. Name means "stream for eels."

AWHITU, Auckland. In Manukau Harbour, 15 miles south from Onehunga by steamer. Franklin County. Dairying and grazing. Fishing in harbour, and good pheasant and quail shooting. Beautiful bush scenery. Roads good for motoring. Good accommodation, and seaside cottages to let. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Waiuku (one hour by car). Population, 247. Awhitu means "regret."

AWHITU CENTRAL, Auckland. 65 miles south-west from Auckland by rail to Waiuku, thence motor 25 miles. Farming and timber. Fair shooting and fishing. Roads now suitable for motoring. Telephone office. Franklin County. Nearest doctor at Waiuku. Rural delivery from Waiuku.

AYLESBURY, Canterbury. A small farming settlement 22 miles west by rail from Christchurch. Malvern County. Hare shooting. Good roads. Nearest doctor at Darfield, 9 miles. Rural delivery from Christchurch.

BABYLON, Auckland. 107 miles north from Auckland. Hobson County. On Kaihu River. Rail and motor to Dargaville,

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thence rail five miles. Farming. Pheasant and duck shooting. Doctor at Dargaville.

BAINESSE, Wellington. 14 miles west from Palmerston North by rail, on Foxton line. A farming district in Manawatu County. Good shooting and fishing. Telephone office. Dairy factory. Doctor at Foxton, 10 miles. Rural delivery from Palmerston North.

BAINHAM, Nelson. On Aorere River, 96 miles north-west from Nelson by motor. Collingwood County. Dairy farming and lime works. Scenery excellent at Boulder Lake and Aorere River. Good shooting, and some fine trout in the Aorere. Post, telephone, money order office, and savings bank. Roads quite good. Nearest doctor at Collingwood, 10 miles. The start of overland track to Karamea.

BAKER'S CROSSING. A railway siding 15 miles south from Wanganui.

BALCAIRN, Canterbury. 30 miles north from Christchurch by rail. A sheep and agricultural district. Kowai County. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Amberley, four miles. Population, 252.

BALCLUTHA, Otago. 53 miles south from Dunedin by rail. A borough on Molyneux River, well lighted by electricity; good water supply. Private hotels, banks, stores, newspaper, motor garages, post, telegraph, and money order office. Freezing works

at Finegand, a few miles off. Stock sales fortnightly. Half-holiday on Saturday. In Clutha electorate, the first electorate to carry no-license in the Dominion. Resident doctors. Population, 1690. Good shooting and fishing. Monthly sittings of Magistrate's Court.

BALD HILL. A height near Mauku. Scene of battle, 1863.

BALEINE POINT. East head of Port Levy, Banks Peninsula.

BALENA BAY. In Evans Bay, Wellington.

BALOFUR, Southland. 27 miles north-west by rail from Gore. Waimea Plains line. Southland County. Duck shooting and fishing. Lime works. Hotel accommodation. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Nearest doctor, Lumsden, 10 miles. Population, 288. Roads excellent.

BALL PASS, Mount Cook.

BALL ROAD, Taranaki. Railway siding, 12 miles south-east from Hawera.

BALLANCE, Wellington. 113 miles north from Wellington. Pahiatua County. Rail to Pahiatua, thence motor daily seven miles. Fishing and shooting, with good roads. Dairy factories. Telephone office. Nearest doctor at Pahiatua. Rural delivery from Pahiatua.

BALMORAL. A railway siding, 62 miles north from Christchurch.

BALMORAL, Canterbury. Farming district, 32 miles by motor from Fairlie.

BANKS PENINSULA, Canterbury. The most prominent feature on east coast of South Island, having Lyttelton Harbour on the north and Akaroa Harbour on the south. The early settlers, about 1836, were a mixture of French, English, and Maoris, and about a half-dozen Germans. Named by Captain Cook after Sir Joseph Banks, who was with him in the Endeavour in 1769. The whole peninsula has now many settlements, and is a great district for growing cocksfoot grass seed. Banks Peninsula was surveyed by H.M.S. Acheron in 1850. The Peninsula is about 30 miles long from the plain, eastward, with a maximum width of 17 miles, and contains about 326,000 acres.

BANK RUN. 6 miles from Tauranga.

BANKSIDE, Canterbury. 31 miles south from Christchurch by rail. Fishing and shooting. Roads good. Post and telephone office. Selwyn County. Nearest doctor at Rakaia, five miles.

BANNOCKBURN, Otago. 155 miles north-west from Dunedin. Vincent County. Rail to Cromwell, thence five miles. Gold mining and farming. Hotel accommodation. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Cromwell.

BAREFALL MOUNT. Highest peak on range between the Acheron and Awatere Rivers, Marlborough.

BARING HEAD. Flat tableland point, south-east of Wellington.

BARNEGO FLAT. On banks of Clutha River near Balclutha.

BARRETT'S REEF. Cluster of rocks at entrance of Wellington Harbour, named after old whaler, Dicky Barrett.

BARRHILL, Canterbury. Farming district 11 miles north-west by motor from Rakaia.

BARRIER RANGE. West side of Dart River, Wakatipu.

BARROSA. Sheep station nine miles from Mount Somers.

BARRY'S BAY, Canterbury. 44 miles south-east from Christchurch. In Akaroa Harbour. Rail to Little River, thence by motor, or by motor from Christchurch. Cocksfoot seed-farming, cheese-making, and dairy farming. Good roads for motoring. Deep sea fishing and hare shooting. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Akaroa, 10 miles. Akaroa County.

BARRY'S PASS. Summit of road between Akaroa and Little River, Canterbury, also known as Hill Top.

BARRYTOWN, Westland. 19 miles north from Greymouth by motor. Grey County. Roads hilly, but good for motoring. One hotel. Gold mining. Post and telephone office. Named after the first man who found gold here. Doctor at Runanga, 15 miles.

BARTHOLOMEW'S SIDING. Railway siding six miles east from Putaruru.

BARTLETTS, Auckland. Cook County. 22 miles south-west from Gisborne by motor. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor, Gisborne.

BASSETT'S BLOCK, Auckland. 12 miles south-south-west from Dargaville.

BATLEY, Auckland. Otamatea County. Kaipara Harbour. 104 miles north-west from Auckland. Rail to Maungaturoto, thence motor 11 miles. Sea fishing. Good roads. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Paparoa, 17 miles.

BATON, Nelson. 48 miles west from Nelson. Waimea County. Rail to Tapawera, thence 12 miles by motor. Good fishing and deer stalking. Roads good. Nearest doctor at Wakefield, 34 miles. Mails from Tapawera.

BATTERSEE. 4 miles from Greytown.

BAY OF ISLANDS. A well-sheltered bay to the north of Auckland, so-called from the numerous small islands with which the bay is dotted. Settlements—Russell, Opua, Waitangi, Keri Keri, Taumarere, etc. The harbour is admitted to be one of the finest in the world, ranking, it is said, with Sydney and Rio. The Rev. Mr Marsden, the first missionary minister, arrived in 1814 in the Active from Sydney, with 18 Europeans. Du Fresne, a French explorer, visited here in 1771, but was killed and eaten by the Maoris. Gilbert Mair, a Scotchman, was the first settler

to arrive here in 1824. The first British Resident (official), Mr Busby, arrived here in 1833, Mr Colenso (with the first printing press) in 1834, and Charles Darwin (on the Beagle) visited here in 1835. The next year (1836) 116 whaling and sealing vessels visited the bay. In July, 1840, a French frigate called here on her way to Akaroa to take possession of Middle Island on behalf of a French company. On March 24, 1845, 200 men of the 58th Regiment left Auckland by H.M.S. North Star for this place, where on arrival they attacked the Maoris under Hone Heke, but the enormous force of Maoris was too strong for them. Desperate fighting took place, and 38 of their number were killed and many wounded before they returned to Auckland to await reinforcements. Was visited and named by Captain Cook.

The Bay of Islands has, of late years, earned a world-wide reputation for the excellence of its big game fishing, sportsmen coming here from all parts of the world for the thrills of taking swordfish and mako shark by rod and line.

BAY OF PLENTY. An extensive bay on the north-east coast of the North Island, in the Auckland Provincial District. It was so named by Captain Cook, because here the Natives liberally supplied him with fruits, water, etc. The chief places on the bay are Tauranga, Maketu, Whakatane, Te Puke, and Opotiki.

BAYONET PEAK MOUNT. On shore of Lake Wakatipu, 5213ft.

BAY PEAK MOUNT. Behind Halfway Bay, Wakatipu, 5494ft.

BAYLEY'S BEACH. 8 miles west from Dargaville.

BAYSWATER, Auckland. Part of the borough of Takapuna. Post and telephone office.

BAYSWATER, Southland. 4 miles north-east of Otautau.

BAY VIEW, Hawke's Bay. Eight miles north of Napier by rail, formerly known as Petane. Hawke's Bay County. Sheep farming and tomato growing. Roads good. Hotel accommodation. Post, telephone, and money order office. Stock sales monthly. It is a favourite picnic resort, on the beautiful Esk River. Unfortunately this country suffered severely from flood in 1938. Troops under Colonel Whitmore had an engagement here with the Maoris on October 12, 1866, killing twelve of them and preventing a raid on Napier. Doctors at Napier. Population, 316. Good shooting.

BEACH BAY. Eight miles from Queenstown.

BEACHLANDS, Auckland. 27 miles east from Auckland by motor. A seaside resort in Manukau County, with bathing, shooting, and fishing. Good motor road from Auckland. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor, Papatoetoe.

BEACH STREET. Railway siding, one mile from Waikouaiti.

BEACON HILL. Outer signal station of Wellington Heads.

BEACON ROCK. Rock with beacon off Jackson's Head, Westland.

BEACONS. Airport 4½ miles from Napier.

BEALEY, Canterbury. Telephone office. 88 miles north-west from Christchurch. Tawera County.

BEALEY GLACIERS. Source of Waimakariri River, Canterbury.

BEALEY GORGE. On the Christchurch-West Coast road. Magnificent scenery, including the Devil's Punch Bowl and Bridal Veil Waterfalls. Bealey River flows through this gorge.

BEAN ROCK LIGHTHOUSE. Entrance to Waitemata Harbour.

BEATRIX BAY, Marlborough. 19 miles from Picton.

BEAUMONS MOUNT. Peak in Pelorus Sound, 1800ft.

BEAUMONT, Otago. 72 miles west from Dunedin by rail. Tuapeka County. Good fishing, shooting, and deer stalking. Hotel. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Lawrence, 12 miles. Population, 160.

BEAUTIFUL VALLEY, Canterbury. Telephone office. Geraldine County. 16 miles from Geraldine.

BECKENHAM. A suburb of Christchurch.

BECKS, Otago. Farming district, Central Otago, five miles by motor from Lauder. Telephone. Rural delivery from Lauder. Hotel.

BECRUCIS MOUNT. A peak in Southern Alps.

BELFAST, Canterbury. Nine miles north of Christchurch by rail. Waimairi County. Freezing, chemical, soap, wool, and manure works. Hotel. Roads good. Post, telephone, and money order office. Close to Waimakariri River, where is good fishing. Nearest doctor at Kaiapoi, 5 miles. Population, 1107.

BELFIELD, Canterbury. Farming district three miles by motor from Orari. Rural delivery from Geraldine. Nearest doctor, Geraldine.

BELGROVE, Nelson. 22 miles south by rail from Nelson. Waimea County. Sawmilling and hop and tobacco growing. Good roads and hotel accommodation. Deer stalking, quail shooting, and trout fishing. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Wakefield, 6 miles.

BELL BLOCK, Taranaki. Five miles north-east by rail from New Plymouth. Taranaki County. Dairy and sheep farming. Two butter factories. Good pheasant and hare shooting at about three miles distant. Good roads. Post and telephone office. Population, 402. Nearest doctor at New Plymouth. Here is the airport for New Plymouth. A stockade was erected here during the Maori War. On November 6, 1860, Mahoetahi Hill was surrounded by 150 Maoris, who were repulsed, 84 being killed and wounded.

BELL HILL, Westland. 32 miles south-east from Greymouth. Rail to Moana, thence 11 miles. Grey County. Post office. Nearest doctor, Blackball. Sawmilling and goldmining. Roads good.

BELL'S FALLS. Waterfall at foot of Mount Egmont.

BELL'S JUNCTION. 12 miles south-east from Ohakune.

BELMONT, Auckland. Suburb of Auckland. Situated beetween Devonport and Takapuna. Post office.

BELMONT. A railway siding 11 miles north from Wellington in Hutt Valley.

BELVEDERE, Wellington. Farming district three miles by motor from Carterton. Rural delivery from Carterton.

BENDIGO, Otago. Farming and mining district 14 miles north-east from Cromwell by motor. Rural delivery from Cromwell.

BENHAR, Otago. 48 miles south by rail from Dunedin. Bruce County. Doctor Balclutha, four miles. Benhar is noted for its pottery, brick, and pipe works. Good shooting within half a mile, on Lake Tuakitoto. Good roads. Post and telephone.

BENIO, Southland. Farming district. Rail to Pukerau, thence motor five miles. Rural delivery from Gore.

BEN LOMOND MOUNT. Overlooks Queenstown; 5747ft.

BENMORE, Southland. 32 miles north from Invercargill by rail. Southland County. Hotel. Mountain of same name, 5987ft high. Doctor at Winton, 13 miles.

BENMORE MOUNT. South-west of Kaikoura; 4800ft high.

BEN NEVIS. A peak in Hector Range, Otago; 7650ft.

BEN OHAU. A range in the Southern Alps.

BENNETT'S, Canterbury. 35 miles north-west from Christchurch by rail. Oxford County. One store. Post and telephone office. Good roads. Farming district. Nearest doctor at Oxford, six miles.

BENNEYDALE. New model township serving the coal industry and established by the State in rugged country 22 miles south of Te Kuiti, 3 miles from Mangapehi.

BENNETTS BLUFF, Lake Wakatipu.

BERGHANS POINT. Headland off Doubtless Bay, near Mangonui.

BERHAMPORE. A part of Wellington City, containing the southern portion of Adelaide road and adjacent streets. Post, telephone, and money order office.

BERLINS, Nelson. A coal and gold mining settlement 20 miles east by motor daily from Westport. Buller County, in the famous Buller Gorge. Post and telephone office, and hotel. Nearest doctor at Westport. Sawmilling. Roads good.

BERWEN, Otago. Telephone office. 38 miles from Kurow.

BERWICK, Otago. 25 miles south from Dunedin by motor bus daily. Taieri County. Good roads. Post and telephone office. Mails daily. Good fishing and shooting. Nearest doctor at Outram, 10 miles.

BETHELLS. 7 miles west from Waitakere.

BETHLEHEM. 5 miles from Tauranga.

BEXLEY. Part of borough of New Brighton.

BEXLEY. 49 miles west from Christchurch. Rural delivery from Oxford.

BICKERSTAFF. Railway siding 89 miles north from Auckland.

BIDEFORD, Wellington. Farming district 18 miles north-east by motor from Masterton.

BIG BAY. In Manukau Harbour.

BIG BAY, Westland. Approximately 170 miles south-west from Hokitika Aerodrome.

BIG BEN MOUNT (Malvern district), Canterbury; 4646ft.

BIG OMAHA, Auckland. 52 miles north from Auckland by road. Rodney County. Fruit-growing and dairying. Post office. Nearest doctor at Warkworth, 9 miles. Rural delivery from Matakana.

BIG RIVER, Nelson. 65 miles north-east from Greymouth. Rail to Reefton, thence 18 miles. Inangahua County. Scenery is equal to any in New Zealand. There is deer shooting to be had here. Nearest doctor at Reefton.

BILLHOOK PEAK, Canterbury; 4586ft.

BINSER MOUNT. Near Cass, West Coast road; 6096ft.

BIRCHFIELD, Nelson. 13 miles north-east by rail from Westport. Buller County. Iron founding and dairying. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Ngakawau.

BIRCH GROVE, Southland. 2 miles north-east of Tuatapere.

BIRCH HILL, Marlborough. 38 miles west from Blenheim by motor. Telephone office.

BIRCHVILLE. 10 miles north from Upper Hutt.

BIRCHWOOD, Southland. 57 miles north-west from Invercargill. Rail to Wairio, thence 13 miles. Wallace County. Coal mining. Roads good. Telephone office. Nearest doctor at Nightcaps. Rural delivery from Orawia.

BIRDLINGS' FLAT. Railway siding 31 miles south from Christchurch.

BIRD ROCK. Near Cape Brett, Auckland.

BIRDS. New Zealand birds are not now very numerous, but they are strikingly different from other countries, and more interesting than those of any country of the same size. A striking feature is the flightless land birds, which are not found anywhere else.

Of these the kiwi is the most extraordinary, and there are four species, only one of these being known in the North Island. The kiwi is peculiar in the fact that though about the size of an ordinary fowl, it lays an egg as large as a swan's or an albatross's. The **Rails.**—Striped rail or swamp crake, and water crake, the pukeko or swamp hen, and the weka or Maori hen (no flying wings, four species). **Herons** are of four kinds and are similar to those found elsewhere. **Waders.**—Two of these are peculiar to New Zealand—the sand plover and wry-billed plover—but snipe, dottrel, godwit, knot, sandpiper, and stilt are found elsewhere. **Pigeons.**—The only kind is the New Zealand wood pigeon. **Game** is represented by New Zealand quail, and ducks (the flightless duck of the Auckland Islands, the Blue Mountain duck, the paradise duck, grey duck, brown duck, shoveller, and black teal), and black swans. **Pheasants** and **quail** are now being bred by the various Acclimatisation Societies and liberated in large numbers. **Hawks** are: Quail hawk, bush hawk, and harrier hawk, the two first found only in New Zealand. **Owls:** Only two, the morepork, and the laughing owl, the latter found in New Zealand only. **Parrots** are: Kakapo or ground parrot (flightless though possessing large wings), kaka or brown parrot, and kea or mountain parrot, all found only in New Zealand; and the karakia or green parrakeet. **Kingfisher,** only one. **Cuckoos,** two. In addition to the above there are crows in the South Island (2), the huia in North Island (now supposed to be extinct), the saddleback, native thrushes (2), robins (2), tomtits (2), New Zealand creeper in South Island, native canary, tui or parson bird (one of the finest native song birds), bellbird (called mako-mako), wrens (2), the rifleman (the smallest of the native birds), wax eye, fern bird, grey warbler, ground lark or pipit, and fantail (3 kinds), complete the list. Many of these native birds are fast diminishing, and islands have been set aside for their preservation. British birds are plentiful, having been acclimatised some years ago. Of the **Sea Birds** the most wonderful is the penguin, found at Stewart and Auckland Islands, the mutton bird at Stewart and adjacent islands (much sought after by Maoris and sold in large quantities). The gannets, found off Cape Kidnappers, are a web-footed fowl. Three allied species of gannet are found in Europe, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. The New Zealand form, which is practically indistinguishable from the Australian, breeds at Gannet Rock (off Kawhia), Oaia Island, Three Kings, Poor Knights, Bird Rock, Great Barrier, Horu Horu Rock (Hauraki Gulf), off Coromandel, White Island, Alderman Islands, and Cape Kidnappers. It is interesting to learn that this splendid bird, one of the most spectacular of all sea birds, formed a Christmas repast for the crew of Captain Cook's "Endeavour" on the 25th December, 1769. A few days later the vessel sailed past Gannet Island, off Kawhia, and it was seen to be covered with birds. The gannet is still breeding on this island 170 years later. As is well known, the gannet

dives for its food (which consists of small fish) from a height of 30 to 50 feet, and the bird is beautifully designed for this purpose, its breast being protected from the shock of striking the water by air-sacs. The gannet is powerful in flight, and there is no more spectacular sight in Nature than that of a flock of gannets fishing—a continual stream of birds plunge into the water like aerial bombs.

The gulls, terns, shags, petrels, and albatrosses are much the same as on other coasts.

BIRDWOOD. 3 miles from Henderson.

BIRKENHEAD, Auckland. A suburban borough with a population of 3450, including Birkdale and Chelsea. A fruit-growing district, three miles north-west from Auckland by ferry. Post, telegraph, and money order office.

BISHOPDALE. Railway siding 2½ miles from Nelson.

BISHOPS, Otago. Farming district seven miles north-west by motor from Balclutha. Rural delivery from Balclutha.

BLACKBALL, Westland. 18 miles north-east from Greymouth by rail. Grey County. Coal mining township. Gold dredging. Baths, public library, stores, and hotels. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Fishing and shooting, tennis and bowls, and good roads. Resident doctor. Population, 1056.

BLACKBALL MOUNT. Peak of the Paparoa range, Nelson; 3992ft.

BLACKBURN, Hawke's Bay. 61 miles south-west from Napier. Rail to Waipawa, thence motor 20 miles. Waipawa County. Sheep and dairy farming. Roads good. Pheasant, quail, and native game shooting and trout fishing. Nearest doctor at Waipawa. Rural delivery from Onga Onga.

BLACKHEAD, Hawke's Bay. 32 miles by motor from Waipawa. Farming district.

BLACKHEAD. A cliffy point on East Coast, Wellington.

BLACKHEAD, Otago. A rocky headland at northern end of Green Island Beach.

BLACK HILL. Ashburton County; 6708ft.

BLACKMOUNT, Southland. 77 miles north from Invercargill. Rail to Otautau, thence motor 42 miles. Wallace County. A pastoral district, with a few settlers along the Waiau River. Excellent fishing and shooting. Most picturesque route to Lake Manapouri (20 miles) and Lake Te Anau (35 miles). Telephone office. Rural delivery from Otautau. Doctor at Tuatapere.

BLACKNEY POINT. At entrance Rangaunu Bay, Auckland.

BLACK PEAK. Near Shotover River, Otago; 7576ft.

BLACK POINT. Railway siding 22 miles north-west from Oamaru. Kurow branch.

BLACK ROCKS. Situated off Cape Palliser, Wellington.

BLACKS, Otago Central. Now known as Ophir.

BLACK'S POINT, Nelson. Inangahua County. Rail to Reefton, thence 2½ miles by car. Mining district. Hotel. Telephone office. Fishing and deer shooting. Nearest doctor, Reefton. Mails from there.

BLACKSTONE HILL, Otago. 106 miles north-west from Dunedin. Rail to Oturehua, thence five miles by motor. Maniototo County. Farming district, with good roads. Shooting and fishing. Named by first surveyor from the range of "black stone" hills. Nearest doctor at Ranfurly. Rural delivery from Oturehua.

BLACKWATER, Nelson. 41 miles north-east from Greymouth. Inangahua County. Rail to Ikamatua, thence seven miles by motor. Post and telephone office. Hotel. Gold mining and farming. Population, 110. Nearest doctor at Waiuta, 5 miles.

BLACKWOOD BAY, Queen Charlotte Sound. Eight miles from Picton.

BLAIRICH RANGE. Runs parallel to Awatere River, Marlborough.

BLAKETOWN. A suburb of Greymouth on the south side of the Grey River.

BLAND BAY. Separated from Whangarei Harbour by neck of land 300 yards wide.

BLENHEIM. The capital of the provincial district of Marlborough (originally part of Nelson province, but separated in 1860 and created a province in itself the same year). Province is named after the Duke of Marlborough, and Blenheim from battle of same name. Is situated on Wairau Plain, at the junction of Opawa and Omaka Rivers, and is 18 miles from the Port of Picton, with which it is connected by rail. The Opawa River is navigable right to the town by small steamers, which carry on considerable trade with Wellington. In 1847 there were but three dwellings in the present site, which was constituted a borough in 1869. The population of the borough is now approximately 5200. The town is very flat, and is well planted with deciduous and evergreen trees. The surrounding country is splendid agricultural and pastoral land, well roaded and enjoying a favourable climate, the rainfall not being too high, and the sunshine record one of the highest in the Dominion. The amenities of the town include electric street lighting, gas supply, high pressure water supply, and modern sewerage, and swimming baths. Excellent trout fishing is obtainable in adjacent Omaka, Opawa, and Wairau Rivers, and good red deer stalking, pig duck, and quail shooting in easy reach. Post, telegraph, and money order office, automatic telephones. Daily newspaper, five banks, public library, town hall, two picture theatres, eight hotels. Flour mills, brewery, malt houses, flax mills, linen flax factory, seed growing and cleaning, and other industries are all carried on in vicinity. Magistrate's Court sits fortnightly. There are several State, Church, and

private schools, and a college, two excellent private clubs, and a working men's club. Sports include a racing and trotting club, two golf clubs, three bowling clubs, and other sporting, athletic, and musical clubs and societies. The Marlborough A. and P. Association holds an annual show, and the Horticultural Society shows twice yearly. Blenheim is rapidly becoming more accessible as the Main Trunk railway approaches completion. There are two aerodromes close to town, one commercial, the other Government. Daily passenger and goods motor services connect the district with Nelson, Westport, and Christchurch, and the progress of tar sealing the roads enables quick transit to all points.

BLIGH SOUND. South-west of Milford Sound. In 1842 a sealing schooner called here, and in 1850 the Admiralty survey ship Acheron entered the Sound, on each occasion there being a party of Maoris camped at the head.

BLIND BAY. On Great Barrier Island. Weekly steamer from Auckland. Named by Captain Cook.

BLIND RIVER, Marlborough. 19 miles south from Blenheim by rail. Awatere County. Good shooting. Mails from Seddon.

BLUE CLIFFS. On Te Wae Wae Bay, west of Tuatapere.

BLUE DUCK. Glacier at head of Dart River, Lake Wakatipu.

BLUE KNOB. Highest peak in Picton Hills, south of Picton.

BLUE LAKE, or Tikitapu. 7 miles south-east from Rotorua.

BLUE LAKE. Small artificial lake of intense blue amongst dredge tailings at St. Bathans.

BLUE MOUNTAIN. A peak in South Canterbury.

BLUE MOUNTAINS. A range at back of Tapanui, Otago. Famous as a deer stalking country. State forest.

BLUE SPUR, Otago. Gold mining township 63 miles west from Dunedin by car. Nearest doctor at Lawrence. Mails from there.

BLUFF, Southland. A borough town with a population of 2060. 17 miles south by rail from Invercargill. The chief port and harbour for Southland. Does a very large shipping business, and derives additional importance from being the first and last port of call for Melbourne steamers when running. Vessels drawing any draught of water can enter the harbour at high tide, and drawing 30 feet of water can be berthed at the wharf. Berthage accommodation 3735 feet, and having from 14 feet to 31 feet at low water spring tide. There is one freezing works (capable of freezing 5000 carcasses per day, and 300,000 during the season), busy in season, and several wool and grain agencies kept busy here, an extensive grain export being done; fishing and oyster companies, etc. Oyster fishing is an important industry, as is also the "Ozone" oyster canning works and the "Thyrodone" Development Works, while the annual export of flax is of considerable value, large quantities being exported to Australia.

There is also a considerable export trade in blue cod and oysters. Granite of a fine quality is now being obtained from a large quarry in the vicinity. Large quantities of a white quartz gravel found here are also exported. The s.s. Orewa makes bi-weekly trips across the strait to Halfmoon Bay, Stewart Island. Has a bank and post, telegraph, and money order offices and telephone exchange, and Magistrate's Court sits alternate months. Bluff has a good water supply, obtained from water catchment areas on Bluff Hill. The signal station hill is well worthy of a climb, as it is an easy gradient, and can be surmounted within half an hour. Of the fern flora of the Dominion one-fourth may be found here. The view from the top of signal station (855 feet above sea level) on a clear day is very fine, an excellent view of the strait, Stewart Island, and the mainland being obtained. The road around the head of the bay from the pilot station, called Ward's parade, is a very attractive place for visitors, opening out as it does on to Foveaux Strait and the open ocean on the one side, whilst on the other side the slopes of the hills contain some beautiful bush. It is said that the native vegetation here is the most varied and finest in the Dominion, and to the botanist it is particularly attractive. Excellent sea fishing—moki, trumpeter, groper, blue cod, etc.—obtainable by going out with the fishing launches. Swan, duck, and swamp hen shooting in season within three or four miles. Roads for motorists in Bluff are good, as is also the main highway. The main highway is surface sealed from here to Invercargill. Good hotel accommodation. From the Ocean Beach here the telegraph cable goes to Lee Bay, Stewart Island. Named from the high hill to the south-east of the town. On the first discovery of Bluff Harbour the name of Port Macquarie was given to it in honour of Governor Macquarie, of New South Wales, and even as late as 1841 maps of that date bore the name Port Macquarie, and not the Bluff. Doctor resident here. The Maori name is Awarua, meaning "two landing places for canoes."

BLUFF. A headland on Waikato River, near Tuakau.

BLUFF HILLS (Malvern district), Canterbury.

BLYTH MOUNT. A peak in South Canterbury.

BOAT ROCK, Akaroa.

BOBS COVE. On north-west shore of Lake Wakatipu, 10 miles up the lake from Queenstown.

BOG ROY, Otago. 66 miles north-west from Oamaru. Telephone office.

BOLD PEAK MOUNT. On Humboldt Range; 6990ft; Lake Wakatipu.

BOLTON BAY, Marlborough. Sounds County. Mails private bag, Havelock.

BOMBAY, Auckland. A farming settlement 28 miles south from Auckland. Franklin County. Rail to Drury, thence motor 6 miles. Roads good. Is situated on the Great South road. Post,

telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Pukekohe, 5 miles. Population, 372.

BON ACCORD HARBOUR. On the west coast of Kawau Island.

BONNY GLEN. A railway siding six miles from Marton.

BONPLAUD MOUNT. Overlooking Kinloch. Humboldt Range; 8102ft; Wakatipu, Otago.

BORTON'S, Otago. 24 miles north-east by rail from Oamaru. Waitaki County. Good shooting and fishing. Farming district. Doctor at and rural delivery from Oamaru.

BOSCAWEN MOUNT. A peak of Southern Alps; 5825ft.

BOSSU MOUNT, Akaroa harbour; 2399ft.

BOULDER BANK. Natural breakwater to Nelson Harbour, on which is lighthouse.

BOUNTY ISLANDS. A group of 13 islands, which belong to New Zealand, about 415 miles south from Port Chalmers and to the north of Antipodes Islands. There are no inhabitants.

BOVIS MOUNT. A peak of Paparoa Range; 4094ft. Nelson.

BOWEN PEAK MOUNT. Adjoins Ben Lomond; 5600ft high. Queenstown.

BOWENTOWN. At northern entrance of Tauranga Harbour.

BOWLER'S CREEK, Otago. Railway siding five miles from Lawrence.

BRABAZON MOUNT (Upper Rangitata district), Ashburton; 5879ft.

BRACKENDALE, Canterbury. Selwyn County. Sheep station 10½ miles from Glentunnel. Rural delivery from Coalgate.

BRADSHAW'S, Nelson. Railway siding four miles from Westport.

BRAEBURN, Nelson. 25 miles north-west from Nelson by motor. Fruit, tobacco, hop-growing, and farming. Waimea County. Good roads and shooting (deer, hare, and quail). Doctor at Motueka, 7 miles. Daily rural delivery from Upper Moutere.

BRAIGH, Auckland. 3 miles west from Waipu.

BRANCEPETH, Wellington. 12 miles south-east from Masterton.

BRANCH RIVER, Marlborough County. 50 miles from Blenheim. Rural delivery from Blenheim.

BRANXHOLME. A railway siding nine miles north from Invercargill on Tuatapere branch.

BRAVO ISLAND, south of Stewart Island.

BREAKER BAY, Wellington. A seaside resort 10 minutes' walk from Seatoun tram terminus. Good beach.

BREAKWATER, Taranaki. Railway siding three miles from New Plymouth.

BREAM BAY. On east coast of Auckland peninsula.

BREAM HEAD. North head of Bream Bay, at entrance to Whangarei Heads.

BREAM TAIL. South head of Bream Bay.

BRIGHAM'S CREEK, Auckland. Waitemata County, Kumeu being nearest railway station. Telephone office.

BRIGHTLANDS, Marlborough. 26 miles by launch from Havelock. Private telephone to Te Rawa.

BRIGHTON, Otago. A favourite seaside resort 12 miles south from Dunedin by motor. Taieri County. Good roads. Shooting and fishing. Good beach for bathing and boating on tidal creek. Farming and coal pit. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor Green Island. Population, 233.

BRIGHTON CAVE. Near Tiromoana, south from Westport.

BRIGHTWATER, Nelson. A farming settlement 13 miles south from Nelson by rail. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Waimea County. The surrounding district is mostly agricultural, fruit, and hop-growing. Popular picnic resort. Deer shooting and trout fishing in season. Has a butter factory and sawmill. Lit by electricity. Doctor at Richmond, 4½ miles. Population, 532.

BRITANNIA HEIGHTS. Near Nelson.

BRIXTON, Taranaki. Farming district two miles by motor from Waitara. Rural delivery from Waitara. Dairy Factory.

BROAD BAY, Otago. A picturesque seaside resort 10 miles north-east by regular bus service from Dunedin. In Otago Harbour. There is no hotel here, but in the summer months cottages furnished and unfurnished are usually obtainable by early application. There is a beautifully situated rest home. Dairy farming is chief occupation of Peninsula. The lower road down this way is excellent for motoring, being level bitumen all the way. There is a little rabbit shooting on hills; the chief charm of the bay being its excellent bathing beach and sheltered position. There are many pleasant and interesting walks in the neighbourhood. Post, telephone, and money order office and savings bank. Doctors at Dunedin. Population, 262. Peninsula County.

BROADFIELD, Canterbury. A small settlement 13 miles south from Christchurch. Rail to Ladbrooks, thence 2 miles by car. Paparua County. Roads good. An agricultural district, with excellent grain-growing land. Doctor at Lincoln. Rural delivery from Christchurch.

BROADWOOD, Auckland. A small farming settlement, 235 miles north from Auckland. Rail goods to Okaihau, thence motor north-west 35 miles. Passengers rail to Otiria, thence motor 55 miles. Hokianga County. Farming. Wild pig hunting and quail and pheasant shooting. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Several pretty waterfalls in neighbourhood. Doctor at Rawene. Population, 225.

BROKEN HILL. 5162ft; near Castle Hill, West Coast road, Canterbury.

BROKEN RIVER, Canterbury, on the Christchurch-West Coast road.

BROMLEY. A suburb of Christchurch.

BROOKBY, Auckland. Farming district, 25 miles south-east of Auckland. Rail to Manurewa, thence motor.

BROOKE'S BRIDGE, Auckland. Gisborne district.

BROOKLANDS, Canterbury. A popular holiday resort south of the mouth of the Waimakariri River.

BROOKLYN. A residential suburb two miles south of Wellington by tram. Post, money order, and telegraph office, and several large stores. A splendid view of the city and harbour can be obtained from the hills here. Roads hilly.

BROOKLYN BAY. On east side of Queen Charlotte Sound, 16 miles from Picton.

BROOKSIDE, Canterbury. Farming district, 26 miles south from Christchurch. Ellesmere County. Rural delivery from Leeston. Good roads. Doctor at Leeston.

BROOMFIELD, Canterbury. Farming district four miles by motor from Amberley. Rural delivery from Amberley.

BROTHERS, THE. Rocky islet in Cook Strait, with lighthouse.

BROUGHTON BAY. Narrow inlet eastern side Kenepuru Sound, Marlborough. Telephone.

BROWN'S, Southland. 24 miles north by rail from Invercargill. Southland County. Farming; brick and lime works. Hotel. Post, telephone, and money order office. Several sawmills in vicinity. Shooting and fishing and good roads. Nearest doctor at Winton, 5 miles. Population, 230.

BROWN'S BAY, Auckland. Popular holiday resort on Hauraki Gulf, 14 miles north from Auckland by motor service. Shooting, fishing, bathing, and boating. Excellent, safe beach, and good roads. Splendid camping site one minute from beach, with every facility—showers, electric cookers, etc. Waitemata County. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Takapuna.

BROWN'S POINT. On east shore of Wellington Harbour.

BRUCE BAY, Westland. 135 miles south-west by road from Hokitika; also steamer at frequent intervals. Westland County. Sheep and cattle farming. Post, telephone, and money order office. Plenty of duck shooting. There is also a splendid bathing beach. The famous Fox and Franz Josef Glaciers (27 miles and 40 miles) could easily be visited from here. Nearest doctor at Wataroa. Store, fish cannery and sawmill. Trout fishing. The tourist road through South Westland has now been constructed past here.

BRUCE MOUNT. A peak of Hohonu Range, Westland; 3834ft.

BRUNNERTON, Westland. A coal mining centre and borough town (Brunner Borough), 8 miles east by rail from Greymouth, on the Grey River. Population, 980. Grey County. Good fishing. Hotels. Post, telephone, and money order office. Good roads. Resident doctor. Scene of great explosion and loss of life, March, 1896. The borough includes Brunner, Wallsend, Taylorville, Dobson, and Stillwater. Named after Thomas Brunner, who first discovered coal here about 1870, and who has been described as "the first intrepid explorer of this country." Brick and tile works.

BRUNNER TRACK, Westland. Railway siding, Greymouth-Blackball line.

BRUNSWICK, Wellington. Waitotara County. Farming district nine miles north from Wanganui. Telephone. Rural delivery from Wanganaui.

BRUNTWOOD. Railway siding 4 miles north-west from Cambridge, Auckland. Rural delivery from Cambridge.

BRYANT'S GLACIER. Near Kinloch, on Mount Bonplaud, Wakatipu.

BRYDONE, Southland. 27 miles north-east from Invercargill by rail. Southland County. Dairy factory, post, and telephone, and one store. Nearest doctor at Mataura, five miles.

BRYNAVON 8 miles east from Whangarei.

BRYNDERWYN, Auckland. 15 miles north from Wellsford.

BRYNDWYR. Railway siding and suburb of Christchurch.

BUCCLEUGH. 28 miles north-west from Ashburton, near Mount Somers.

BUCKLAND, Auckland. 33 miles south by rail from Auckland. Franklin County. Good farming district. Post, telephone, and money order office. Creamery. Good roads. Splendid tennis courts and bowling green. Nearest doctor at Pukekohe, three miles. Population, 306.

BUCKLANDS BEACH, Auckland. 17 miles east from Auckland by motor. Manukau County, on Tamaki River. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Otahuhu or Ellerslie. Boarding house and store. Musick Memorial Radio Centre for the guidance of Trans-Tasman aircraft, is situated here.

BUCKLAND'S CROSSING, Otago. Delightful picnic spot 5 miles inland from Waikouaiti.

BUCKLEY FORT. Name of fort for protection of Wellington.

BUCKLEY MOUNT. Situated near Brunnerton; 1144ft.

BUFFALO BEACH, near Whitianga.

BULL CREEK, Otago. A favourite camping and picnic place 16 miles from Milton, on the coast. Good fishing and bathing.

BULLER GORGE. On west coast of South Island, between Four River Plain, near Murchison, to near Westport. Railway travels down it from Inangahua Junction to Westport. The scenery is amongst the finest in the Dominion.

BULLER RIVER. One of the biggest rivers in the Dominion, having its outlet at Westport.

BULLS, Wellington. A town district 19 miles north-west from Palmerston North. Rangitikei County. Rail to Greatford, thence motor or by motor from Palmerston North, Marton, or Wanganui, being on route of daily motor service between these towns. Dairy factory. Good hotels, banks, post, telegraph, and money order, and savings bank offices. There is a Flock House Station here, a training farm for sons of servicemen. Magistrate's Court sits monthly. Roads good. Good hare and wild duck shooting, and trout fishing Tennis courts, bowling green, racecourse, library. Stock sales fortnightly. Population, 510. Doctor resident here. Two sawmills.

BULWER, Marlborough. 89 miles north from Blenheim. Sounds County. Near entrance to Pelorus Sound. Motor to Havelock, thence launch. Sheep farming and fishing. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Blenheim.

BUNNYTHORPE, Wellington. 94 miles north from Wellington by rail and 7 miles north from Palmerston North. In Oroua County. Grain growing, dairying, with dairy factory and Glaxo factory. Roads good for motoring. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Feilding, 5 miles Population, 747.

BURGESS MOUNT. A peak in South Canterbury; 5696ft.

BURIED VILLAGE, see Tarawera.

BURKES, Otago. A small but picturesque residential suburb on Otago Harbour, five miles by road from Dunedin, forming part of West Harbour Borough. The main road from Dunedin through here is a pleasant run on a fine day. Nearest doctors at Dunedin.

BURKE'S PASS, Canterbury. 53 miles west from Timaru. Mackenzie County. Rail to Fairlie, thence motor 13 miles. Hotel accommodation. Good duck shooting. Post and telephone office. Named after one Burke, who first discovered the pass. Doctor at Fairlie. Roads good.

BURLEYS, Nelson. Five miles from Inangahua Junction.

BURNBRAE, Nelson. 23 miles from Murchison. Telephone office.

BURNETT MOUNT. A peak of Victoria range, 23 miles south-east of Reefton; 4264ft.

BURNETT'S FACE, Nelson. A small coal mining settlement 19 miles east from Westport, Waimangaroa, 9 miles distant, being nearest ralway station. Buller County. Two hotels and two stores here. Post, telephone, and money order office. Population, 398. Nearest doctor at Denniston, 1 mile.

BURNHAM, Canterbury. 18 miles south of Christchurch by rail. Springs County. Good roads and fishing. Burnham Military Camp is situated here. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Lincoln, 10 miles.

BURNSIDE, Otago. Four miles south by rail from Dunedin. Green Island borough. Chemical, agricultural implement, lime, and cement, freezing and by-products, tannery, abattoirs, and sale-yards.

BURWOOD. A suburb three miles from centre of Christchurch. It is two miles from New Brighton. Post and telephone office.

BUSBY HEAD. Situated inside Bream Bay, Auckland.

BUSHEY, Otago. Railway siding, 44 miles north from Dunedin.

BUSHGROVE. 20 miles east from Masterton. Sheep farming. Mails private bag.

BUSHSIDE, Canterbury. 85 miles south-west from Christchurch. Rail to Mount Somers, thence eight miles. Farming district, in Ashburton County.

BUSH SIDING. Railway siding, 18 miles east from Invercargill. Seaward Bush line.

BUSKET, Otago. Telephone office. Waitaki County.

BUTLER MOUNT. Ashburton County. North-west of Rakaia River; 6868ft.

CABBAGE BAY. On west side of Coromandel Peninsula. Named by Captain Cook, who landed here and obtained a supply of thistles, which he used as cabbage.

CABERFEIDH. Railway siding 88 miles south from Dunedin. Catlins River line.

CABLE BAY, Nelson. 15 miles from Nelson. Formerly the landing place of Eastern Telegraph Cable Coy's cable from Australia.

CAIRNBRAE. Railway siding, 55 miles west from Christchurch. Methven branch.

CAM RIVER. Tributary of Waimakariri River, near Rangiora.

CAMBRIAN, Otago. A farming and gold mining settlement 117 miles north-west from Dunedin. Rail to Oturehua, thence motor 16 miles. Maniototo County. Good shooting and fishing. Roads good for motors. Nearest doctor at Ranfurly, 35 miles. Rural delivery from Oturehua.

CAMBRIDGE, Auckland. A borough prettily situated on Waikato River, and the terminus of the Frankton-Cambridge railway, and is 101 miles south-east from Auckland. The Waikato River is navigable for small steamers as far up as this place. The town has a fine situation, and is well laid out. Good domain,

with pretty Lake Te Koutu in centre. The roads are very good for motoring. There are three hotels and private boardinghouses. Banks, post, telegraph, money order, and Government offices. Good shooting, deer stalking, trout fishing in season. Half holiday held here on Saturday. Monthly sittings of Magistrate's Court. Population 2330. Motor service connects Hamilton (15 miles) daily. Steel cantilever bridge (the first of its kind in New Zealand) across Waikato River connects with West Cambridge (Leamington). This bridge of one arch span of 290ft and 127ft high from river level (costing £14,000) was opened on December 21, 1907, by Lord Plunket, Governor of New Zealand. Doctors resident here. The first real settlers were the troops, who, being disbanded in 1865, were given 50 acres each and a town allotment, the land having been confiscated from the Maoris after the war. The railway was opened on October 8, 1884.

CAMDEN, Marlborough. 43 miles south-west from Blenheim. Telephone office.

CAMEL'S BACK, or Maumaupaki, Auckland. A hill (2638ft) 12 miles north from Thames.

CAMEL'S HUMP. Cheviot district. Hill, 1500ft.

CAMERON LAKE. Waipa County, Auckland.

CAMERON RIVER. Flows into Lake Heron, Ashburton County.

CAMERON'S, Westland. 8 miles south by rail from Greymouth. Whitebait and trout fishing. Gold dredging and sawmilling. Named after Dan Cameron, the first gold prospector. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Greymouth. Grey County. Hotel.

CAMP. Railway siding three miles north from Greymouth on Rewanui branch.

CAMP BAY, French Pass.

CAMP BAY, Lyttelton Harbour.

CAMP FERGUSSON, near Raglan.

CAMPBELL'S BAY, Auckland. A seaside holiday resort nine miles from Auckland by motor. Golf links, sea bathing, shooting, and fishing. Post and telephone office. Waitemata County. Nearest doctor at Takapuna, three miles. Good roads.

CAMPBELL ISLANDS form part of territory of New Zealand, although they are about 290 miles to the south, in latitude 52.33 South, and longitude 169.8 West. They are only about 30 miles in circumference. Fur seals plentiful.

CANNIBAL BAY AND COVE, Queen Charlotte Sound, Marlborough. Nine miles from Endeavour Inlet. Named by Captain Cook, February 6, 1770, from the Maoris having murdered and eaten a boat's crew there. Now called Ravenscliff and Arthur's Bay.

CANNIBAL GORGE. About 55 miles south-east from Reefton, via Maruia. With its legend of a fearful slaughter of penned-up Maoris and its picturesqueness, it affords a strong attraction to tourists.

CANNINGTON, Canterbury. 5 miles from Cave.

CANTERBURY DISTRICT. The Provincial District of Canterbury comprises the central portion of the Middle Island, and is bounded on the north by the Conway River, on the west by the Southern Alps, on the south by a line from Mt. Aspiring to Lake Ohau, thence by the Ohau and Waitaki Rivers to the sea, and on the east by the South Pacific Ocean. Area, 13,940 square miles. Population, 239,417. The length of the district north-east and south-west is about 220 miles. The breadth averages 70 miles. The seaboard has a length of about 300 miles, consisting generally of low-lying beaches, broken by the projection eastward of Banks Peninsula, which contains the only large natural harbours. That portion of the district which fronts the ocean between the Ashley and Opihi Rivers is flat land, about 2,500,000 acres in extent; north and south of those limits the plain is interspersed with undulating and hilly country. A great plain stretches westwards, rising and merging into downs and hills, which again extend westward and merge into the Southern Alps and the offshoots therefrom. Banks Peninsula is wholly composed of ridges and hills, deeply intersected by basins and gullies, the result of volcanic action.

The territory that was afterwards the province of Canterbury, and the portion of Otago north of the "Otago Block," and of a line drawn from it to Milford Sound, was purchased from the Maoris in 1848 for the Government, by Mr H. T. Kemp, assistant Native Secretary, for the sum of £2000. The purchase was arranged at a meeting of Maoris at Akaroa.

The Southern Alps, which form the backbone of the island, are a continuous chain of mountains, with a succession of magnificent peaks, attaining their culminating point in Mount Cook, or Aorangi, 12,349ft above sea-level; there are, besides, numerous peaks ranging in altitude between 7000ft and 10,000ft. Offshoots, extending to great distances eastward and south-eastward from the main range, attain elevations of 6000ft to 9000ft. On these mountain ranges are numerous and extensive glaciers, from which emanate the principal rivers of the district, comprising the Hurunui, about 85 miles in length; Waimakariri, 90 miles; Rakaia, 85 miles; Ashburton, 64 miles; Rangitata, 74 miles; the Waitaki and its main feeders, 140 miles. Other rivers are the Ashley, Selwyn, Temuka, and Pareora.

These rivers serve as outlets for a portion of the lake system of the Middle Island, Lake Sumner being connected with the Hurunui, Lakes Coleridge and Heron with the Rakaia, and the Mackenzie Country Lakes—Tekapo, Pukaki, and Ohau—with the Waitaki. Another important lake is that known as Lake Elles-

mere, west of Banks Peninsula; it is separated from the ocean by a narrow shingle-spit only five chains across at one point, through which, at certain seasons, the flood waters force a channel to the sea. Lake Tennyson is situated on the eastern flank of the Spencer Mountains, 3614ft above sea level.

The climate on the plains is very equable, snow being only occasionally experienced. In the high country there are occasionally very heavy snowfalls, the losses in stock being considerable. The north-west winds are very hot and trying.

The first settlers landed in 1843, followed in 1850 by emigrants sent out by the Canterbury Association, which included amongst its numbers the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Lyttelton. It was originally intended that the settlement should be for members of the Church of England only, but this intention was abandoned at an early stage. The Association held control until 1853, when Canterbury became a province of New Zealand, the control being then vested in a Provincial Council, the first superintendent being Mr J. E. Fitzgerald. Successive councils carried on until the abolition of the provinces in 1876, when the whole of the Dominion came directly under the control of the General Government.

The natural facilities of the district have been abundantly supplemented by railways and roads. Lyttelton, the chief port, is connected by rail with Christchurch, the heart of the whole northern district. The outlet for the rich agricultural and pastoral portion lying between the Rangitata and Waitaki Rivers is Timaru, a town of considerable size and importance.

The chief crops are wheat, oats, barley, turnips, rape, clover, and grass seed; while other crops produced are rye, peas, beans, mangolds, lucerne, linen flax, beet, carrots, and potatoes.

Of the cereals, wheat is the most largely grown, and was for many years a large item of export. The Canterbury Plains, which comprise about 3,000,000 acres, extending over 150 miles from north to south, constitute the main wheat-producing area of the Dominion. Of late years the value of the plains has been much enhanced by the water race system which supplies water throughout the dry areas, and enables the country to be occupied in small holdings.

Owing to the development of the frozen meat trade a great impetus has been given to sheep breeding. The bulk of the primest meat exported from the Dominion is supplied by this district, and commands the highest price in the London markets.

After frozen meat, wool, butter, and cheese form the greatest exports for which the pasturage and climatic conditions are favourable. Very many dairy factories and creameries have been established, and they have proved successful.

Brown coal is found at the Malvern Hills, Homebush, Whitecliffs, Springfield, Mount Somers, Albury, and various other places.

The building-stones of Canterbury comprise some excellent varieties. These are found at Halswell, Governors Bay, Malvern Hills, Timaru, and various other places. Good limestone is also found at Mount Somers, Castle Hill, etc.

Deep-sea fishing is carried on from Lyttelton, Akaroa, and Timaru, the kinds of fish chiefly caught being groper (hapuku), ling, conger, moki, butterfish, barracouta, soles, whiting, red cod, herrings, guffy, and garfish. From Lake Ellesmere and the river estuaries excellent flounders are obtained.

In addition to the State schools there are several excellent Boys' and Girls' High Schools at Christchurch, Rangiora, Ashburton, Timaru, and Waimate; and for more advanced students Canterbury College at Christchurch, which was founded and endowed by the Provincial Government in 1873, with a grant of 300,000 acres of land as an endowment. This college embraces a school of engineering, school of arts, etc., and Lincoln Agricultural College.

Canterbury possesses numerous good towns, the chief of which are Christchurch City, the capital of the province, with its suburbs of Sydenham, Lynwood, Merivale, St. Albans, Woolston, Papanui, Riccarton, and others. Lyttelton is the chief port (formerly called Port Cooper). In the north Rangiora and Kaiapoi, and southwards Methven, Ashburton, Geraldine, Temuka, Timaru, Waimate, and other smaller towns and villages. On Banks Peninsula is the town of Akaroa, a favourite resort.

CANVASTOWN, Marlborough. A mining and farming settlement, 32 miles north-west (by motor daily) from Blenheim. Post, telegraph, and telephone office. Shooting and trout fishing. Hotel. Good roads. Marlborough County. Nearest doctor at Havelock, six miles. Population, 135. Dairy factory.

CAPE BARRIER. Southern point Great Barrier Island.

CAPE BRETT. On the East Coast of Auckland provincial district near Russell. Named by Captain Cook after Baronet Brett. Lighthouse. Telephone communication with Russell. Bay of Islands County.

CAPE CAMPBELL. Cook Strait. Is at the eastern entrance to the strait. Lighthouse. Telephone office. Marlborough County.

CAPE COLVILLE. The most northern point of Coromandel Peninsula, Auckland. Named by Captain Cook after Lord Colville.

CAPE EGMONT. The most westerly point of Taranaki. Lighthouse here. Named by Captain Cook in honour of Earl Egmont.

CAPE FAREWELL. The north-west extremity of the South Island. Nelson Province. Lighthouse here. Takes its name from the fact that it was Captain Cook's last touching place on his departure after his first visit.

CAPE FOULWIND, Nelson. Seven miles west by rail from Westport. Mining and sawmilling. Excellent fishing and shooting.

Hotel. Post, telephone, and money order office. There is a lighthouse here, and the height of Cape Foulwind light is 238ft 7in above sea level. On December 13, 1642, Tasman (two days after he had sighted New Zealand) sighted this promontory, which he named Rocky Cape. Nearest doctor at Westport. Buller County.

CAPE HORN. Promontory Manukau Harbour, Auckland.

CAPE JACKSON. Queen Charlotte Sound. Cape Jackson was named by Captain Cook on January 29, 1770, after one of the secretaries of the Admiralty Board, when he erected a staff surrounded by a cairn of stones on the cape and left a piece of an old pennant flag flying, the first British flag unfurled on the Middle Island. Its Maori name was Toa-Nui-a-Kupe.

CAPE KARI KARI. Headland on East Coast at entrance Rangaunu Bay, North Auckland.

CAPE KIDNAPPERS. At the southern extremity of Hawke's Bay, near Napier. Named by Captain Cook on his first voyage (1769), owing to an attempt by Maoris to kidnap a black boy from his ship. Here is a great nesting place and sanctuary of the gannet. See also under heading "Birds."

CAPE KOAMARU. Queen Charlotte Sound, Marlborough.

CAPE MARIA VAN DIEMEN is at the extreme north of the North Island. Was sighted by Tasman as the last point of New Zealand when he left New Zealand without landing. He named it after the lady of the then Governor of Batavia. Telephone office. Lighthouse.

CAPE PALLISER. The most southerly point of the North Island. Wellington Province. Lighthouse here. Telephone.

CAPE REINGA. At the north of the North Island. The Maoris believed that after death the soul went to Reinga or place of future abode, approached only down the face of a steep precipice at this point.

CAPE RODNEY. On East Coast of Auckland, opposite Little Barrier Island.

CAPE RUNAWAY, Auckland. Situated to the north-east of Bay of Plenty, 240 miles south-east from Auckland by steamer; also launch service from Opotiki, 66 miles. Good sea fishing. Named by Captain Cook on his second visit to New Zealand because the Natives ran away when he landed. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Hick's Bay. Good roads.

CAPE SAUNDERS, Otago. 15 miles south of the entrance to Otago Harbour. Lighthouse, with telephone to Port Chalmers. First sighted by Captain Cook in 1770.

CAPE STEPHEN. Northernmost point D'Urville Island, Cook Strait.

CAPE SURVILLE. Southern end of Doubtless Bay.

CAPE TERAWHITI. South-western extremity of North Island.

CAPE TURNAGAIN. About 150 miles north on East Coast from Wellington. Named by Captain Cook in 1769 from having, owing to adverse winds, to turn the course of his ship.

CAPE TURAKIRAE. At western end of Palliser Bay.

CAPE WANBROW. South of Oamaru.

CAPE WIWIKI. Entrance Bay of Islands.

CAPLESTON, Nelson. 43 miles south-east by motor from Westport. Inangahua County. Mails from Cronadun.

CARDIFF, Taranaki. 34 miles south from New Plymouth. Stratford County. Rail to Stratford, thence four miles. Cheese factory. Pheasant and hare shooting and fishing in Waingongoro River. Roads good. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Stratford. Population, 204.

CARDRONA, Otago. 181 miles north-west from Dunedin, in Cardrona Valley, between Arrowtown and Wanaka, on the Crown Range road. Rail and steamer to Queenstown, thence motor 25 miles, or rail to Cromwell, thence motor via Wanaka. Lake County. Places of interest—Lakes Wanaka, Hawea, etc. One hotel. Farming and gold mining. Fishing and shooting and good roads. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Wanaka, 18 miles. Called after a place in Scotland.

CAREW, Canterbury. Farming district across the Rangitata River from Geraldine.

CAREW, Canterbury. Farming district 28 miles north-west from Ashburton. Rural delivery from Ashburton.

CAREW'S PEAK, 2611ft. Near Wainui, in Akaroa Harbour.

CAREY'S BAY, Port Chalmers.

CARLETON. 37 miles from Christchurch.

CARNARVON, Wellington. A rural district 107 miles north from Wellington. Rail to Palmerston North, then motor 20 miles west-north-west. Manawatu County. Good roads, shooting, and fishing. Named about 1870 after Lord Carnarvon, then British Secretary for Colonies, by Wellington Provincial Government. Nearest doctor at Bulls, 11 miles. Rural delivery from Palmerston North.

CAROLINE, Southland. Railway siding 41 miles north from Invercargill, on Kingston line. Southland County. Telephone office.

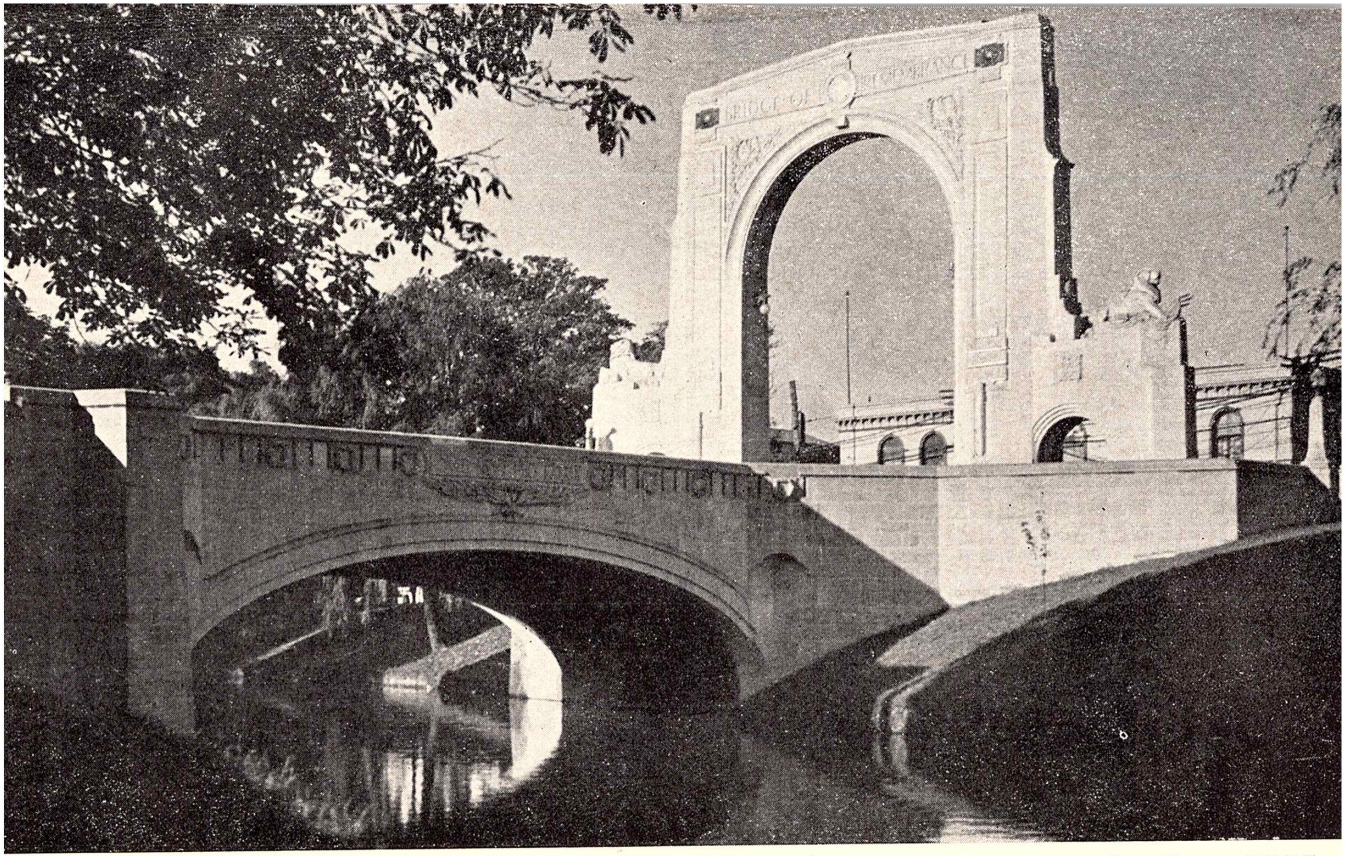
CAROLINE BAY. Ruapuke Island, Foveaux Strait.

CAROLINE BAY. Timaru's splendid bathing beach. See Timaru.

CARRINGTON, Wellington. Farming district near Carterton. Rural delivery from Carterton.

CARSWELL'S JUNCTION. 15 miles east from Masterton.

CARTER'S BEACH, Westland. East of Cape Foulwind.



BRIDGE OF REMEMBRANCE, CHRISTCHURCH.

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CARTER'S JUNCTION. On Westport-Cape Foulwind railway line, near Westport.

CARTER'S POINT. In Tauranga Harbour.

CARTER'S VALLEY. 12 miles south-west from Whangarei.

CARTERTON, Wellington. A prosperous borough 57 miles north-east by rail from Wellington. Population 1940. The centre of large sheep, cattle, and dairying district, with cheese factories, flourmill, hotels, banks, post, telegraph, and money order office. Good fishing and deer stalking in neighbourhood, and good roads. Resident doctors. The Wairarapa A. and P. Society's annual show is held here. Magistrate's Court sits monthly. Wairarapa South County.

CASCADE CREEK. A delightful spot on the Te Anau-Milford road 48 miles from Te Anau. Camping ground.

CASCADE POINT. The most westerly point of Westland, at southern extremity.

CASHMERE HILLS, Canterbury. A popular residential suburb four miles by electric tram from centre of Christchurch. Post and telephone office.

CASHMERE BAY. Bay on Lake Brunner, near Te Kinga.

CASS, Canterbury. 72 miles north-west by rail from Christchurch, on Christchurch-Greymouth line. Tawera County. Shooting and fishing, and good roads for motoring. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Darfield, 45 miles.

CASS BAY, Lyttelton Harbour.

CASS RIVER. A tributary of the Waimakariri River.

CASTLECLIFF. Seaside suburb of Wanganui, 4 miles distant, at the mouth of the river, and the port for the city for foreign-going steamers. Freezing and soap works. Hotel accommodation and post, telephone, and money order office.

CASTLE HILL, Canterbury. 64 miles north-west from Christchurch. Castle Hill is 2900ft high, and on it is a fossil bed of shells, and a wonderful cave about half-a-mile in length. Tawera County.

CASTLE ISLAND. Near Mercury Bay.

CASTLEPOINT, Wellington. 111 miles north-east from Wellington. Rail to Masterton, thence by motor east 45 miles. Castlepoint County. A sheep district chiefly, with a post, money order, and telephone office. A favourite summer watering resort. Has a lovely sandy beach a mile long. Private boarding. Named by Captain Cook from a high rock like a castle and a point of rock in which there is a large cave running out to the sea—thus "Castlepoint." Lighthouse. Nearest doctor at Masterton. Good roads.

CASTLE ROCK. 54 miles north from Invercargill, near Lumsden.

CASTOR BAY. 10 miles north from Auckland.

CASTOR PEAKS, Pelorus Sound.

CATHEDRAL CLIFFS, Port Robinson. Cheviot district.

CATHEDRAL PEAKS. Near Lake Te Anau.

CATHERINE BAY, Great Barrier Island.

CATLINS RIVER, Otago. The name applied to an extensive district lying south from Balclutha, chiefly sawmilling and dairying, the townships being Romahapa, Owaka, Houipapa, Tawanui, and Tahakopa. Formerly a district of most dense bush, so much so that in 1855 Dr Schmidt, a German scientific explorer, was lost while exploring for the Otago Provincial Government. Now a prosperous farming district. Named after Edward Catlin, master mariner, of Sydney, an early pioneer, who, on February 15, 1840, purchased from a Native chief the whole of what is now known as the Catlins district (about 1000 square miles of country) for the sum of £30. The ship Surat was wrecked on the coast near the mouth of the river on New Year's Day, 1874.

CATTLE VALLEY. Farming district 8 miles from Fairlie.

CAVALLI ISLANDS. Between Bay of Islands and Whangaroa. Named by Captain Cook from fish bought from Natives.

CAVE, Canterbury. A farming and sheep district on Tengawai River, 22 miles west by rail or bitumen road from Timaru. One hotel. Hare shooting and trout fishing. Interesting Maori caves here. Good roads for motoring. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Mackenzie County. Nearest doctor at Pleasant Point, 9 miles. Population, 275. Lime works. There is a fine church here constructed by the settlers of the Mackenzie Country entirely of material from that district. Well worth a visit.

CAVE. Picturesque bay six miles south of Waipu, Auckland.

CAVE BAY. Between Terawhiti and Oterangi Bay, Wellington.

CAVE HILL. Five and a-half miles from Arrowtown, Otago.

CAVE ROCK, Sumner, Canterbury.

CAVENDISH, Canterbury. 24 miles north-west from Ashburton, near Mount Somers.

CAVERNHEAD, Akaroa Harbour, Canterbury; near the heads.

CAVERSHAM, Otago. A residential suburb of Dunedin, with which it is connected by a continuous electric tram and train service. The Benevolent Institution and Industrial School are here. Match factory and tile works. Post, telegraph, and money order office.

CECIL PEAK. 6417ft; opposite Queenstown, Otago.

CECIL MOUNT. In Hunters Hills, South Canterbury.

CENTRE BUSH. Railway siding, 26 miles north from Invercargill.

CENTRE ISLAND. A small island with lighthouse in Foveaux Strait. Communication with Riverton by launch, 12 miles. Maori name was Rara-tonga, "lower south"; or in Southern Maori, Raro-Toka, "from the south."

CERBERUS MOUNT, near Pahiatua, Wellington.

CEREBEOUS MOUNT, near Mount Earnslaw, Wakatipu; 7450ft.

CHAFFERS PASSAGE. Between Barretts Reef and Miramar Peninsula, Wellington Heads. Named after Capt. Chaffers, who brought the "Tory" out in 1839.

CHAIN HILLS, Otago. Near Abbotsford. Building sand quarried here.

CHAMBERLAIN, Canterbury. Farm district. Four miles from Albury.

CHANEY'S. A railway siding 10 miles north from Christchurch.

CHANNEL ISLAND. 4 miles off north of Cape Colville.

CHAOS MOUNT, Barrier Range, Wakatipu; 6807ft.

CHARING CROSS, Canterbury. Farming district four miles from Darfield. Rural delivery from Christchurch.

CHARLESTON, Nelson. An alluvial gold mining centre, 17 miles south from Westport by motor. Buller County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Hotel. Good roads. Charleston is on the sea coast with a good view of the sea, and has splendid fishing. Nearest doctor at Westport.

CHARLTON, Southland. Railway siding, 4 miles south from Gore.

CHARTERIS BAY. Five miles from Lyttelton by motor launch, on the harbour. A picturesque place frequently visited by picnic parties from Christchurch and Lyttelton. Has good waterfalls, and a variety of ferns. There is a splendid stream of water of the purest quality flowing from Mount Herbert, and a good freestone quarry. From the top of Mount Herbert (two or three hours climb) a magnificent view is obtainable. Nearest doctor at Lyttelton, five miles. Telephone.

CHARWELL FORKS, Marlborough. 24 miles west from Kaikoura by motor. Telephone office. Kaikoura County.

CHASE'S GORGE. 5 miles north-west from Dargaville.

CHASLANDS, Otago A farming settlement 101 miles south-west from Dunedin. Clutha County. Rail to Maclennan, Catlins River branch, thence 10 miles. Known also as Chasland's Mistake, from the wreck of a ship here, remains of which can be seen at low water. Good fishing (trout) and shooting within vicinity. Situated 4 miles from the sea coast. Some remarkable caves and an extinct volcano—Mount Samson—in the vicinity. Beautiful bush and coast scenery. Private boarding to be had. Telephone

office. Nearest doctor at Owaka, 28 miles. Sawmilling. Roads fair. Rural delivery from Maclennan.

CHATHAM ISLANDS. The outlying group of the Chatham Islands, 422 miles south-east from Wellington, and 467 miles eastward of Lyttelton, consists of two principal islands and several unimportant islets. The largest island (Rekohu) contains about 222,490 acres, of which an irregular-shaped lake or lagoon absorbs 45,960 acres. About one-quarter of the surface of the land is covered with forest, the rest with fern or grass. The hills nowhere rise to a great height. Pitt Island is the next in size, the area being 15,330 acres. The greater portion of both islands is used for grazing sheep. During January, February, and March there is a weekly service. Post office at Waitangi, the chief settlement and wireless station. It was on November 29, 1790, that Lieutenant Broughton discovered the islands and named them after the Earl of Chatham. There are two hotels at Waitangi, and accomodation is provided for visitors. Chatham Islands are a splendid place for a quiet holiday in the summer time, the climate being perfect and exceptionally healthy. Horses may be hired at Waitangi to journey to the many unique and interesting places on the island. Blue cod and hapuka fishing may be had in abundance. Black swans and ducks abound on many lakes, and the sportsmen can always depend upon getting a big bag. There is a freezing works, fish being shipped to Wellington. Resident medical man and hospital at Waitangi. Rekohu was the Moriori name more commonly known by the Maori name of Wharekauri. Schools at Kaingaroa, Kairakau, Te One, Teawatea, and Owenga.

CHATTO CREEK, Otago. 127 miles north-west by rail from Dunedin and railway bus thrice weekly from Palmerston. Post and telephone office. Vincent County. There is an extensive scheme of irrigation, having beneficial results, the district being mainly agricultural and pastoral. Nearest doctor at Alexandra, 10 miles. Roads good.

CHATTON, Southland. 49 miles north-east from Invercargill. Train to Gore, thence motor eight miles. Southland County. An agricultural and pastoral district. Fishing and good roads. Nearest doctor at Gore. Population, 248. Rural delivery from Gore.

CHELSEA, Auckland. Part of the borough of Birkenhead. Ferry steamer from Auckland, three miles. Sugar works. Post office.

CHELTENHAM, Auckland. Portion of Devonport Borough. Excellent beach.

CHELTENHAM, Wellington. 108 miles north-east from Wellington. Rail to Feilding, thence motor 8 miles. Oroua County. Shooting and fishing. Roads good. Population, 284. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctors at Feilding. Hotel.

CHERTSEY, Canterbury. 41 miles south by rail from Christchurch. Ashburton County. An agricultural and pastoral dis-

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trict with good roads. There is salmon fishing to be had at the mouth of the Rakaia near here in February and March. Hotel. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Rakaia, 6 miles. Population, 209.

CHESTERFIELD. A railway siding 15 miles south-west from Greymouth.

CHETWODE ISLAND, at entrance to Pelorus Sound.

CHEVIOT, Canterbury. 74 miles north from Christchurch. Rail to Mina, thence by motor (daily) two miles. Cheviot County. Salmon and trout fishing in Waiau-Hurunui Rivers near here. Good roads. Post and telegraph and money order office. Resident doctor. Magistrate's Court sits alternate months. Population, 416. Private hotel.

CHORLTON, Canterbury. 64 miles south-east from Christchurch by road, and 20 miles from Lyttelton by steamer. Chiefly a dairy farming district in Akaroa County. Post office. Doctor at Akaroa, 16 miles.

CHRISTCHURCH. Canterbury. The first white settlers on the plains and on the site which Christchurch now occupies arrived about 1840—10 years before the Canterbury settlement really came about. These early settlers were chiefly, if not altogether, of Scotch families, some of whom had first landed and sought land in the North Island. Among those forming the Scotch colony were the Deans brothers, who settled at what is now known as

Riccarton, giving their place this name. It was they, also, who gave to the river the name of "Avon," after a stream in their grandfather's property in Lanarkshire. Such was the early beginning of Christchurch. Ten years later, by which time the Scotch colony had considerably increased in numbers, the scheme under the Canterbury Association of London was carried out, and the first immigrants arrived in 1850. This settlement having been formed under the auspices of the Church of England, the original intention was that only members of that Church should here settle. This accounts for the name "Christchurch," and also for "Canterbury," and for the streets having been named after the bishopries of England, Ireland, and colonies, such as Madras street, Durham street, Barbadoes street, Antigua street, Worcester street, Gloucester street, Armagh street, etc.; and to the chief centre being named Cathedral Square (in which is the Anglican Cathedral); and to two other squares being called Cranmer Square and Latimer Square.

Tuckett, when looking in 1844 for a site for the New Edinburgh settlement of the Free Church of Scotland, visited Canterbury Plains, but while thinking highly of it for stock and agriculture, objected to it from the great drawback, the want of wood or bush.

Christchurch is, no doubt, the most English-looking town out of England, and is still somewhat ecclesiastical in its architecture and appearance, and also in its surroundings. The Museum and the Canterbury College adjoining the river, with a fine avenue of trees close to them, add to the resemblance the place has to an English town. Winding through a portion of the town there runs the Avon (overhung by willows), and the well-kept park or domain alongside of it all help to rejoice the hearts of visitors.

Christchurch is the capital of the Provincial District of Canterbury, and is the centre of the trade and commerce of that district. It is situated on a plain seven miles from its port of Lyttelton, with which it is connected by railway, the tunnel through which the railway runs by electric power being over 1½ miles in length.

The city, built on perfectly level land, is laid out in rectangular form, and is intersected diagonally by streets of 66ft in width. On April 1, 1903, the suburbs of Sydenham, Linwood, and St. Albans were amalgamated with the city proper. Including the adjacent boroughs and the suburbs of Papanui, Fendalton, etc., the total population, including Riccarton, Sumner, and Lyttelton is estimated at 135,500. Electric tramways and trolley and petrol buses connect the centre of the city with the outlying areas of Addington, Sydenham, St. Martins, Cashmere Hills, and Papanui, and with the seaside townships of New Brighton and Sumner, and with Riccarton, Fendalton, Burwood, and Opawa.

Christchurch is noted for being the metropolis for cycling and motoring, the level roads being specially suitable. There are

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motor garages for storage and repairs, and motors may be hired at a moderate cost. The motor and cycle industry is a feature of the City of the Plains, giving employment to hundreds of hands.

Christchurch as a city is remarkable in that it has a lasting and copious supply of pure water, provided by Nature at no great distance underneath it, which is easily reached by tapping artesian wells. Many households have their own wells sunk, and therefrom issues a constant stream. There is also the high-pressure system for the city and suburbs, water from numerous deep artesian wells sunk near Heathcote River (Colombo street South) being pumped to a reservoir on the Cashmere Hills. These two systems combined make Christchurch second to none as regards water supply for household, manufacturing, and fire purposes.

A Drainage Board undertakes the drainage of the city.

Starting from the railway station, which is on Moorhouse avenue, Sydenham, the street immediately facing the door of the railway station, leading into the centre of the city, is Manchester street. To the left are Colombo, Durham, Montreal, and Antigua streets, while to the right of the station are Madras and Barbadoes streets. Standing in Cathedral Square (which is the great centre) the city is there divided crosswise; looking towards the river by Worcester street the cross streets right of it are Gloucester, Armagh, Kilmore, Peterborough, and Salisbury streets; to the left are Hereford, Cashel, Lichfield, Tuam, and St. Asaph streets.

The city is lit with electric light, the electrical energy being generated by the Government at Lake Coleridge and Waitaki and sold to the city. The City Council undertakes the supply of electric energy to the citizens in the city and suburbs. Gas is also largely used, the gasworks being in the hands of a public company.

There are many interesting places in Christchurch to visit—the Museum in Rolleston avenue possessing the finest and most rare collection of moa skeletons and bones. The Botanical Gardens, in which the Museum is situated, are in the spring and summer months a pleasant place to spend a morning or afternoon, as the sluggish Avon, with weeping willows, winds its way through and gives an additional charm to the scene. Boats may be hired, and a pull up stream, through the Gardens and Hagley Park, gives one a good view of the picturesque surroundings.

Christchurch is renowned for its public parks and reserves. In addition to Hagley Park, containing 497 acres, bordering the west side of the city and situated within half a mile from Cathedral Square, the City also has some 45 district parks and playgrounds, with a total area of nearly 1000 acres, all beautifully laid out and equipped.

The city is skirted on the south by the Port Hills, where there is a number of scenic reserves and from which a mag-

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nificent panorama of the Canterbury Plains, the Southern Alps, and the sea coast can be obtained.

There are good theatres, with several halls for dramatic and musical entertainments. Tepid swimming baths are in Manchester street, near the river. Trout fishing is obtainable in Avon, Selwyn, Rakaia, Waimakariri, Ashley, and many other smaller rivers and creeks, which can be cheaply and easily reached by rail or road from the city. From the Cathedral spire, 250ft high, very fine panoramic views of Christchurch and surrounding country are to be obtained. There are few finer roads for motoring and cycling anywhere than there are throughout the whole district of Canterbury, as there are miles of perfectly level and well-maintained roads stretching in all directions, so that given decent weather the motorist and cyclist can tour the whole of Canterbury with perfect ease.

By the amalgamation of the Borough of New Brighton with the City of Christchurch, the City of Christchurch has ceased to be an inland town and now has a frontage of nearly six miles to the sea comprising one of the finest and most extensive surfing beaches in the Dominion. The absorption of areas previously parts of adjoining counties has resulted in Christchurch acquiring a number of attractive hillside suburbs.

Christchurch possesses many flourishing public institutions. The School of Arts was established by the College Governors in 1882. The Robert McDougall Art Gallery, gift of Mr. McDougall, is situated in the Botanical Gardens and controlled by the Christchurch City Council. The Public Library, under the control of the College Board of Governors, contains reading rooms, a circulating library, and a free reference library. The Museum is a handsome pile of buildings, with collections large and varied. In the New Zealand portion the skeletons of whales and moas and the collections of shells and rocks are notable, the moa collection being unequalled anywhere. Visitors should not fail to visit this museum.

Christchurch has some good churches, the finest being the Anglican Cathedral in Cathedral Square; there are also some fine buildings belonging to the Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Congregational, and other denominations. The Roman Catholic Cathedral in Barbadoes street South is also a very fine structure.

The Education Board for Northern Canterbury has its headquarters in Christchurch, and there is a Training College at Christchurch for the training of teachers. Good provision is made for secondary schools, the principal schools there being the Boys' and Girls' High Schools. For more advanced students there is the Canterbury College, which was founded and endowed by the Provincial Government in 1873, and is now affiliated with the University of New Zealand. Christ's College, facing Rolleston avenue, near the Museum, is one of the oldest and best-known colleges in the Dominion, having been founded on the settlement of Can-

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terbury. There are also several denominational colleges and schools.

There are two Technical Colleges, both housed in attractive buildings, one in the southern part of the city and one in Papanui towards the north.

The philanthropic institutions embrace the Christchurch Hospital, Sunnyside Mental Hospital, Rhodes Convalescent Home, on the Cashmere Hills, overlooking Christchurch; Memorial Home for the Aged at Woolston, City Mission Home, Deaf Institution at Sumner, the Orphanage at Sydenham, Mount Magdala Home, Samaritan Home, and St. Mary's Home; and the McLean Institute in Manchester street North, endowed by the late Allan McLean for residential gentlewoman of all denominations. This house is the largest in the city, and is therefore a landmark for the stranger visiting Christchurch.

A sanitorium for consumptives has been built on the Cashmere Hills, about three miles from the city, providing accommodation for many patients, besides the resident medical superintendent and staff.

St. John Ambulance Association has its New Zealand centre here. There is also a Philosophical Institute and a branch of the British Medical Institute. A very important agricultural and pastoral show, held at Addington every year, in the first week in November, is generally regarded as the best of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere, and draws to it an immense number of visitors from all parts of New Zealand. The show is promoted and managed by the Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Association. In the same week as the A. and P. Show the New Zealand Cup race meeting—the premier race meeting of the Dominion—and the New Zealand Cup trotting meeting, are held. Christchurch, during the cup and show week, keeps holiday to all intents and purposes for the whole week, the city being crowded with visitors for the "carnival week," as it is called. There are three good private clubs (Christchurch, Canterbury, and Midland), also two working men's clubs (Christchurch and Richmond), and various sporting, athletic, boating, musical, and other clubs and societies.

By far the most important of the industries of Christchurch is that which has to do with the freezing and export of meat to Great Britain. With the extension of the frozen meat trade the business of fellmongery has assumed large proportions. Allied with sheep slaughtering there are also manure and other industries that exist for the manipulation of blood and offal. There are also large tanneries and meat preserving and bacon curing are important and successful industries. The abattoirs for Christchurch City are situated at Sockburn, near town, where all meat for consumption is slaughtered (under a Government veterinary's certificate). Of purely manufacturing industries, the woollen mills at Kaiapoi are perhaps the largest. In the city and suburbs are large engineering works, foundries, iron works, agricultural implement works, motor garages and works, vinegar works, breweries, flourmills, coach builders, timber merchants, plastic works and electrical equipment manufacturers, boot and shoe factories—each employing a large number of persons. There are daily papers, besides various trade, church, and other publications. Christchurch has plenty of good hotels and cafes, and numerous public and private boarding houses, at all of which very good accommodation may be obtained.

Christchurch and Dunedin were joined by rail on August 26, 1878.

CHRYSTAL'S BEACH. 8 miles south-east of Milton on sea coast.

CHURCHILL, Auckland. A farming district on the Waikato River, 68 miles south from Auckland. By rail to Rangiriri, thence motor or river steamer, 12 miles. Raglan County. Good fishing and shooting up the river and at Lake Whangape, two miles off. Good roads. Telephone office. Rural delivery from Tuakau. Nearest doctor 25 miles.

CIRCLE HILL. Otago. 4 miles north-west of Milburn.

CLANDEBOYE, Canterbury. 20 miles north from Timaru. Rail to Temuka, thence eight miles. An agricultural and pastoral settlement. Dairy factory. Geraldine County. Post and telephone. Nearest doctor at Temuka, eight miles. Roads good.

CLAREINCH, Hawke's Bay. Farming district, 25 miles south-west by motor from Waipawa.

CLAREMONT, Canterbury. Farming district, seven miles west from Timaru. Mails rural delivery from Timaru.

CLARENCE BRIDGE, Marlborough. 58 miles south from Blenheim, by rail thrice weekly. Kaikoura County. Sheep and cattle farming. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Kaikoura, 25 miles.

CLARENCE RESERVE, Marlborough. Sheep station. Kaikoura County. Mails private bag. 16 miles inland from Kaikoura-Waiau road.

CLARENCE RIVER, or Waiau-ua (male current of water). Rises on the east of Mt. Franklin, Nelson Province, and flows easterly through Marlborough.

CLARENDON, Otago. 30 miles south by rail from Dunedin. Bruce County. Doctors at Milton, 6 miles. Phosphate deposits here are now being developed. Rural delivery from Outram.

CLAREVILLE, Wellington (known long ago as Taratahi). A dry and healthy district 59 miles north from Wellington by rail, and seven miles south-west from Masterton by motor. Is a dairying district with good roads. Rural delivery from Carterton. One hotel. Good trout fishing in the Maungatarere River, two and a-half miles from here. Starting place for Mount Holdsworth (four to five hours by car and foot), 4500ft. Nearest doctor at Carterton, two miles. Wairarapa South County. Population, 287.

CLARKE'S BAY, in the northern reaches of Kaipara Harbour.

CLARK'S, Otago. A splendid agricultural and farming district, 35 miles west from Dunedin by motor. Taieri County. Good roads. Duck and hare shooting and fishing, with good hotel accommodation. Telephone office. Rural delivery from Outram. Nearest doctor, Outram.

CLARK'S BEACH, on southern shores of Manukau Harbour.

CLARK'S FLAT, Otago. Farming district, 6 miles from Lawrence.

CLARKS ISLAND, in Kenepuru Sound, Marlborough.

CLARKSVILLE, Otago 38 miles south by rail from Dunedin. Bruce County. An agricultural district. Rural mail delivery from Milton. Good roads. Nearest doctor at Milton, two miles.

CLARKVILLE, Canterbury. Farming district three miles from Kaiapoi by road. Eyre County. Rural mail delivery from Kaiapoi.

CLAUDELANDS, Auckland. A suburb of Hamilton, with post, telephone, and money order office.

CLAVERLEY, Marlborough. On north side of Conway River near its mouth. Kaikoura County. Telephone office.

CLEARBURN, Otago. 87 miles inland from Oamaru. Rail to Kurow, thence motor 45 miles. Bus twice weekly. Waitaki County. Post and telegraph office. Roads fair. Nearest doctor at Kurow.

CLENT HILLS, Ashburton Gorge; 4840ft.

CLEVEDON, Auckland. 28 miles south-east from Auckland city. Rail to Papakura, thence motor 8 miles. Good roads for motoring. Farming, dairying, and butter factory. Manukau County. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Population, 465. Resident doctor.

CLEVEDON SOUTH, Auckland. 26 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Papakura, thence motor six miles. Post office. Manukau County. Roads good. Nearest doctor two miles.

CLIFDEN, Southland. A small farming settlement on Waiau River, 13 miles from mouth, 51 miles north-west from Invercargill by road or rail to Tuatapere, thence 8 miles by motor. Sawmilling. Wallace County. Lime works. Telephone office. Pig hunting, deer stalking, and duck shooting; trout and Atlantic salmon fishing in Waiau River. Famous limestone caves on main road, about one mile away. Doctor at Tuatapere, 15 miles. Rural delivery from Tuatapere.

CLIFF ROAD. Railway siding, two miles from Marton.

CLIFTON, Southland. Railway siding four miles south from Invercargill.

CLIMATE of New Zealand resembles that of Great Britain, but has lower extremes, the daily temperature varying to only about 20deg, whilst London is 7deg colder than the North Island and 4deg than the South Island. The climate is agreeable, but windy, the prevailing winds being westerly. Thunderstorms are not very frequent and not severe; droughts are almost unknown.

CLINTON, Otago. A town district 74 miles south-west by rail from Dunedin, on main line. Clutha County. The centre of a large agricultural and pastoral district. Good shooting and trout fishing. Boarding house. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Half-holiday Saturday. One bank (N.Z.), three stores, etc. Nearest doctor at Balclutha, 21 miles. Population, 440.

CLINTON RIVER. Flows into northern end of Lake Te Anau, Otago.

CLIVE, Hawke's Bay. On Ngaruroro River, six miles south-west from Napier by rail. Hawke's Bay County. Dairy farming, market gardening, three large fellmongery and wool-scouring establishments. One hotel and private board. Splendid fruit-growing district. Fertile soil, good roads for motoring. There are three churches, school, and town hall, and there is a beautiful park, 20 acres in extent. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Napier or Hastings, six miles each. Population, 951. Trout fishing.

CLORA BAY, Pelorus Sound, Marlborough.

CLOSEBURN, Otago. Lake County. Six miles from Queenstown. Telephone office.

CLOUDY PEAK MOUNT, Upper Rangitata district; 7870ft.

CLOUDY BAY, Marlborough. Here—June 17, 1840—British sovereignty over the Middle or South Island was formally proclaimed by Major Bunbury, of the 80th Regiment, and Captain Nias, R.N. Official proclamation of British sovereignty over both islands had previously been made on May 21, 1840, by Governor Hobson, at Bay of Islands. The shores consist of high rugged hills, descending very abruptly to the sea. Beyond these a succession of mountain ranges is seen, the snowy Kaikouras, or Lookers On, having a grand appearance stretching to the southwards. Tory Channel connects Queen Charlotte Sound with the

Bay. Cloudy Bay was named by Captain Cook, although he did not enter it. He mentions that the land to the south-west of the bay was low and covered with tall trees. In 1840 the white population in the neighbourhocd of Cloudy Bay was 150.

CLYDE, Otago. 143 miles north-west from Dunedin by rail. A farming and fruit growing district, fruit of all kinds doing remarkably well, the climate being hot and dry. Formerly known as "The Dunstan," Clyde was the scene of early mining activities, and in later years of considerable gold dredging operations. Weekly newspaper. One hotel and several stores. Post, telegraph, money order, and savings bank, two banks, hospital, and three fine churches. It is prettily situated on the very brink of the Molyneux, connected with opposite bank by fine suspension bridge. Monthly sittings of Magistrate's Court. Population, 283. Resident doctor. Vincent County. Trout fishing on Fraser River, three miles.

CLYDE RIVER. Tributary of Rangitata River. Ashburton County.

CLYDESDALE, near Rongotea.

CLYDEVALE, Otago. 71 miles south-west from Dunedin. Rail to Balclutha, thence motor 16 miles. Clutha County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Balclutha. Population, 240. A fine new bridge has been opened here replacing the punt. District High School. Trout fishing in the Pomahaka River (three miles), and fallow deer in Blue Mountains, 10 miles.

COAL CREEK FLAT, Otago. Farming and fruit-growing district four miles by motor from Roxburgh. Sluicing for coal is carried on here. Rural mail delivery from Roxburgh.

COAL CREEK FLAT, Westland. Farming district two miles from Greymouth.

COALGATE, Canterbury. On the River Selwyn. A coal mining and farming settlement 38 miles south-west by rail from Christchurch. Good trout fishing, and pig and deer shooting 15 miles away. Good roads for motoring. One hotel; private board. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Darfield, 8 miles. Malvern County. Population, 209.

COAL ISLAND. A small island in Preservation Inlet, Otago.

COATESVILLE, Auckland. 17 miles north from Auckland by motor. Waitemata County. Farming district. Good roads. Post office. Known until 1926 as "Fernielea." Doctor at Birkenhead, 14 miles.

COBDEN, Westland. A town district one mile from Greymouth, on northern side of Grey River. Post, telephone, and money order office. Grey County. Population, 1260.

CODFISH ISLAND is on the west coast of Stewart Island.

COLAC BAY, Southland. 33 miles west by rail from Invercargill. Farming. Post, telephone, and money order office.

Wallace County. Has one hotel, stores, and private board. Roads good. Having a fine beach, Colac Bay is now a favourite holiday and picnic resort. Maoris depart from here about end of March for the mutton bird islands, south of Stewart Island, to catch the young birds, which are cured, and command a large market all over New Zealand. Good fishing and shooting. Maori name is Oraka, and Maori for mutton bird is ti-ti. Nearest doctor at Riverton, seven miles. Population, 129.

COLD PEAK MOUNT, head of Oreti River; 5342ft.

COLDSTREAM, Canterbury. Farming district, near Ashburton. Rural mail delivery from there.

COLLIER'S JUNCTION. 15 miles south from Ohakune.

COLLINGWOOD, Nelson. On the Aorere River, 86 miles north-west from Nelson by motor. Sawmilling, butter-making, and coal mining are the industries. Native game plentiful. Natural limestone caves 5 miles. One hotel, private board. Rainfall heavy. Roads good for motoring. Collingwood County. Alternate monthly sittings of Magistrate's Court. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Named after Lord Nelson's admiral, Collingwood. Gold was discovered in 1856 by J. Ellis and E. James at Rockville, five miles distant, and at one time, in 1857, 1000 miners were at work. Resident doctor. Population, 223.

COLLINS BAY, Lake Wakatipu.

COLVILLE, Auckland. 58 miles north-east by launch from Auckland. Coromandel County. Good fishing and shooting, and roads good for motoring. Formerly known as Cabbage Bay. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Coromandel, 16 miles.

COLYTON, Wellington. 104 miles north from Wellington. Train to Feilding, thence motor 5 miles. Oroua County. An agricultural and pastoral district, with good roads. Good hare shooting and good fishing. Telephone office. Nearest doctor at Feilding. Population, 418.

COMPANY'S BAY, Otago. A pleasant picnic site on the shores of Otago Harbour 8 miles north-east from Dunedin. There is an excellent rest home here.

CONICAL HILLS, Otago. 89 miles south from Dunedin by rail. Clutha County. A State forest is situated here. Roads good for motoring, and good shooting and fishing in neighbourhood. Doctor at Tapanui, eight miles.

CONCORD, Otago. Residential settlement overlooking Burnside, 4 miles from Dunedin.

CONN'S CREEK. A railway siding, 12 miles from Westport.

CONSTANT BAY, near Charleston, Nelson.

CONSTITUTION HILL. In Lowry Peaks Range, North Canterbury.

CONTOUR CHANNEL. Good fishing stream near Berwick. 25 miles south from Dunedin.

CONWAY FLAT, Canterbury. 85 miles north-east from Christchurch by rail, thence by motor. Mail private bag from Christchurch.

CONWAY RIVER. Part southern boundary of Marlborough.

COONOOR. 15 miles south from Dannevirke.

COOK ISLANDS. These islands, 1638 miles from Auckland, were proclaimed a protectorate of the British Crown on April 4, 1891, a Resident appointed, and the management undertaken by the adjacent N.Z. Government. The islands were federated, a native Parliament opened, and Federal Court established at Rarotonga. The population, including Niue, is 14,428, half of whom cannot read or write. The Cook Islands are Mangaia, Atiu, Aitutaki, Mauke, etc. The districts in Rarotonga Island are Avarua, Arorangi, Ngatangiia, Matavera, Titikaveka. The chief exports are:—Oranges, copra, bananas, tomatoes, and native handicrafts. The Licensing Act contains special provisions dealing with the question of liquor in the Cook and other islands. The highest nobles of the native inhabitants are called Arikis. Like their close relatives, the Maoris, the native inhabitants of the Cook Islands are increasing in number. Each of the 7 censuses taken since the annexation of the group by New Zealand in 1901 has shown an increase. The report submitted to the Government in 1942 by the local Administration gave the figure as 13,962, an increase of 249 during the year. Under special statutory provision the islanders are provided gratuitously with medical and surgical aid. As a result of that policy the population is particularly free from most of the usual tropical diseases. Leprosy and tuberculosis, however, have both occasioned the authorities considerable anxiety. Of recent years particular attention has been directed towards child welfare, resulting in a marked lowering of the infant death rate. This work has been supervised by Dr E. P. Ellison, a member of a well-known South Island Maori family.

COOK RIVER. Two miles south of Gillespie's Point, Westland, having its source in Cook Glacier.

COOK ROCK. North of The Brothers, Cook Strait.

COOK STRAIT. Separates the North from the South Island. It is about 16 miles across at the narrowest part and about 90 miles at the widest. The old Maoris called the strait Rau-Kawa. The first Cook Strait cable was laid on August 26, 1866. Named after Captain Cook.

COOKS BAY (Mercury Bay), East coast of Auckland.

COOKS COVE, Tolaga Bay. Captain Cook landed for water.

COOKSON MOUNT (near Waiau), Nelson; height 2827ft.

COOPER'S BEACH, near Mangonui, Auckland.

COOPER'S CREEK, Canterbury. 45 miles north-west from Christchurch. Rail to Oxford, thence motor. Ashley County. A

dairying district, with good scenery and good roads. Nearest doctor at Oxford, five miles. Rural delivery from there. Good shooting—hares, wild pigs, and deer.

COOPERS ISLAND, Queen Charlotte Sound, Marlborough.

COOPERS KNOB. A hill 1880 ft high on Port Hills, Banks Peninsula.

COOPTOWN, Canterbury. 2 miles from Little River. Farming.

COPLESTON, Nelson. 2 miles from Cronadun.

CORA LYNN. 78 miles north-west by rail from Christchurch, on the Midland line.

CORBETT ROAD. Railway siding six miles east from New Plymouth.

CORBYVALE, Nelson. 40 miles north-east from Westport by motor. Buller County. Farming district. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Granity, 20 miles. Deer shooting.

CORMACK'S. Five miles from Oamaru by railway road bus.

CORINTH or KORONITI, 20 miles up Wanganui River.

COROGLEN, Auckland. 73 miles south-east from Auckland. by steamer. Coromandel County. A farming district, having fine bush scenery, pheasant shooting, and pig hunting. There is a Maori pa situated in the centre of the township. Roads good. Post and telephone office. Doctor, 12 miles.

COROMANDEL, Auckland. A gold mining township on Coromandel Peninsula, Firth of Thames; 42 miles east by steamer from Auckland. Coromandel County. There are several good hotels here. One bank (New Zealand), post, telegraph, and money order, and Government offices. A mussel-canning factory operates for several months each year. Roads good, but winding. Good fishing and shooting, while a pleasant hour or two can be spent in visiting the various mines. Splendid scenery—bush, seascape, etc. Resident doctor. Alternate monthly sittings of Magistrate's Court. Population, 630. Rich gold reef discovered here on September 2, 1867. Township named after a British warship, which visited here many years ago. Hospital.

CORONET PEAK, Skippers, Wakatipu; 5413ft.

CORNWALLIS. 10 miles south-west from Auckland, on Manukau Harbour.

COSMOS MOUNT. Barrier Range, Southland (7430ft).

CORSAIR BAY, Lyttelton Harbour.

CORWAR, Canterbury. 12 miles north-west of Rakaia, on Rakaia River.

COSTERVILLE, Canterbury. Farming district 2 miles from Rakaia.

COUNTIES. New Zealand is divided into 129 counties, 76 in the North Island, and 52 in the South Island, and the Chatham Islands County. The names of the Counties are as follow (the name of the county town following each in parenthesis).

NORTH ISLAND.—Akitio (Pongaroa), Bay of Islands (Kawakawa), Castlepoint (Tinui), Clifton (Waitara), Cook (Gisborne), Coromandel (Coromandel), Dannevirke (Dannevirke), Eden (Auckland), Egmont (Opunake), Eketahuna (Eketahuna), Eltham (Eltham), Featherston (Martinborough), Franklin (Pukekohe), Great Barrier Island (Tryphena), Hauraki Plains (Ngatea), Hawera (Hawera), Hawke's Bay (Napier), Hobson (Dargaville), Hokianga (Rawene), Horowhenua (Levin), Hutt (Wellington), Inglewood (Inglewood), Kairanga (Palmerston North), Kaitieke (Raurimu), Kawhia (Kawhia), Kiwitea (Kimbolton), Makara (Wellington), Manawatu (Sanson), Mangonui (Kaitaia), Manukau (Auckland), Masterton (Masterton), Matakaoa (Te Araroa), Matamata (Tirau), Mauriceville (Masterton), Ohinemuri (Paeroa), Ohura (Ohura), Opotiki (Opotiki), Oroua (Feilding), Otamatea (Paparoa), Otorohanga (Otorohanga), Pahiatua (Pahiatua), Patangata (Waipukurau), Patea (Patea), Piako (Te Aroha), Pohangina (Pohangina), Raglan (Ngaruawahia), Rangitikei (Marton), Rodney (Warkworth), Rotorua (Rotorua), Stratford (Stratford), Taranaki (New Plymouth), Taumarunui (Taumarunui), Taupo (Taupo), Tauranga (Tauranga), Thames (Thames), Uawa (Tolaga Bay), Waiapu (Waipiro Bay), Waikato (Hamilton), Waikohu (Te Karaka), Waimarino (Raetihi), Waimate West (Manaia), Waipa (Te Awamutu), Waipawa (Waipawa), Waipukurau (Waipukurau), Wairarapa South (Carterton), Wairoa (Wairoa), Waitemata (Auckland), Waitomo (Te Kuiti), Waitotara (Wanganui), Wanganui (Wanganui), Weber (Ti Tree Point), Whakatane (Whakatane), Whangamomona (Whangamomona), Whangarei (Whangarei), Whangaroa (Kaeo), Woodville (Woodville).

SOUTH ISLAND.—Akaroa (Duvauchelle), Amuri (Culverden), Ashburton (Ashburton), Ashley (Loburn), Awatere (Seddon), Bruce (Milton), Buller (Westport), Cheviot (Cheviot), Clutha (Balclutha), Collingwood (Collingwood), Ellesmere (Leeston), Eyre (Ohoka), Fiord (Act not in force), Geraldine (Geraldine), Grey (Greymouth), Halswell (Halswell, Christchurch), Heathcote (Christchurch), Inangahua (Reefton), Kaikoura (Kaikoura), Kowai (Amberley), Lake (Queenstown), Levels (Timaru), Mackenzie (Fairlie), Malvern (Sheffield), Maniototo (Naseby), Marlborough (Blenheim), Mt. Herbert (Governor's Bay), Murchison (Murchison), Oxford (Oxford), Paparua (Sockburn), Peninsula (Portobello), Rangiora (Rangiora), Selwyn (Hororata), Sounds (no council), Southland (Invercargill), Springs (Springston), Stewart Island (Half Moon Bay), Taieri (Mosgiel), Takaka (Takaka), Tawera (Springfield), Tuapeka (Lawrence), Vincent (Clyde), Waihemo (Palmerston), Waikouaiti (Waikouaiti), Waimairi (Papanui, Christchurch), Waimate (Waimate), Waimea (Nelson), Waipara (Waikari), Wairewa

(Little River), Waitaki (Oamaru), Wallace (Otautau), Westland (Hokitika).

COURTENAY, Canterbury. Farming district, 27 miles west from Christchurch. Rail to Kirwee, thence three miles by motor. Malvern County. Rural mail delivery from Christchurch.

COUTT'S ISLAND, Canterbury. A small island on Waimakariri River; 11 miles north from Christchurch by road, or rail to Chaney's, thence three miles. Eyre County. Post office. Good trout fishing and shooting. Nearest doctor at Kaiapoi, five miles.

COWAN'S BAY. Near entrance to Mahurangi River, east coast, north from Auckland City.

COWES, Auckland. A seaside resort 22 miles east by steamer from Auckland. A pastoral and agricultural district on Waiheke Island. Manukau County. Has a private hotel. There is quite an amount of schnapper fishing to be obtained about here, and a launch is obtainable at the private hotel. The Maori name of this places is Pikau, meaning a Maori kit carried on the shoulders with straps under each arm. This was used by the Maoris to carry fish inland from this place, as the ridge which runs above the bays in the Waiheke passage is at its lowest here. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor, 20 miles. See also Waiheke.

CRACROFT, Canterbury. Farming district, near Ashburton.

CRAIGELLACHIE, Otago. A railway siding, 70 miles north-west from Dunedin. Roxburgh line.

CRAIG FLAT, Otago. Railway siding, 80 miles from Dunedin, Roxburgh line.

CRAIGIEBURN. 64 miles north-west by rail from Christchurch, on Midland line. Telephone office. Mails private bag from Christchurch.

CRAIL BAY, Marlborough. 50 miles from Blenheim. Rail to Picton, thence launch; or motor to Havelock, thence launch. Telephone and post office. Well sheltered. Noted for natural bush of grand nikau palms and other fine trees, with all kinds of beautiful ferns. Has fine beach; also flats; with good fishing all the year. Nearest doctor at Havelock or Picton, three hours by launch. Sounds County.

CRAWFORD MOUNT (Miramar Peninsula), Wellington.

CREIGHTON, Otago. Telephone office. On Lake Wakatipu, 17 miles up the lake from Queenstown.

CRICHTON. Railway siding 41 miles south from Dunedin.

CRICKLEWOOD, Canterbury. A farming settlement 33 miles north-west from Timaru by rail. Roads good. Post and telephone. Nearest doctor at Fairlie, six miles. Mackenzie County.

CROFTON, Wellington. 36 miles south-east from Wanganui. By train to Marton, then motor 1 mile. Crofton is the centre of an agricultural district; all good, level country. Rangitikei

County. Nearest doctor at Marton. Good roads. Postal delivery from Marton.

CROISILLES, Nelson. It is a very large bay with many small inlets in it—Onitea Bay, Okiwi Bay, Stone Bay, etc. The bush is densely thick, and goes right down to the sea shore, the hills rising right from the sea. The scenery is very beautiful, and well worth seeing. There is always plenty of shooting (deer, etc.) in season, and sea-fishing is very good. It is situated 25 miles north from Nelson, and is reached by weekly steamer (three hours), or overland 25 miles motor, and 12 miles bridle track, through noted Ronga Valley, and is in a sheep farming district. Large Government reserves here for game and scenic purposes. Streams full of fish. Name means "little crosses." It was named Croisilles Bay on January 22, 1827, by D'Urville. Waimea County. Nearest doctor at Nelson, 25 miles. Mails private bag from Nelson.

CROISILLES SADDLE. Track over hills from Pelorus Sound to Croisilles Bay.

CROMWELL, Otago. A municipality, situated at the junction of Clutha and Kawarau Rivers, 156 miles by rail north-west from Dunedin. Trout fishing in river. Roads good for motoring. Three hotels and one boarding house, two banks, weekly newspaper, hospital, post, telegraph, money order, savings bank offices. A great fruit-growing centre for grapes, apples, peaches, etc., and a certain amount of gold mining is still carried on. Population, 737. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Resident doctor. Vincent County.

CRONADUN, Nelson. Nine miles north of Reefton by rail. Gold, coal mining, and agricultural district. Good shooting. Fair roads. One hotel, no private board. The Victoria Range, 4500ft above sea level, may be reached from here on horseback. Inangahua County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Reefton, seven miles. Cronadun means "hill of the fort." Irish spelling, "Croughnadun."

CRONIN GLACIER. Part of Bealey Glaciers, Canterbury.

CROOKSTON, Otago. A small farming district 107 miles south-west from Dunedin. Rail to Waipahi, thence railway bus. Good roads. No hotel or private board. Tuapeka County. Deer shooting. Nearest doctor at Tapanui. Rural delivery from Heriot.

CROSS CREEK, Wellington. 38 miles north by rail from Wellington. Featherston County. Wild pig and goat shooting. Post, telephone, and savings bank office. Nearest doctor at Featherston, eight miles. At the foot of the Rimutaka Incline. Boardinghouse. Practically a railway settlement.

CROWN ISLAND (off Gough's Bay), Banks Peninsula.

CROWN RANGE. Crossed by road between Pembroke and Queenstown. Summit is the highest motor road in the Dominion—3677 feet.

CROWNTHORPE, Hawke's Bay. Farming district, 20 miles west-north-west by motor from Hastings.

CROYDON. A railway siding five miles north-west from Gore.

CROYDON BUSH, Southland. Four miles north from Gore, at foot of a wooded spur of the Hokonuis, on which is a native bush reserve of 2700 acres. Southland County. Farming and fruit-growing. Nearest doctor at Gore. Rural delivery from Gore.

CROYDON ROAD. Railway siding, 11 miles north-west from Auckland.

CRUSHINGTON, Nelson. Three miles from Reefton. Mails from Reefton.

CULLEN'S MOUNT, Pelorus Sound; 3100ft high.

CULLEN'S POINT, Pelorus Sound, near Havelock.

CULVERDEN, Canterbury. A small township 61 miles north from Christchurch by road. There is a post, telegraph, and money order office, and daily mail. The surrounding district is pastoral, all being taken up with sheep runs. Amuri County. Roads good. One hotel. Nearest doctor at Rotherham, eight miles. S.M. Court sits alternate months. Population, 232. Roads good. Fishing and shooting.

CUNNINGHAM MOUNT. At head of Rees River, Glenorchy, 7681ft.

CUNNINGHAMS, Wellington. Farming and sawmilling district 12 miles north-east by motor from Feilding. Rural delivery from there. Oroua County.

CURIO BAY. Between Waikawa and Haldane, Southland. Here may be seen a petrified forest, of great interest to geologists and scientists.

CURTIS ISLAND. See Kermadec Islands.

CUST, Canterbury. 32 miles north-west by rail from Christchurch. Sheep and grain-growing district. Hotel, post, telephone, and money order office. Good trout fishing in the Cust River, and good roads. Nearest doctor at Oxford, 9 miles. Rangiora County. Population, 354.

CUTTER ROCKS, Manukau Harbour.

CUTTLE COVE, Preservation Inlet, Otago. Gold reef found here about 1896.

CUVIER. An island off Cape Colville, Auckland, with lighthouse—fog signal.

CYRUS MOUNT (1400ft), in Pelorus Sound, Marlborough.

DACRE, Southland. Farming district 17 miles north-east from Invercargill. Rail to Woodlands, thence motor 5 miles, or motor from Invercargill. Telephone office. Rural delivery from Invercargill.

DAIRY FLAT, Auckland. Farming district, 17 miles north by motor from Auckland. Waitemata County. Post and telephone office. Roads good. Doctor at Birkenhead, 15 miles.

DALEFIELD. Rural siding 55 miles north-east from Wellington. Farming district. Rural delivery from Carterton, 3 miles.

DALGETY MOUNT. A peak in South Canterbury.

DALLINGTON. Suburb of Christchurch.

DALMORE. An expanding suburb of Dunedin. On the hill opposite Botanical Gardens.

DAMELL'S LAKE, near Cannibal Gorge, Nelson.

DAMON'S BAY, Akaroa Harbour.

DAMPIER'S BAY, Lyttelton Harbour.

DANGER ISLAND, Pukapuka. One of the Pacific Islands of the Cook Group, which with Nassau lies away towards the north-east corner of the annexation boundary. Concerning Pukapuka, Colonel Gudgeon writes in the New Zealand Official Year Book as follows: "At Pukapuka I found a very singular population, who have now some knowledge of the Rarotongan language, but whose language is not intelligible to the Maori of the Pacific. This is such a primitive people that I considered it advisable for the present to leave them under their own ancient form of government, inasmuch as they are seldom visited by Europeans, and produce only a little copra." The island is a small atoll of about three miles in diameter, and the lagoon produces some pearl shell. The population numbers about 500. Nassau is owned by a resident of Apia, Samoa. Post office.

DANNEVIRKE, Hawke's Bay. 121 miles north-east from Wellington; 80 miles south-west from Napier by rail. About the year 1870 a movement was made by the Government of the day to induce immigration from Norway and Denmark, as the residents of those countries, it was considered, would make good settlers for a young country like New Zealand. Special land was set aside for such settlers, and about 1872 the first immigrants from Denmark arrived via Napier, and were given 40-acre sections of land in the standing forest known as the Seventy-mile Bush, thus first establishing the settlement. For some years Dannevirke became the centre of a very large sawmilling industry, there being upwards of 50 sawmills operating from time to time in the district, until the giant forests were cut down and the mills moved elsewhere, many of the original Danish settlers following their fortunes with the mills. With the cutting down of the timber lands, dairying and sheep farming pursuits came permanently to settle the land, the richness of the soil, equable rainfall and climate being factors that have largely contributed to the present very prosperous dairying and grazing development for which the settlement remains the natural centre. Dannevirke is now a borough with a population of 4400, equipped with both gas and electricity, drainage, and excellent water supply, good highways, and five hotels. Sporting interests are catered for by two 18-hole golf courses, 12 grass and 5 asphalt tennis courts, bowling and croquet greens, football and hockey grounds, and public swimming baths. There is also a Public

Domain of 40 acres which includes a motorists' camping ground, and a spacious airport within two miles of the borough. Good fishing is to be had in the Manawatu River and its tributaries close to the town. The A. and P. Society holds its annual show in February of each year, and the Dannevirke Hunt Club holds meetings twice weekly throughout the winter. There are two picture theatres. Half-holiday Saturday. Post, telegraph, and money order offices. Resident doctors. Daily newspaper. Fortnightly sittings of S.M. Court. Dairy factories and timber mills.

DANSEY'S PASS, Otago. Between Kyeburn and Livingstone, 3067ft.

DARFIELD, Canterbury. A splendid agricultural and pastoral district, with farms and sheep runs, 30 miles west by rail from Christchurch. Junction for Springfield and Whitecliffs railway lines. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Malvern County. Roads good and level. One hotel. Good shooting and fishing close to township. Resident doctor. Population, 342. S.M. Court sits alternate months.

DARGAVILLE, Auckland. A borough (population 2280) 122 miles north by rail from Auckland, on the Wairoa River. Hobson County. There is a railway to Donnelly's Crossing, which opens up the surrounding country, mostly bush, from which splendid timber is obtained, and there is a large export trade in this. Has three hotels, stores, three banks, dairy factories, and daily newspaper. S.M. Court sits monthly. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Steamer runs from here to Helensville, Port Albert, Pahi, and Tangiteroria. The Wairoa River is a mile wide here, and there is deep water right up to the banks, allowing vessels drawing 20ft to come up. Ships and steamers of light draught can navigate 35 miles beyond Dargaville, or 70 miles from the mouth. It is the finest navigable river in New Zealand. Good pheasant shooting and trout fishing. Resident doctors.

DART GLACIER. Head of Dart River, Otago.

DART RIVER. Enters Lake Wakatipu at Kinloch, Otago.

DARTON FIELD. Airport for Gisborne. Distant 2½ miles.

DASHWOOD. Railway siding, 14 miles south from Blenheim.

DAVID ROCKS. In Hauraki Gulf, Auckland.

DAVY MOUNT (3155ft), a peak of Paparoa Range, Nelson.

DAWSON'S FALLS. Famous falls on Mt. Egmont, with good accommodation house. Reached from Eltham in one hour by motor car. Connected with Eltham by telephone. See Mount Egmont.

DAWSON GATE, Taranaki. 13 miles from Stratford. Telephone office.

DAY'S BAY. A fine open bay on the eastern shore of Wellington Harbour, distant six miles from Wellington, by boat, 14 miles by road. A favourite seaside resort. This part of the harbour,

which also includes Rona Bay and Muritai Flat (now known as Eastbourne Borough), to the south of the bay, is gradually growing as a residential suburb, communication with the city being by motor service and ferry steamer. The bay proper has a shore frontage of three-quarters of a mile of beautiful sandy beach, skirted by the county road from the Hutt to the Pencarrow Head Lighthouse. Behind the road are extensive grounds, covering over 200 acres of land. The front portion, which consists of one long flat with two plateaus at the back, divided in the centre by a spur of the hills behind, has been nicely laid out in gardens and sports grounds, where hockey, tennis, cricket, etc., are played during the different seasons. There are also two large buildings conveniently situated, with pleasant outlooks over the harbour; one, the Pavilion, has a fine wide veranda around it which gives good shelter from the sun on hot days, and inside are luncheon and tea rooms; the other, the Day's Bay House, is well appointed in every respect for residential purposes. Visitors should not fail to see the reservoir, situated in a sylvan retreat in the south gully, or climb the centre spur, whence a magnificent view of the harbour and, on a clear day, of the snow-capped Kaikouras of the South Island may be obtained.

Other places worthy of a visit are Stony Bay, Maheno Bay, York Bay, having a fine, sandy beach, well sheltered, and safe for children bathing; Lowry Bay, the surrounding hills of which are dotted with small caves; while on the eastern side of the bay exists a fine, sandy beach. Named after a settler called Day. Telephone office.

DAY'S BAY. Near Skipper's Point, Pelorus Sound.

DEAD MAN'S BUSH. Between Fortrose and Waikawa.

DEAN MOUNT (Waipara district), Canterbury; 1869ft.

DEBORAH. A flag station 3 miles south from Oamaru.

DEBORAH BAY. Near Port Chalmers. Named after one of the surveyors. Tuckett's ship anchored here in 1844.

DEEP BAY, Marlborough. At entrance to Pelorus Sound. Telephone office.

DEEP CREEK, Marlborough. Known also as Woodstock. An agricultural and pastoral district 37 miles north-west by motor from Blenheim. Post and telephone office. Marlborough County. Sawmilling, mining, and farming. Beautiful climate and good roads. Shooting, deer stalking, and trout fishing. Nearest doctor at Havelock, 12 miles.

DEEP STREAM. Railway siding 28 miles west from Dunedin, on Central Otago line.

DEEP WATER COVE, Auckland. Telephone office. Bay of Islands.

DENLAIR. 16 miles south from Wanganui.

DERBY. 5 miles south from Inglewood.

DENNISTON, Nelson. 17 miles north-east from Westport. By train to Waimangaroa, thence motor seven miles. A coal min-

ing township on the top of the Mount Rochfort plateau, from which comes the famous Westport coal. 1960ft above sea level. From this plateau a magnificent view of the surrounding country is obtained. Post, telegraph, and money order office; three hotels. Buller County. Is lit by electricity. Local doctor. Population, 910. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court. All the road from Waimangaroa is uphill.

DESTRUCTION GULLY. Situation of leading lights, Manukau.

DEVEREAUX ROAD. 21 miles from Invercargill.

DEVIL'S ARMCHAIR. Hill, 26 miles west of Blenheim and north of Wairau Valley.

DEVIL'S PUNCH BOWL. 400ft waterfall in Bealey Gorge.

DEVIL'S STAIRCASE. On Remarkables, between Kingston and Queenstown; a precipitous track 2532ft high.

DEVONPORT, Auckland. A municipality and residential suburb of Auckland, on the opposite side of the harbour; with a population of 9900. Ferry runs frequently. Devonport is known as the North Shore of Auckland, and is to that city what the North Shore of Sydney is to that place, as both are similarly situated. It is a favourite residential suburb and has many fine residences. At Cheltenham, a mile distant, there is a splendid beach which has excellent facilities for bathing. A pretty drive is to Lake Takapuna, motors running from here at frequent intervals. Good sea fishing and boating are obtainable at all these places. The borough is lit by electricity, and has an area of 1100 acres. Good roads. Hotel and private accommodation. Post, telegraph, and money order office.

DIADEM RANGE, Omarama, Otago.

DIAMOND HARBOUR, Lyttelton. A favourite seaside and picnic resort; by launch. Post and telephone office.

DIAMOND LAKE. Foot of Mount Earnslaw, 12 miles from Glenorchy, along a level road; a most pleasant day's outing.

DICK MOUNT (6020ft), near Kingston, Lake Wakatipu.

DIGGER'S VALLEY, Auckland. Farming settlement, 215 miles north from Auckland. Nine miles from Kaitaia by motor. Mangonui County. Good roads and good shooting—pheasant, quail, and ducks. Nearest doctors at Kaitaia. Rural delivery from Kaitaia.

DILLMANSTOWN, Westland. Sawmilling and mining township 2 miles from Kumara. Mail delivery from Kumara.

DIPTON, Southland. 37 miles north by rail from Invercargill. Farming and dairying. Good trout fishing. Good roads. Southland County. One hotel. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Lumsden, 13 miles. Population, 258.

DISAPPOINTMENT ISLAND. To the west of the Auckland Islands. It was on this island that the barque Dundonald was

wrecked in March, 1907, and 16 of the crew were compelled to subsist on mollymawks and seals for seven months, after which time they built canvas boats and got over to the depot for castaway sailors on the Auckland Islands. After five weeks at the depot they were rescued by the Government steamer Tutanekai, at the latter end of November, having been seven months on Disappointment Island and five weeks on the Auckland Islands before being rescued. See also Auckland Islands.

DISPUTE COVE. On south-west of Kawau Island, Auckland.

DOBSON. Six miles by rail from Greymouth and one from Brunnerton. Named after surveyor Dobson, who was murdered by the Sullivan-Kelly gang of bushrangers in the 'sixties.

DOBSON MOUNT. A peak in South Canterbury; 6864ft.

DOCTORS' POINT, Otago. Holiday resort 2 miles east of Waitati. So named from the number of Dunedin's doctors who have houses here.

DOG ISLAND. A small island in Foveaux Strait half a mile long, with lighthouse, which can be seen from the Bluff, three miles off.

DOIG'S. Railway siding five miles from Clyde, Central Otago.

DOME. Railway siding on the Gore-Switzers railway.

DOME VALLEY. 8 miles from Wellsford.

DOMETT, Canterbury. 72 miles north-east from Christchurch by rail. Duck and hare shooting and trout fishing. Excellent roads. No hotel. A small agricultural settlement. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Cheviot, five miles. Cheviot County.

DOMETT MOUNT. Twin peaks, Waitaki; near Kurow, Otago.

DOMINION. New Zealand was raised from a "colony" to the status of "Dominion" on September 26, 1907. Information on the Dominion will be found under "Government" and "New Zealand."

DONALD McDONALD. Mountain in Huia district, Auckland.

DONNELLY'S CROSSING, Auckland. 24 miles north by rail from Dargaville. Hobson County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Fishing and shooting (pheasant). Roads fair. Doctors at Dargaville. This is the railhead for the kauri forests in this district.

DORE PASS. On the Milford Sound track.

DORIE, Canterbury. Farming district 12 miles south-east by motor from Rakaia. Rural delivery from Rakaia. Good salmon and trout fishing at the Mouth of the Rakaia River.

DORSET POINT. On western shore of entrance to Wellington harbour.

DOUBLE CONE MOUNT. Highest peak of Remarkables, 7688ft, Lake Wakatipu, Otago.

DOUGLAS, Taranaki. 41 miles south-east from New Plymouth by rail. Stratford County. Post and telephone office. Farming district, with good roads. Nearest doctor, Stratford, 10 miles.

DOUBTLESS BAY. Situated north from Auckland. Mangonui chief settlement. The Maori name of the locality is Opoe, from the Opoe Creek, a little stream which flows into the sea just by the Pacific cable station. The buildings of the station, which are large, are in a cosy hollow backed by high, bare hills. Captain Cook visited here in 1769, and, when sailing out homeward bound, met D'Urville, French navigator, sailing in. Named by Captain Cook, who thought that Rangiwhia Peninsula was an island, and that he could sail right through to the open sea. Is a prohibited anchorage on account of cable, which was laid on March 24, 1902.

DOVEDALE, Nelson. 27 miles west from Nelson. Rail to Wakefield, thence motor car 10 miles. Waimea County. Sheep, cattle, grain, tobacco, and hop-growing. Trout fishing. Roads good. Nearest doctor at Wakefield. Name derived from there being a large number of native pigeons here at one time. Rural delivery from Wakefield.

DOYLESTON, Canterbury. 26 miles south by rail from Christchurch. Farming and dairying. Duck shooting on Lake Ellesmere, two and a-half miles. Excellent motoring roads. One hotel. Post, telephone, and money order office. Ellesmere County. Doctor at Leeston, two miles.

DRIVING CREEK, Auckland. 44 miles east from Auckland. Steamer to Coromandel, thence two miles by motor. Coromandel County. Farming and mining. Mails from Coromandel.

DROMORE, Canterbury. 47 miles south by rail from Christchurch, and six miles from Ashburton. A splendid farming district. Three miles from Fairfield Freezing Works. Post and telephone office. Good roads. Doctor at Ashburton.

DRUMMOND, Southland. 28 miles north from Invercargill. Rail to Winton, thence seven miles by motor. Wallace County. Good farming district. Trout fishing, and shooting (three miles). Good motor roads. Hotel and two stores. Mails daily. Nearest doctor, Winton. Rural delivery from there. Population, 263.

DRUNKEN BAY. Between Rangitoto and Motutapu Islands, Auckland.

DRURY, Auckland. 22 miles south by rail from Auckland. Franklin County. Agricultural and dairying district. Pheasant, quail, and duck shooting. Good roads. Post, telephone, and money order office. Noted for stone quarries at the hills. During the Waikato Maori War Drury was an important British position. Named after Captain Drury prior to Maori War. A monument is erected here in memory of soldiers who fell in the Maori War. Nearest doctor at Papakura, 3 miles. Population, 287.

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DRYBREAD, Otago. An old mining township, 127 miles north-west from Dunedin. Rail to Lauder, thence six miles. Vincent County. In the early mining days a Russian, after cradling unsuccessfully for gold, sadly remarked that there was nothing for him but "dry bread," hence the name.

DUDER'S BEACH. 15 miles due east of Auckland.

DUKE'S ROAD. Railway siding two miles from Mosgiel, on Outram line.

DUMBARTON, Otago. Farming and fruitgrowing district. 5 miles from Roxburgh. Rural delivery from Miller's Flat. Rail to Miller's Flat, thence motor.

DUNBACK, Otago. A small farming settlement and township 50 miles north-west by rail from Dunedin, via Palmerston. Waihemo County. Good pig and deer shooting and fishing. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Palmerston, nine miles. Population, 222.

DUNCAN'S VALLEY. The grove through which the Ada River flows, near Queen Charlotte Sound.

DUNEARN, Southland. Farming settlement about 35 miles north from Invercargill. Rail to Winton, thence motor. Rural delivery from Winton.

DUNEDIN. The most beautiful city in New Zealand and the chief city and port of the Otago Provincial District. Was founded, with the province, by an association under the auspices of the Free Kirk of Scotland in the year 1848, the first ships—the John Wickliffe and Philip Laing—arriving with the first settlers in that year. The John Wickliffe, sailing from Gravesend (London) on September 24, 1847, sprang a leak and had to put into Portsmouth for repairs, sailing finally from there on December 16. She had 97 passengers, and arrived first on March 23, followed by the Philip Laing, from Greenock, sailing on November 27, 1847, with 247 passengers, on April 15. The Victory, Blundell, and Bernicia arrived in 1848, and the Mary Mariners and Larkins in 1849. The association had decided that the name of the then proposed town should be Dunedin, plans having been previously drawn out in Edinburgh.

On May 16, 1845, the Otago Association was formed at a meeting held in Glasgow, the intention being to found a special Scottish settlement. The New Zealand Company set aside a block of 400,000 acres for the association, and a committee was appointed to carry out the scheme.

At first it was intended to name the chief town of Otago New Edinburgh, but at the suggestion of the late Sir William Chambers, the celebrated Edinburgh publisher and Provost of Edinburgh, the present name was selected. Mr Tuckett, after a deliberate survey of all the available land in New Munster (South Island), fixed upon Otago, and to him (Tuckett) should be given credit for selection of site in 1844, then a run for wild pigs—a silent waste. The first surveyor who laid out Dunedin was Charles Kettle. He reached here on February 23, 1846. The area was 1400 acres.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the streets of Dunedin are chiefly named after the streets of Edinburgh—even the town itself bearing the name of old Edinburgh, Dun-Edin, or Edin on the Hill (ancient Celtic appellation of Edinburgh). The principal street of Dunedin is Princes street (after the famous and beautiful promenade of Edinburgh), other leading thoroughfares being George, King, Hanover, Frederick, Castle, and Queen streets, all after Edinburgh streets; while even the old Canongate has been revered and handed down as a hallmark of memory for future generations. The suburbs also of Roslyn, Mornington, Musselburgh, and others remind old settlers of Edinburgh, while the Water of Leith, the pretty fishing stream of Dunedin, conjures up pleasant recollections. A great portion of Dunedin, situated near the waters of the bay where most of the mercantile offices and stores are now located on level land, has all been reclaimed from the sea, the waters of the bay as late as 1863 lapping up to a portion of Princes street where the Stock Exchange buildings now stand. It was on this site that Mr Kettle, the surveyor of the town, pitched his survey camp on the banks of the stream there in 1846. The residential part of the city is chiefly on the hills, sloping upwards and overlooking the bay and harbour, a reserve of land with native bush called the Town Belt encircling the background of the town, which belt cannot be built upon or alienated from the inhabitants of the city. From the entrance at Otago Heads to Dunedin wharves by sea is about 13 miles, Otago Heads to Port Chalmers being six miles, and from Port to Dunedin seven miles. The visitor on arrival by train at Dunedin's fine Railway Station, and proceeding up Lower High street passes a splendid new building housing the railway road services headquarters, then the Queen's Gardens, with its impressive war memorial, reaching what is known as Custom House Square (wherein is a monument erected to the late Captain Cargill, one of the pioneers of the early settlement), at the intersection of Princes street, High street, and Rattray street. To the left, ascending

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High street, is the cable tram leading to the suburbs of Mornington, Maryhill, and Eglinton; facing is the cable car which ascends Rattray street to the suburb of Roslyn and to Kaikorai Valley. Close to Custom House Square are some of the main hotels, Stock Exchange, and the imposing Post Office building opened in 1937. All electric tram routes commence about here. A short distance along Princes street in a northerly direction is the Octagon, whence a cable tram leaves for the hill suburb of Kaikorai and Kaikorai Valley. Passing along Princes street are the electric trams, which run to the right (north) through the business centres of Princes and George streets to the residential portion of the city, on to North-East Valley, returning or going also by Castle street. The tram passes near the Museum, which is under the control of the University Council, and is about five minutes' walk from the University itself. Further on the tram reaches Duke street, where the road to the left leads on to Nichol's Creek Waterfall by an easy walk of three miles. The tram line also passes the Botanical Gardens, which are beautifully situated and well laid out, and in which are the Winter Gardens, a gift to the city by the late Mr Robert Glendining. From the centre of the city again, starting from the post office, electric trams connect with the suburbs of Caversham, South Dunedin, St. Kilda, Kew, Forbury, Ocean Beach, Tainui, Sunshine, Waverley, Anderson's Bay, Musselburgh, and also to St. Clair, facing the ocean, where there are good sea baths and surf bathing. Visitors should ascend by the cable tramway to Mornington, and returning take the cable tram from Rattray street to Roslyn, or from the Octagon to the Kaikorai, from which places will be secured grand views. A comfortable and not expensive way to see the surroundings is by Municipal motor buses, which run on various scenic routes around the city, or to hire a motor car from one of the many taxi stands for a drive round the Town Belt. The fare is moderate, and should occupy only an hour or an hour and a-half. Other places of interest are Portobello (on the opposite side of the bay), going by the upper road and returning by the lower road, when a splendid panoramic view of the harbour on one side and the ocean on the other can be obtained. This trip will occupy half a day. (See also Portobello). Observation buses make trips round the city and to various places from which excellent views are obtainable. An enjoyable outing can be had by motor or bus to Waipori Falls, where are situated the City Corporation hydro-electric works, the scenery in the gorge through which runs the Waipori River, with bush-clad hills, being equal to any of the kind in the Dominion. A drive to Waitati by the North-East Valley and Main North road over Mount Cargill and returning via Leith Valley is another favourite drive for either tourists or residents. (See also Waitati.) The Woodhaugh or Ross Creek Reservoir is one of the beauty spots of the city, and is easily reached by tram to Duke street, thence a short walk past the paper mills. Another

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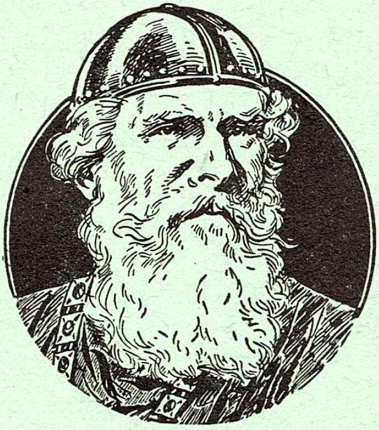

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favourite resort is Fraser's Gully, from the end of the Roslyn tramline.

Outram and the Wairongoa Mineral Springs, passing en route the woollen factory at Mosgiel (where an interesting hour may be spent going over the factory, permission to inspect being given by card from the Dunedin office), is another drive that well repays the journey, as when crossing Saddle Hill the Taieri Plains, stretching away for miles, with well-kept farms and homesteads, brings into view some of the finest agricultural land in the Dominion. Proceeding through Mosgiel visits should be made to Taieri Airport, thence to Whare Flat, returning to Dunedin via Flagstaff or the North Taieri road. Another short drive is by car to the scenic road running along the top of Signal Hill above the Gardens. This drive leads to the position occupied by Dunedin's Centennial Memorial on a high point of Signal Hill offering a most comprehensive and magnificent view of the city. Within easy reach of the city are Mount Flagstaff (2187ft), Mount Cargill (2232ft), Signal Hill (1289ft), Highcliffe (850ft), and Roslyn's highest point at Presbyterian Church (697ft above sea level). From these elevations a beautiful view of the city from all angles, and of the coast north and south, harbour, Taieri Plain, Silver Peaks, Lammerlaw Mountains, Kakanui Mountains, and part of the Rock and Pillar Range can be seen. Very little shooting is obtainable near Dunedin save rabbits and hares, which are plentiful enough on the adjacent hills. Within less than a day's journey by rail or motor, however, ducks, swans, pukeko (swamp hen), and other native and imported birds, as well as fallow deer at Tapanui (which see) may be obtained in season by the sportsman. Pig hunting may also be had in the Whare Flat district, about nine miles away.

The hospital, situated in King street, is under the control of a Hospital Board.

The first white child born in Dunedin was the son of John Anderson, at Anderson's Bay, on December 10, 1846, and the second, the first girl, a daughter of Mr Kettle, chief surveyor, on March 3, 1847.

Dunedin is well supplied with elementary schools, there being numerous large schools in the city and suburbs. There is also in Dunedin a training college for teachers. The Otago Boys' High School is a handsome pile of buildings standing on a commanding position overlooking the city. The school was opened in 1863 on the site at present occupied by the Girls' High School. The present boys' school was opened in 1885. King's High School (boys), situated in Bay View road, opened in February, 1936. The Girls' High School was opened in 1871, and was the first girls' high school in the Australasian colonies. The Otago University was founded in 1869, and was opened in 1871. The Dental School, situated in King street, is the only one of its kind in New Zealand, and provides a full course for the dental student, extending over a

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period of four years and a-half. The School of Medicine, also in King street, provides the full course for the medical degree of the University of New Zealand. The other University buildings, of handsome design, are in Union street, and include the School of Mines, which grants diplomas and certificates in mining, metallurgical, geological, mine and land surveying, and assaying. Also a Training College for students of the teaching profession. There are also several private and denominational schools and colleges, both primary and secondary.

The Presbyterian Church of Otago and Southland has a residential Theological College, erected on the heights of Opoho, overlooking the city—a magnificent building called Knox College. A hostel for women students on the same lines as Knox College for men is called St. Margaret's. The Anglicans have a Selwyn College, a training school for their students. A fine building is the Technical School in Stuart street; there are many teachers and a large number of pupils on the roll. Of church schools the Roman Catholic Convent is the largest in the Dominion; the Christian Brothers School for boys is also of this denomination, and the Church of England has a collegiate school for girls. The Industrial School is situated at Caversham. The Dunedin Athenæum and Mechanics Institute possesses a good library and reference library with good reading and smoking rooms. There is also a Public Library, for which all the money was granted by the late Mr Carnegie. Dunedin has numerous fine church buildings. First Church in Moray place (so called because it is the congregation of the first church opened in the settlement in 1848), Knox Church in George street, St. Andrew's in Carroll street, and North Dunedin are all Presbyterian—the two former being the largest in Dunedin. The Congregational Church is in Moray place (off Princes street), the Methodist in Stuart street, the Baptist in Hanover street, the Roman Catholic Cathedral on the hill in Rattray street, the Anglican Cathedral in Stuart street at the Octagon, and All Saints' and St. Matthew's complete the list of chief churches. There are also churches of the denominations in all the suburbs. There are many fine specimens of architecture in Dunedin, some of the buildings of the insurance companies, banks, Stock Exchange, and commercial houses having an air of solidity. The Art Gallery is located in Logan Park. The Otago Early Settlers' Association's buildings are situated in Lower High street. There is a unique collection of portraits of early pioneers and other valuable relics connected with the early days of the Province. The collection is a very valuable one, and the interest in the Association is growing day by day. Visitors from all parts of the world have visited the gallery.

There is one theatre (His Majesty's), and there are also halls—Burns Hall (in First Church grounds), Early Settlers' Hall, and others. There are also Knox Hall (connected with Knox Church), and Octagon Hall (erected by the Methodist Church). There are also several picture theatres. The Town

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Hall, situated at the rear of the municipal offices in the Octagon, is a handsome building constructed of Oamaru stone, the money for which was derived from the profits of the various trading departments of the City Corporation. There are two halls in the building, the Concert Hall, with seating accommodation for 890, and the Main Hall, the biggest in the Dominion, having seating accommodation for 2900. There is a very fine organ, the gift of Mr and Mrs A. S. Paterson of this city, which is equal to any instrument of its kind in New Zealand.

On March 31, 1849, the population was 745, 426 males and 319 females. Now it is, with suburbs, 82,200.

It was in 1881 that sheep freezing was first started. The ship Dunedin was fitted up with a freezer, and loaded at Port Chalmers. The sheep frozen for her numbered only 3970, and came from the Totara Estate, near Oamaru. This was the start of the now huge trade.

Dunedin, as a manufacturing centre, has more industries than any of the other cities of New Zealand. The principal works are the iron and brass foundries, rolling mills, and sash and door factories, etc. Range making employs a number of hands, there being three firms in the city engaged in this trade. Motor and cycle engineering are largely carried on. There is a paper mill near the city at Woodhaugh, and rope and twine works at Caversham. The products of the two large woollen mills of Dunedin are well-known works of their kind; the mills are at Kaikorai (Roslyn) and Mosgiel, and employ several hundreds of hands. There are four breweries, clothing factories, several fruit, meat, and fish preserving works, chemical works, agricultural implement works, lime and cement works, freezing works, soap and candle factories, sawmills, cordial and aerated water manufactories, fellmongers, coffee and spice works, biscuit and confectionery factories, etc. Bootmaking for the wholesale trade is another very important industry, and gives employment to a very large number of hands.

The daily newspapers published in Dunedin are the Otago Daily Times (morning) and Evening Star; there are also weekly and monthly publications.

Dunedin was made a borough in 1865, and a city in 1878, and the area has been extended to take in several of the suburban municipalities, well supplied with electricity and gas, both owned by the Corporation. There is a good motor camp with all facilities at Tahuna Park, three miles from the centre of the city near the sea beach.

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DUNROBIN, Otago. 108 miles west from Dunedin by rail to Waipahi, thence railway bus service. A small agricultural district in Tuapeka County. Rural delivery from Heriot. Nearest doctor at Tapanui, 14 miles.

DUNSANDEL, Canterbury. 25 miles south by rail from Christchurch. Farming district. Trout fishing in Selwyn (two miles), and rabbit and hare shooting. Good roads. One hotel; no private board. Climate healthy and dry. Selwyn County. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Leeston, 10 miles. Population, 229.

DUNSDALE STREAM, a tributary of the Makarewa River, Southland. A good fishing stream.

DUNTROON, Otago. 28 miles north-west from Oamaru by rail. A farming and pastoral district; in Waitaki County. Post, money order and telegraph office. On Waitaki River; good trout fishing and hare shooting. Maori drawings on white rocks here are worth inspecting. Population, 225. There is a very fine Anglican church here—St. Martin's. This is well worth a visit. Nearest doctor at Kurow. Hotel.

DURIE HILL. A residential suburb of Wanganui, across the river.

D'URVILLE ISLAND. Situated north of Marlborough Province. Is separated from the mainland by a small passage called the French Pass. Connected by telephone with Stephen's Island and a cable connection with Elmslie Bay. Named after T. D. D'Urville, a French scientist, who visited here in 1824.

DUSKY BAY (or Sound.) Sealing was carried on here as far back as 1792 by scalers from New South Wales. It is in the Sounds District, West Coast of Otago. Was sighted by Captain Cook on February 13, 1770, and named by him in the dusk of the evening. On his second voyage, on March 26, 1775, he entered it. Called also Dusky Sound. The excursion steamer Waikare (Union Company), with 270 passengers and crew, was wrecked as it was leaving the sound on January 4, 1910, striking an uncharted rock. No lives were lost, passengers and crew being brought to Bluff by the warship Pioneer, which was lying at the Bluff. The most extensive and beautiful of all the sounds.

DURHAM ROAD. A railway siding 19 miles south-east from New Plymouth.

DUTHIE ROAD. Railway siding, 12 miles north-west from Hawera, Opunake branch.

DUVAUCHELLE, Canterbury. 45 miles south-east from Christchurch. Akaroa County. Rail to Little River, thence 12 miles by motor car, or by motor daily from Christchurch. Dairying and sheep farming, and grass-seeding. Hotel accommodation. Good sea fishing. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Akaroa, 6 miles. The name was derived from the first family to settle in the bay, who were French. In the near vicinity

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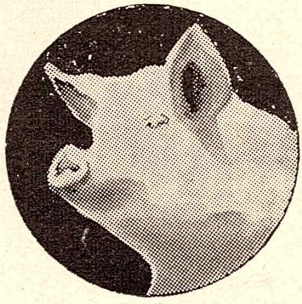

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is situated the famous Onawe Peninsula, where the notorious northern Maori chief, Te Rauparaha, massacred the local Maoris in the year 1840. The Native entrenchments may still be seen on the landward slope of the peninsula.

DUVAUCHELLES PEAK (2469ft), near Duvauchelle.

DYER'S PASS. On Christchurch-Governor's Bay road, Port Hills. Tea rooms here. About seven miles from Christchurch by motor.

DYERVILLE, Wellington. Farming district near Martinborough.

DYNAMITE PEAK (3000ft high), Pelorus Sound.

EALING, Canterbury. 72 miles south by rail from Christchurch. The surrounding district is agricultural and pastoral. In Ashburton County, and has post and telephone office. Rabbit shooting and trout fishing close at hand. Nearest doctor at Geraldine, 12 miles.

EARNSCLEUGH, Otago. 142 miles north-west from Dunedin. Rail to Alexandra, thence four miles. Sheep farming and fruit growing. Good fishing in irrigation dams about here. Roads good. Vincent County. Doctor at Alexandra. Rural delivery from Alexandra.

EARNSLAW MOUNT (9250ft), between Dart and Rees rivers, head of Lake Wakatipu.

EASTBOURNE. Six miles from Wellington by steamer to Day's Bay, Eastbourne being on the south side of the bay. This place was known as Muritai, but its name was changed when the settlement was formed into a borough. Is situated on the eastern side of Wellington harbour, and a ferry service with the city of Wellington is maintained daily. There is also a regular motor service to and from the city. Eastbourne is a favourite seaside resort (population, 2370), having recreation reserves and a good safe beach. The roads are good for motors. Post, telegraph, and money order office.

EAST CAPE, Auckland. 125 miles north from Gisborne by motor. Named by Captain Cook on his first voyage in 1769. Is the most easterly point of New Zealand. Very mountainous and of a white clayish sand. Lighthouse and post and telephone office. Matakaoa County. Nearest doctor, 45 miles. Roads bad.

EAST CHATTON, Southland. 46 miles north-east from Invercargill. Train to Gore, thence 8 miles. Southland County. The surrounding country is purely agricultural. Good fishing. Telephone office. Nearest doctor at Gore. Rural delivery from Gore.

EASTERN BUSH, Southland. Telephone office. 18 miles by motor from Otautau. Rural delivery from Otautau.

EAST HEAD. Easterly point Banks Peninsula, near O'Kain's Bay.

EAST ISLAND. A small island off East Cape, Auckland.

EAST PEAK. Four miles from Gore, Southland.

EAST TAIERI. On Taieri Plains, Otago. 11 miles south-west from Dunedin. Rail to Mosgiel, thence two miles. Good level roads. Post and telephone office. Taieri County. Doctor. Mosgiel.

EAST TAKAKA—(See Takaka East.)

EAST TAMAKI—(See Tamaki East.)

EAST TARATAHI, Wellington. Farming district, near Masterton.

EASTOWN. A small residential suburb of Wanganui.

EASY HARBOUR. South-west coast of Stewart Island.

EDENDALE, Southland. Dairying and farming district, 23 miles north-east from Invercargill by rail. A town district in Southland County. There is a large cheese and butter factory, also sugar of milk and whey paste factory. No hotel, being a no-licence district. Post, telegraph, and money order office. The roads are level and splendid for motoring. Population, 450. Private boarding accommodation. There is good fishing in the Mataura, Mimihau, and Wyndham Rivers, all within three miles. Stores and bank. Nearest doctor at Wyndham, three and a-half miles. First dairy factory on the Canadian principle erected here, 1882.

EDEN MOUNT AND TERRACE. A suburb of Auckland, which see. The mount is an extinct volcano of a perfect bowl shape.

EDGECUMBE, Auckland. 227 miles south-east by rail from Auckland. Principally a dairying and maize growing district. Good shooting and good roads for motoring. Dairy factory and post, telephone, and money order office. Whakatane County. Doctor at Whakatane, 11 miles. Timber mill. Private hotel.

EDGECUMBE MOUNT. 14 miles south of Matata, Bay of Plenty. Rises abruptly to 2732ft. Said to have on summit lake of green water—probably extinct volcano.

EDIEVALE, Otago. 109 miles south-west from Dunedin. Rail to Waipahi, thence railway road service. Tuapeka County. Farming district, with good roads. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Tapanui, 15 miles. Resident doctor. Good shooting.

EDISON MOUNT (5365ft), in Ashburton County.

EDITOR PEAK, Pelorus Sound.

EDUCATION. Provision is made in New Zealand for primary, secondary, technical, and university education. There is a Department of Education, with a Minister of the Cabinet charged with the administration of the Education Act.

For the purpose of primary education the Dominion is divided into nine Education Districts, under the control of Education Boards, the members of which are elected by school committeemen elected in their turn by the householders. The Boards are responsible for the establishment, maintenance, and control of public

schools and of technical and continuation schools and classes coming under their jurisdiction, and for the administration of the funds granted to them for education purposes by the Department. With a few exceptions attendance at a public or a registered private school is compulsory between the ages of five and 14 years. The instruction at public primary schools is free and secular, and includes the subjects of English, Arithmetic, Drawing and Handwork, Nature Study and Elementary Science, Geography, History and Civics, Moral Instruction and Health, Singing, Needlework (for girls), Physical Exercises.

Secondary education is provided at about 37 secondary schools under the immediate control of Boards of Governors, and at the secondary departments of about 60 district high schools and eight technical high schools. Free secondary education is granted for a period of two or three years to primary scholars possessing the necessary qualifications, and this period may be extended by two or three more years in the case of pupils evidencing sufficient ability. As a result over 90 per cent. of the pupils attending secondary schools do so free of charge. Some of the secondary schools possess land endowments of considerable value, and funds on a sliding scale are provided by the Government for the maintenance of all secondary schools, grants being also made when necessary for new buildings.

Besides technical high schools, which provide secondary education with a more or less vocational bias, there are a large number of technical schools and classes throughout the Dominion at which instruction is given in industrial, commercial, domestic, agricultural, and art subjects. Free education may be obtained at these institutions by those possessing the necessary qualifications.

Higher education is provided at four university colleges, situated in the four chief centres, and affiliated to the University of New Zealand. The University of New Zealand and the affiliated colleges derive their revenue from fees, endowments, and Government grants. The courses taken up at the university colleges include Arts, Science, Commerce, Medicine, Laws, Engineering, Dentistry, and Home Science. In addition to the four colleges mentioned there is an Agricultural College at Lincoln, Christchurch, and the Massey Agricultural College at Palmerston North. There are also four Training Colleges for teachers at the four chief centres. In addition to those receiving Government grants there are numerous private schools and colleges at which primary and secondary education is provided.

EDWARD MOUNT (6296ft), a peak in South Canterbury.

EGMONT ROAD. Railway siding four miles from New Plymouth.

EGMONT NATIONAL PARK. Surrounding and including Mt. Egmont (which see).

EGMONT VILLAGE, Taranaki. Nine miles south-east from New Plymouth. Rail to Inglewood, thence motor three miles; or

motor direct from New Plymouth. Inglewood County. Is mostly a dairy farming district, having a creamery. Post, telephone, and money order office. Mount Egmont may be ascended from here, there being a tar-sealed road to Mountain House, where there is good accommodation. Nearest doctor at Inglewood. Population, 289.

EIFFELTON, Canterbury. Farming district, with telephone office, 10 miles by motor from Ashburton.

EKETAHUNA, Wellington. 88 miles north by rail from Wellington. Timber, sheep, and dairying. Good trout fishing, and there are deer in Tararua Ranges 10 miles away. Good roads. Two banks, cheese factories, churches, and post, telegraph and money order office. Was originally settled in 1872 as a Scandinavian immigrants' village called Mellenskov. Eketahuna is a borough with a population of 732; is lit by electricity, and has water supply and septic tank drainage system. Is in "no license" area. Resident doctors. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Eketahuna means "to run aground on shoal."

ELAINE BAY, Marlborough. 58 miles north from Blenheim, on Pelorus Sound. Motor to Havelock, thence launch. Sounds County. Post and telephone office. Good rock-cod sea fishing. No shooting, with the exception of a few wild pigs. Deer stalking. Nearest doctor at Havelock, 30 miles.

ELDERSLIE, Waitaki County. 10 miles west from Oamaru by railway road motor. Stud farm for thoroughbred racehorses. Rural delivery from Oamaru.

ELEANOR MOUNT (Cheviot County), Canterbury.

ELEVATION. Railway siding, three miles south from Picton.

ELFIN BAY (near Greenstone), Lake Wakatipu.

ELGIN, Canterbury. Farming district, with telephone office. Five miles by motor from Ashburton. Rural delivery from Ashburton.

ELI BAY, Marlborough. Sheep station. Mails private bag from Havelock.

ELIZABETH MOUNT (5715ft), at head of Haupiri River, Westland.

ELLERSLIE, Auckland. A pleasant suburb of Auckland City, five miles south-east by rail or bus. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Here is situated the Auckland Racing Club's course. Doctors at Epsom and One Tree Hill, close by. A town district, having population of 2770.

ELLESMERE, Canterbury. Farming district, 21 miles south-west by rail from Christchurch. Springs County. Rural delivery from Christchurch.

ELLES ROAD. Railway station, one mile from Invercargill.

ELLIOTT MOUNT (4156ft), between Ahaura and Grey Rivers.

ELLIOTT PEAK, Pelorus Sound, Marlborough.

ELLIS POINT. In Kawhia Harbour, Auckland.

ELLIS RIVER. Tributary of Grey River, Nelson.

ELSTHORPE, Hawke's Bay. 50 miles south from Napier. Rail to Otane, thence motor 14 miles, or bus from Hastings (30 miles) thrice weekly. Patangata County. Sheep farming. Roads good. Scenic reserve of 80 acres of native bush. Post and telephone office, and store. Nearest doctor at Waipawa, 18 miles.

ELSTOW. 4 miles west from Te Aroha.

ELTHAM, Taranaki. A centre of the dairying industry in Taranaki. The town is situated on the railway line 36 miles from New Plymouth, and 71 from Wanganui, and is supplied with electricity and gas, and has a complete water and drainage system. There are two banks, dairy and bacon factory, box factory, and rennet factory, said to be the largest of its kind in British Empire. The roads are good for cycling and motoring, and good accommodation may be had at three hotels and a number of boarding houses. There is a beautifully situated motor camp at Taumata Park within the borough boundary. Monthly sittings of the S.M. Court are held. Bi-weekly cattle sales are also held. Excellent trout fishing can be obtained in any of the streams which abound in the district. Game is not so plentiful as it was a few years ago. Eltham is the nearest point of rail to the famous Dawson Falls Mountain House, of Mount Egmont, which is now a favourite tourists' resort. Dawson Falls may be reached by motor car in less than one hour. Daily motor service between Eltham and Kaponga (9 miles) and Opunake (26 miles). There is a resident doctor in the town and a private hospital. The population of Eltham Borough is 1880. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Half-holiday Saturday. Lake Rotokare, largest in Taranaki, beautiful scenery 4 miles away.

EMPRESS GLACIER. In Southern Alps.

ENDEAVOUR INLET, Marlborough. By launch from Picton (21 miles), and 40 miles from Blenheim. Sounds County. Mount Stokes (4000ft high) is best approached from here. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Picton. Good fishing. Named after Captain Cook's ship, the Endeavour.

ENDERBY ISLAND. One of the Auckland Islands.

ENFIELD, Otago. Eight miles north-west by railway bus service from Oamaru. Waitaki County. Farming settlement. Good roads. Private board. Post and telephone office, with daily mail. Nearest doctor at Oamaru.

ENYS MOUNT (7202ft), West Coast Road, Canterbury.

EPARAIMA. 39 miles east from Masterton by motor. Mail private bag from Masterton.

EPSOM. A suburb and part of Auckland City. 4 miles by tram on main route to Onehunga. Post, telegraph, and money order office.

ERANGI POINT. On West Coast of Auckland, north of Manukau.

EREBUS PEAK. At head of Routeburn, Kinloch; 6555ft, Otago.

ERINA, Marlborough. 20 miles west from Blenheim. Telephone office.

ERMEDALE, Southland. 4 miles from Fairfax. Farming.

ERUA, Wellington. 216 miles north from Wellington, on Main Trunk line. Kaitieke County. Good shooting (quail and pigs) and fishing. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Ohakune, 20 miles. Roads good. 2436ft above sea level. Name means "two of everything." An alternative meaning is "hollow," which might be meant in this case, as this township lies in the hollow of three hills.

ESCAPE REEF. South-east of Centre Island, Foveaux Strait.

ESKDALE, Hawke's Bay. Usually a pastoral and fruit-growing district, 10 miles north by motor or rail from Napier. Roads very good, and a pleasant motor run from Napier. Unfortunately this splendid country was devastated by flood waters in 1938, everything being buried under silt and rocks to the depth of many feet. Post, telephone, and money order office. Hawke's Bay County. Doctor at Napier. Population, 276.

ESSON'S VALLEY. In southern part of Picton. Better known as the Waterworks Reserve.

ETHELTON, Canterbury. 64 miles north by rail from Christchurch. Post office. Sheep farming district. Nearest doctor at Cheviot. Cheviot County.

ETTRICK, Otago. 90 miles north-west from Dunedin by road. Goods rail to Miller's Flat, thence three miles. Farming and fruit growing. Post and telephone office. Hotel. Tuapeka County. Fishing and shooting. Nearest doctor at Roxburgh, 8 miles. Good roads.

EUREKA, Auckland. 94 miles south by rail from Auckland. Dairy factory. Good roads. Waikato County. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Morrinsville. Name is a Greek word meaning "I have found it." Population, 262.

EVANS BAY. A small suburb of Wellington; on the Queen's Drive, between the city and Kilbirnie, The Wellington patent slip is here, and is well worth a visit. It is owned by a private company, and can take vessels up to 2000 tons not exceeding 300ft in length or a greater draught than 16ft forward when going on slip. Named after Captain Evans, of H.M.S. Acheron, which visited New Zealand in 1847 on a survey trip.

EVANS CREEK, Westland. Farming district 36 miles south from Hokitika by motor, on main road to Franz Josef Glacier, or rail to Ross, thence motor 21 miles. Westland County. Good

shooting and fishing, and roads good. Lake Ianthe not far distant. Nearest doctor, 40 miles.

EVANSDALE, Otago. 20 miles north by rail from Dunedin, in Waikouaiti County. Has a picturesque gorge, with an excellent trout stream running through it. Fair rabbit shooting. Good roads. Favourite picnic resort. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Waitati, three miles.

EVAN'S FLAT, Otago. 63 miles south-west from Dunedin, bus twice daily. Goods rail Lawrence, thence 3 miles. Fishing and shooting. Farming and mining (sluicing). Tuapeka County. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Lawrence.

EVANS ISLET. Three-quarters of a mile off Kapiti Island.

EVANS MOUNT (2371ft), near Port Levy, Banks Peninsula.

EVANS PASS. On Lyttelton-Sumner road, Christchurch.

EVERETT PARK. Near Inglewood.

EVERSLEY, Canterbury. One mile from Fairlie. Farming.

EYRE CREEK. Railway siding 62 miles north from Invercargill, on Kingston line.

EYRE MOUNTAINS.—North of Lumsden, Otago.

EYRE RIVER. Near Kaiapoi.

EYRETON, Canterbury.—Farming district 20 miles north-west from Christchurch. Rail to Mandeville North, thence three miles. Rural delivery from Kaiapoi.

FABIAN'S VALLEY, Marlborough. 25 miles west from Blenheim by motor. Fishing and deer stalking. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Blenheim. Marlborough County.

FAGAMALO, Savaii, Pacific Islands. Telephone office.

FAIRBURN'S, Auckland. 260 miles north from Auckland. By rail to Otiria, thence motor 88 miles. Mangonui County. An agricultural district in a picturesque valley, with good shooting and fishing and good roads. Doctor at Kaitaia, eight miles. Rural delivery from Kaitaia.

FAIRDOWN, Nelson. Seven miles east from Westport by rail. Buller County. Post and telephone office. Splendid bush scenery. Waratea River (with waterfalls) and Lake Rochfort close by. Shooting and fishing and good roads. Nearest doctor at Westport.

FAIRFAX, Southland. 27 miles north-west from Invercargill by rail. Oats and wheat growing. Cheese factory and sawmills. Good fishing and shooting. Hotel, post, telephone, and money order office. Good roads. Wallace County. Nearest doctor at Otautau, five miles.

FAIRFIELD, Otago. 7 miles south-west from Dunedin. Rail to Abbotsford, or by motor service. Post and telephone. Nearest doctor at Dunedin or Mosgiel. Taieri County. Brickworks and sand pit.

FAIRFIELD, Canterbury. Railway siding four miles from Ashburton.

FAIRFIELD. Small suburb of Hamilton.

FAIRHALL, Marlborough. 4 miles from Blenheim.

FAIRLIE, Canterbury. 38 miles north-west from Timaru by rail. Mackenzie County. Motors run from here to Mount Cook, via Lakes Pukaki and Tekapo. Shooting—goats, pigs, wild cattle, deer, swans, geese, hares, ducks, rabbits—and good fishing. Two hotels. Good motor roads. Linen flax factory. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Resident doctor. Quarterly sittings of S.M. Court. Population, 870.

FAIRLIGHT. Railway siding 79 miles from Invercargill.

FAIRTON, Canterbury. 49 miles from Christchurch (Fairfield station), and four from Ashburton. The site of large freezing works. Post office. Ashburton County. Nearest doctor at Ashburton.

FAIRVIEW, Canterbury. A pastoral, agricultural, and dairying settlement five miles from Timaru. Rural delivery from Timaru.

FAIRY SPRINGS, Auckland. Two miles from Kcutu.

FAKAOFO, Union Group, Pacific Islands. Post office.

FALEALILI, Upolu, Western Samoa. Post office.

FANAL ISLANDS. 20 miles north-west of Great Barrier Island.

FANNING ISLAND. An atoll enclosing a large and shallow lagoon in latitude 3deg 54min 38sec N., longitude 159deg 23min 27sec W. It was discovered by Captain E. Fanning of the ship Betsy in 1798, and named after him. The island was formally taken possession of by Britain on March 15, 1888, by captain Sir William Wiseman, of H.M.S. Caroline. Cables from Vancouver and Fiji are landed here at Whaler Anchorage, on the west of the island. The control of this island rests with the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. The island has been bought by a private individual. The New Zealand Government, as part owner of the Pacific Cable, has opened a postal agency here, with money order and savings bank. A doctor is attached to the staff of the Pacific Cable Station. No roads. Copra plantation. 3512 miles N.N.E. from Auckland.

FANTHOM'S PEAK, Mount Egmont.

FARADAY MOUNT (5426ft), a peak of Paparoa Range, Nelson.

FAREWELL SPIT, Nelson. A long sandy spit extending in an easterly direction from Cape Farewell. Lighthouse and telephone.

FARMERS POINT. East coast of Auckland, north of Doubtless Bay.

FARNHAM, Marlborough. 2 miles from Blenheim. Farming.

FAVONA, Auckland. Manukau County, near Mangere. Telephone office.

FEATHERSTON, Wellington. A prosperous borough, with a population of 1049, 45 miles north by rail from Wellington. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Half-holiday held on Saturday. Deer stalking and pig hunting. Featherston is a distributing centre for a rich agricultural and pastoral country, and has dairy factories, hotels, and banks. Has a high-pressure water supply and drainage. Resident doctor. Alternate monthly sittings of S.M. Court.

FEILDING, Wellington. An important inland borough town in the North Island, with a population of 4700. It is the centre of a very fine district, and the outlet and distributing centre for a large tract of the country inland. The town has a good water supply, is lit with gas and electricity, well laid out, with a fine square in the centre, and many fine buildings and residences. It is situated 99 miles north-east by rail from Wellington. Post, telegraph, and money order office. There are four banks and a daily evening newspaper. There are several dairy factories established in the neighbourhood, dairy and sheep farming being the chief industries. The live stock sales are the largest in the North Island, including important ewe and ram fairs. There are also sash and door factories, freezing works, wool scour, flourmill, etc. Half-holiday is held on Saturday. There is a High School, agricultural college with hostel, community centre (adult education), two private clubs, as well as the usual social clubs and a free public library. Magistrate's Court sits fortnightly. Resident doctors. Good shooting and fishing in the neighbourhood, and the roads are good. A. and P. Society. Jockey Club. Good hotels, aerodrome, golf course, swimming baths, and usual recreation grounds, etc.

Feilding was a special settlement opened about the year 1874 by an English company, represented by the Hon. Colonel Feilding (from whom this town takes its name) and presided over by the Duke of Manchester, called the Emigrants' and Colonists' Aid Corporation. The company acquired a valuable block of 106,000 acres on favourable terms from the Government, a condition being the landing and locating of a certain number of immigrants within a given time. About 614 immigrants were soon on the ground, and carried out the preliminaries of colonisation with every success. This is the origin of what is now a successful town, the centre of a thriving district.

FENCOURT, Auckland. Farming district three miles by motor from Cambridge. Rural delivery from Cambridge.

FENDALTON. A suburb of Christchurch. Post and telephone office.

FERGUS LAKE. Near Lake Gunn, Eglinton River, Otago.

FERGUSON MOUNT. Richardson Range, near Shotover River.

FERGUSON'S, Westland. 29 miles south from Hokitika. Rail to Ross, thence 9 miles, or motor from Hokitika. Good shooting and fishing. Numerous lovely mountain palms and sub-alpine flora near here. Sawmilling. Post and telephone office. Mount Rangitoto (which see) 6 miles from here. Westland County.

FERN BAY. In Lyttelton Harbour.

FERN RIDGE. 2 miles north-west of Masterton.

FERNDALE, Auckland. 3 miles from Henderson.

FERNDALE, Southland. Farming district five miles by motor from Mataura. Rural delivery from Gore. Shooting and fishing. Doctor at Mataura. Southland County.

FERN FLAT. 232 miles north from Auckland. Rail Otiria, thence 65 miles by car.

FERN FLAT, Nelson. Farming district 54 miles east by motor from Westport. Telephone office. Murchison County. Mails from Nelson.

FERNHILL, Hawke's Bay. 12 miles west from Napier. Rail to Hastings, thence six miles by motor. Hawke's Bay County. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Hastings. Farming district.

FERNIELEA, Auckland. Now known as Coatesville.

FERNIES, Wellington. Farming district 23 miles by motor from Hunterville.

FERNIEHURST, Canterbury. Railway siding 96 miles north-east of Christchurch.

FERNLEIGH. Railway siding one mile from Waiuku.

FERNSIDE, Canterbury. 24 miles north-west by rail from Christchurch. Rangiora County. Farming district. Good roads. Nearest doctor at Rangiora, 4 miles.

FERNSIDE. Railway siding two miles from Featherston.

FERNTOWN, Nelson. Farming district four miles from Collingwood.

FERRY HILL (2259ft), at back of Queenstown.

FIFESHIRE ISLAND. Rock at entrance to Nelson Harbour. So called because ship Fifeshire was wrecked on it when going out.

FINEGAND, Otago. Railway siding two miles from Balclutha, the site of large freezing works and linen flax factory.

FINNERTY. 4 miles north-west from Eltham.

FISHERMAN'S BAY. Small bay on south-east of Banks Peninsula.

FISHERS ISLAND. Near Motueka, Nelson.

FISHING. In the early days fresh water fishing in New Zealand was of the poorest, eels and grayling being the only fish in the streams and lakes. The united efforts of the Government and acclimatisation societies, beginning in 1868 in importing trout spawn and

liberating the young fish in the streams and lakes in both islands, have, however, been crowned with success, and New Zealand is now known as one of the best trout fishing countries in the world, sportsmen from all parts coming in the summer months to ply the rod. After many attempts salmon has been successfully introduced, and many of these fish are now caught at the mouths of several rivers and in some of the lakes. The same style of tackle as elsewhere is used, say, a 14ft rod for minnow fishing in the larger streams and a 12ft rod for fly fishing in the smaller streams. This old style of tackle is being largely replaced by the bait-casting rod. Outfits may be bought at reasonable prices at any of the larger centres, or in the smaller towns adjacent to the fishing grounds, and tackle will need to be reliable, as the fish often run from 10lb to 16lb, and even heavier, although the average is about 3lb to 4lb. Salmon, however, sometimes reach 30lb (a 42-pounder has been taken from the Rākaia). Good trout fishing may be obtained in almost every river in the Dominion, also in irrigation and power dams, and at the commencement of the season many of them are alive with fish. The rivers are all practically free, as landowners seldom object to fishers going on their properties, and the banks of most of the larger rivers are Crown lands. Fishers should note that a license is required, and one licence is available practically throughout the Dominion, as each acclimatisation society, which alone have the power to issue licenses, endorses licenses issued by kindred societies. The season usually extends from October 1 to April 30, or to May 31 in the cold lakes.

SEA FISH. The fish that are found around the coast of New Zealand which are used as food are trevalli, mullet, schnapper, soles, flounders, kahawai, hapuku (groper), kingfish, terekihi, gurnard, barracouta, john dory, garfish, moki, crayfish, blue cod, red cod, butterfish, trumpeter, ling, wharehou, whitebait, herring, brill, bream, and elephant fish. Of about 140 species given as found in New Zealand 67 are peculiar to New Zealand, while the others are common to Australia and elsewhere. The net fishing is usually done inside harbours on clear beaches for the following:—Mullet, flounders, soles, butterfish, garfish, gurnard, trevalli, herring; whilst frost fish are occasionally got on the beaches in frosty weather. Most of the sea fishing in New Zealand is done by steam and oil trawlers and launches. And in the summer time a very good day's sport may be had with sea lines by going out with the fishermen from any of the ports, who will provide lines, bait, etc., for a small doceur. A good day at schnapper or barracouta is worth going a distance to obtain. Tourists coming to New Zealand from Britain and other countries for king-fishing should know that a very thin line is used. The kingfish being so powerful, much skill and fighting is required to land these fish. An hour or an hour and a-half is not an unusual length of time to take. Big game fishing (swordfish, mako, shark, etc.) also gives excellent sport, anglers coming from all parts of the world to enjoy the fishing,

which is to be had chiefly in the Bay of Islands and Bay of Plenty.

Oysters are also very plentiful in New Zealand waters, the beds in Foveaux Strait, near Bluff, being very extensive and considered almost inexhaustible, while rock oysters are found on both coasts of Auckland peninsula. These are bred under Government supervision, and are safeguarded from pillage all the year round. Other shellfish, such as the pawa, pipi, etc., are also to be found on the coasts, and are much prized by the Maoris. Toheroa, a shellfish plentiful in the far north of Auckland, also found on the Riverton Beach in Foveaux Straits, is used principally for making soup, which is canned and exported all over the world.

FISHING BAY, Sounds County.

FITZHERBERT WEST, Wellington. Farming district four miles from Palmerston North, on opposite side of Manawatu River. Rural delivery from Palmerston North.

FITZROY, Taranaki. A suburb of New Plymouth included in the borough and connected by trams (20-minute service). Fishing near the mouth of Waiwakaiho River. Post, telephone, and money order office. Freezing and soap works. Resident doctor.

FITZROY BAY. In Marlborough Sounds between Pencarrow and Baring Heads, Wellington. Scene of wreck of Halcione in 1895.

FIVE FORKS, Otago. Farming district 9 miles west by motor from Oamaru. Rural delivery from Oamaru.

FIVE RIVERS, Southland. 58 miles north from Invercargill by rail. Southland County. Post and telephone office. Good shooting and fishing and good roads. Nearest doctor at Lumsden, 8 miles.

FLAG PEAK (2731ft), on south-east of Banks Peninsula.

FLAG OF N.Z. By "The New Zealand Ensign Act, 1900," an ensign is established and called the New Zealand Ensign, being the blue ensign of the Royal Naval Reserve, having on the fly thereof the Southern Cross, as represented by four five-pointed red stars with white borders. This is now the New Zealand flag.

FLAG POLE. Highest peak in Malvern Hills, Canterbury.

FLAGSTAFF. A mountain overlooking Dunedin and lying to the north-west. A favourite resort for holiday-makers and visitors. A magnificent sight is obtained from the summit—a splendid panoramic view of Dunedin, the Taieri Mouth, and Nuggets, Taieri Plains, Maungatua Mountain, Silver Peaks, Lammerlaw, Kakanui, and Rock and Pillar Mountains, Waitati, and Waikouaiti Bays, etc. Catchment area for one of the reservoirs. Good motor road to within ten minutes' walk of the summit, 2187ft above sea-level.

FLAG SWAMP, Otago. Farming district near Waikouaiti. 37 miles north from Dunedin. Rural delivery from Waikouaiti.

FLAMBOROUGH MOUNT. Five miles east of Wyndham.

FLAT BUSH, Auckland. Near Papatoetoe. Manukau County. Rural delivery from there.

FLAT CREEK, Marlborough. Now known as Rai Falls.

FLAT POINT. Cape on East Coast of North Island. 40 miles north-west of Cape Palliser.

FLAT STREAM. A railway siding 31 miles west from Dunedin, on the Otago Central line.

FLAXMILL, Auckland. Now known as Parore.

FLAXTON. Railway siding 16 miles north from Christchurch. Rural delivery from Kaiapoi.

FLEA BAY. Near Richmond Bay, Pelorus Sound.

FLEA BAY. Near east head of Akaroa Harbour.

FLEMING. Railway siding 12 miles from Gore.

FLEMINGTON, Canterbury. Farming district 9 miles south by motor from Ashburton. Rural delivery from Ashburton.

FLEMINGTON. 12 miles south-west of Waipukurau.

FLINT'S BUSH, Southland. 18 miles north-west from Invercargill. Rail to Waimutuku, thence 2 miles.

FLOCK HILL (3269), West Coast Road, Canterbury.

FLORA OF NEW ZEALAND. The flora of New Zealand takes in the flora of the North Island, South Island, and Stewart Island, along with small islands round their coasts and the following islands:—Chatham, Auckland, Macquarie, and Campbell Islands, and the Three Kings. The flora is unique, and perhaps more interesting than that of any other portion of the globe. It consists of fully 1550 species of plants and trees. The forests contain some splendid trees—namely, the famous kauri tree (Agathis australis), Podocarpus totara (totara), Podocarpus spicatus (matai, black pine), Podocarpus hallii (totara), Podocarpus dacrydioides (kahikatea, white pine), Dacrydium cupressinum (rimu, red pine), Vitex lucens (puriri), Dacrydium colensoi, Dacrydium kirkii, Nothofagus fusca (red beech, erroneously called birch), Nothofagus menziesii (silver beech), Metrosideros lucida (rata), Metrosideros robusta (rata). Those of less value are: Podocarpus ferrugineous (miro), Beilschmiedia tawa (tawa), Beilschmiedia taraire (taraire), Elaeocarpus hookerianus (pokaka), Elaeocarpus dentatus (hinau), Metrosideros tomentosa (pohutukawa), Leptospermum ericoides (manuka), Leptospermum scoparium (manuka), Carpodetus serratus (puta-puta weta), Pennantia corymbosa (kaikomako), Melicytus ramiflorus (hina-hina), Melicytus lanceolata, Weinmannia racemosa (kamaki), Weinmannia sylvicola, Laurelia novæ zelandiæ, Ackama rosaefolia (mako-mako), Nothofagus cliffortioides (beech), Nothofagus solandri, Nothofagus truncata, Nothofagus menziesii, Dacrydium intermedium, Dacrydium bidwilli, Paratrophis heterophylla (milk tree), Podocarpus acutifolius, Ixerba brexioides (tawari), Coryno-

carpus laevigata (karaka), Libocedrus bidwillii, Libocedrus doniana Electryon excelsum (titoki), Dysoxylum spectabile (Kohe-kohe), Olea montana (olive), Olea apetala, Olea cunninghamii, Olea lanceolata, Fuchsia excorticata, Dodonaea viscosa (ake-ake), Hedycarya arborea (porokaiwhiri), Ascarina lucida (hutu), Fusanus cunninghamii (maire), Persoonia toru (toru), Pisonia brunoniana (para-para), Griselinia littoralis (broadleaf tree), Griselinia lucida, Myoporum laetum (ngaio), Schefflera digitata, Panax colensoi (fig tree), Panax arboreum, Panax edgerleyi, Panax sinclairii (copper-coloured leaves), Panax simplex, Rhopalostylis sapida (nikau palm), Meryta sinclairii (puka), Avicennia officinalis (mangrove, growing at mouths of rivers), Aristotelia racemosa (moko-moko), Aristotelia colensoi, Pittosporum eugenioides (tarata), Pittosporum buchanani, and others, Cordyline australis (cabbage tree), Cordyline indivisa (has immense leaves), Cordyline banksii, Cordyline pumilo, Cordyline terminalis, Solanum aviculare (poro-poro), Quintinia serrata, and Quintinia acutifolia (kumarahou).

The most brilliant of our flowering trees and shrubs are the following:—The rata trees (namely—Metrosideros tomentosa, Metrosideros lucida, Metrosideros robusta, Metrosideros parkinsonii, Metrosideros villosa); Myrtus bullata, Myrtus ralphii, Myrtus pedunculata, Sophora tetraptera var grandiflora (kowhai), Sophora tetraptera var microphylla (kowhai), Sophorna tetraptera var prostrata (kowhai), Clianthus puniceus (kowhai-ngutu-kaka), Eugenia maire, Carmichaelia williamsii (native broom), Carmichaelia odorata, Carmichaelia grandiflora, Carmichaelia australis, Notospartium carmichaelia (pink broom), Ixerba brexioides (tawari), Olearia operina, Olearia angustifolia (titi-a-weka), Olearia trailli, Olearia semidentata (hangatere), Olearia chathamica (heketerehe), Senecios also plentiful (Senecio kirkii and Senecio myrianthos being fine plants), Hoheria populnea, Hoheria populnea var angustifolia, Hoheria lyalli, H. glabrala, Alseuosmia macrophylla, many Veronicas having beautiful flowers (the Veronicas in New Zealand reaching over 100 species, some of the finest being Veronica speciosa, Veronica macrantha, Veronica hulkeana, etc.), Rhabdothamnus solandri (flowers orange-coloured with red stripes).

The chief climbing plants are:—Clematis indivisa and Clematis hexasepala, Freycenetia banksii, Tetrapathaea australis, Metrosideros florida (rata), Metrosideros colensoi, Metrosideros hypericifolia, Metrosideros scandens, Metrosideros albiflora, Muehlenbeckia, Muehlenbeckia australis, Rhipogonum scandens (the supplejack), Parsonsia heterophylla and Parsonsia capsularis, Rubus australis (bush lawyer) and others; also Convolvulus. Some of the mistletoes are very brilliant, especially Eletranthe tetrapetalus and Eletranthe colensoi. The common mistletoe, Loranthus micranthus, is well known in most forests here. The most brilliant ones are generally found in the south on the beech trees. In the North Island they are generally found on Quintinnia serrata and Metrosideros.

The Alpine plants are wonderful and unique, having mostly white and yellow flowers (other colours scarce), The Celmisea (mountain daisies) covering great areas of the mountain slopes, the chief ones perhaps being the different forms of Coriacea; also Celmesia lyalli, petriei, monroi, hectori, walkeri, petiolata, Argentea campbellensis, vernicosa, and many others; Wahlenbergia saxicola (bluebell), Corallospartium crassicaule (a curious leafless plant). In the Alpine regions New Zealand has the distinction of having the smallest pine in the world and the largest buttercup —namely, Dacrydium laxifolium and Ranunculus lyalli, a beautiful plant, commonly, but erroneously, called mountain lily, but a beautiful white-flowered buttercup. Other Ranunculi are:— Ranunculus buchanani, with white flowers; Ranunculus insignis, Ranunculus monroi, Ranunculus haastii, Ranunculus nivicola, and Ranunculus godleyanus, having yellow flowers; there are many smaller varieties. The Aciphyllas (spear-grasses) are curious plants, the chief of which are Aciphylla colensoi, hectori, spedeni, squarrosa, lyalli, dobsoni, pinnatafida, trailli, congesta, and others. The mountain Myosotis, or forget-me-nots, are plentiful in places— Myosotis macrantha, pulvinaris, concinna, and others, mostly having white or golden yellow flowers. The little Fostera sedifolia and different kinds of Ourisias are beautiful with their white flowers. The native eidelweiss (Helichrysum leontopodium) is very pretty. Many Veronicas (some growing in small round cushion at high altitudes), the curious plants called Haastia, varios forms of Dracophyllum Raoulias of many varieties, Stellaria roughii (chickweed), Gentians (white-flowered), Bulbinella hookeri, Colobanthus, Drosera (insect-catching plants, in swampy ground), small Coprosmas, Pimelias of various kinds, Drapetes, Dieffenbachii, Hectorella, Montia, Euphrasia, Spergularia, Viola (violets, white flowers), Donatia novae zealandiae (cushion plant), Utricularia monanthos (in mountain bogs, beautiful purple flowers), the wonderful Notothlaspi rosulatum (penwiper plant), also a mountain Lobelia with white flowers.

The ferns of New Zealand are famous, the tree ferns being magnificent. They are Dicksonia squarrosa, Dicksonia fibrosa, Hemetelia smithii, also Cyathea medullaris, Cyathea dealbata (the silver tree-fern), Lomaria (blechnum), Asplenium bulbiferum and others, Todea superba, and many others. The kidney fern (Trichomanes reniforme); the Adianthums (maiden-hair ferns) are well represented; Lindsaya, Loxoma cunninghamii, Marattia fraxinea, and Pteris (bracken fern).

New Zealand also has some very fine orchids, the tree-perching orchid Dendrobium cunninghamii being very fine. Earina mucronata and Earina suaveolens are also pretty. The ground orchids are various, many having greenish flowers, one purple, and others are white. The wonderful giant Chatham Island forget-me-not is a beautiful plant, its botanical name being Myosotidium nobile. Other small trees are:—Piper excelsum (kawa-kawa), Litsea

calicaris (mangeao), Knightia excelsa (rewa-rewa, native honeysuckle). The Olearia family is well represented, some of the finest being Olearia operina. Olearia augustifolia, Olearia semidentata, Olearia trailli. Other varieties of Oleara are: Lyalli (Auckland Islands), colensoi, lacunosa, avicenniæfolia, illicifolia, and many others; Pseudopanax crassifolium (lancewood), Pseudopanax ferox, Pseudopanax lessonii, Pseudopanax chathamica—these last are curious trees, having entirely different leaves when young to what they have when full grown, with the exception of chathamica; Entelia arborescens (whau, a coastal plant), Dracophyllum longifolium, Dracophyllum latifolium (nei-nei), Dracophyllum traversii, and other varieties; Sideroxylon costatum (coastal plant). The Coprosma is well represented by Coprosma lucida, Coprosma arborea, Coprosma baueriana, and many others, these being related to the coffee plant. Other plants are Pomaderris apetala, and others; also Brachyglottis repanda, Brachyglottis rangiora. Growing principally in swamps and damp hillsides you find the Liliaceous plant, commonly called flax; two main kinds are Phormium tenax and Phormium cookianum; contains splendid fibre in their long leaves. Drimys axillaris and var colorata belong to the Magnolia family. The leaves of this plant being very hot when eaten, it is sometimes called pepper-tree. New Zealand is well represented in heaths, Gaultheria oppostifolia being very fine. Epacris alpina and Epacris paucifolia covering slopes of mountains in places; Cyathodes acerosa and Cyathodes robusta, Archeria racemosa, Leucopogon fraseri. Two curious plants—namely, Aralia lyalli and Stilbocarpa polaris—having large leaves, inhabit the southern portion of the South Island and islets to the south of Stewart Island. In the Auckland Islands are found many beautiful flowering plants, such as Pleurophyllum speciosum, Bulbinella rossii, and various Gentians, and one fine Veronica, Veronica bethami. This gives a fair idea of most of our flowering trees, shrubs, and smaller plants. Students of the flora are recommended to consult the following works:—"Manual of the New Zealand Flora, Ed. 2," T. F. Cheeseman; "Vegetation of New Zealand, Ed. 3," Dr L. Cockayne; "Plants of New Zealand, Ed. 4," Laing and Blackwell; "New Zealand Trees and Shrubs," Dr H. H. Allan; Transactions Royal Society of New Zealand, and in especial those volumes printed since the appearance of Cheeseman's second edition in 1925. By inquiring at museums in the larger cities visitors may get in touch with the various botanical societies and field clubs.

FORBES MOUNT. At head of Lake Wakatipu.

FORDELL, Wellington. 13 miles south by rail from Wanganui. Wanganui County. Country consists of fine flats and hills, all fine pastoral country. Good roads. One hotel. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Wanganui. Population, 356.

FOREST HILL. Near Winton.

FORSYTH. Four miles from Lawrence and 56 miles west from Dunedin by motor service. Named after the maiden name of the wife of engineer who laid off the Lawrence railway. Farming and mining. Tuapeka County. Nearest doctor at Lawrence.

FORSYTH ISLAND. Half a mile from mainland in Pelorus Sound, with bay of same name.

FORSYTH LAKE. Near Little River, Banks Peninsula.

FORT GALATEA, Auckland. Sheep farming district, with telephone office. 42 miles south-east by motor from Rotorua. Whakatane County.

FORTIFICATION, Southland. 34 miles east from Invercargill. Rail to Waimahaka, thence eight miles. Southland County. Post and telephone. Farming district, with good roads. Nearest doctor, Tokanui. Sawmilling. Buckley waterfalls one hour's tramp through the bush.

FORTROSE, Southland. 31 miles east-south-east from Invercargill. Rail to Waimahaka, thence motor five miles daily, or by motor from Invercargill. Good duck shooting and trout fishing. Maori curios numerous. Southland County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Population, 170. Boarding house.

FORT RESOLUTION. A fortress on St. Stephens Point, Parnell, Auckland.

FORTY-MILE BUSH. Once a forest, but now the site of numerous settlements stretching from Masterton to Manawatu River.

FOURFATHOM BAY. In Pelorus Sound. Mails private bag from Havelock.

FOUR PEAKS, Canterbury. Farming district eight miles from Geraldine by motor. Rural delivery from there.

FOVEAUX STRAIT. Foveaux Strait separates the South Island from Stewart Island. Was named after Major Joseph Foveaux, a favourite of Governor King, of New South Wales. It was discovered in 1808 by Captain D. Stuart, of the Prince of Denmark schooner, in which he sailed through the strait. In 1824 the strait was renamed Tees Strait by a Captain Kent, but the whalers would persist in retaining the original name. The strait is 21 miles across. Splendid line fishing ground and for oystering.

FOXHILL, Nelson. 21 miles south-west by rail from Nelson. Waimea County. A favourite picnic resort. Hotel accommodation. Farming and hop-growing. Good roads. Nearest doctor, Wakefield, four miles. Rural delivery from Wakefield.

FOX'S RIVER. 26 miles south from Westport.

FOXTON, Wellington. 73 miles north-east from Wellington. Rail to Palmerston North, thence by branch railway or rail to Levin, thence motor 14 miles. A borough, population 1510; 3 miles from mouth of Manawatu River. It is the outlet for a considerable

area of fine agricultural land. There are flaxmills, ropeworks, newspaper, bank, hotels, post, telegraph, and money order office. Good shooting, fishing, and whitebait netting, and good roads. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Resident doctor. Named after Sir William Fox, a former Premier, who lived here. Woolpacks are made here from the flax. Maori name, Awahou.

FRANCIS MOUNT. On south end of Rimutaka Range; 3770ft.

FRANKTON, Otago. On Lake Wakatipu, five miles from Queenstown by motor. Rural delivery from Queenstown.

FRANKTON JUNCTION, Auckland. 85 miles south-east by rail from Auckland and one mile from Hamilton. Junction of the Wellington-Auckland Main Trunk railway and Rotorua line. Lit by electricity. Motors from Hamilton meet all trains. One hotel and several good boardinghouses. Bacon-curing factory. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Now included in Hamilton Borough.

FRANZ JOSEF GLACIER, Westland. 92 miles from Hokitika by motor. The glacier, one of the largest and most low-lying glaciers in the world, is within half an hour's walk from the hostel, and there are hot mineral springs within a mile of the glacier. A motor road is now constructed to the foot of the glacier. Beautiful bush scenery and good roads for motoring. Farming and sawmilling. Hotel accommodation. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Wataroa, 20 miles. Aerodrome two minutes from hotel.

FRASER. 10 miles north-north-west from Hawera.

FRASERTOWN, Auckland. 87 miles north from Napier, by daily motor service. Wairoa County. A farming district, with stores, hotel, and good roads. Population, 245. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Wairoa, five miles. Motor leaves here for Lake Waikaremoana.

FREEZING WORKS. Railway siding six miles south-west from Nelson.

FRENCH BAY, Akaroa.

FRENCH FARM, Canterbury. 49 miles south-east from Christchurch. By rail to Little River, thence motor 13 miles, or motor direct. Akaroa County. Good roads. Dairy farming. Doctor at Akaroa, 11 miles. Fishing. Rural delivery from Barry's Bay.

FRENCHMAN'S BAY, near Motueka, Nelson.

FRENCH HILL (2738ft), near Barry's Bay, Akaroa.

FRENCH MOUNT (4277ft). A peak of the Hokonui Range, Southland.

FRENCH PASS, Auckland. Farming district. 2 miles from Cambridge. Rural delivery from there.

FRENCH PASS. A pass 117 yards wide between D'Urville Island and the northern point of Marlborough Province. A short cut for steamers trading between Nelson and Wellington, saving a run of nearly 40 miles. Post and telephone office and settlement is at Elmslie's Bay, although post office is known as French Pass. A light is exhibited from the lighthouse erected here, and it is situated on Channel Point, about 50ft from the low water mark. A peerless region for the tourist, launchman, and sportsman, or anyone failing in health. Accessible from Nelson by steamer daily, and offering the best fishing and hunting in New Zealand. Launches can be hired for trips around D'Urville, Stephen, Rangitoto, Trios, Chetwode, and other islands, where tuatara lizards and sea birds of all descriptions can be seen. Accommodation house. Here the current runs from eight to ten miles an hour. Industries are fishing and sheep farming. Nearest doctor at Nelson, 35 miles.

M. T. Dumont D'Urville, a French scientist, and captain in the French navy, afterwards raised to the rank of admiral, who visited New Zealand in 1824, sailed through the French Pass in the corvette Astrolabe, with great risk and trouble during five days—January 24 to January 28, 1827—and was nearly wrecked. He named the dangerous Strait "Passe de Francais" (French Pass). It is sad to relate, after such a plucky act, that he was killed in a railway accident in Paris. The Astrolabe was a corvette which had been despatched from Toulon on a voyage of discovery. D'Urville daringly took his ship through the narrow, dangerous, tide-swept pass, at that time without chart or direction—a most remarkable and courageous feat in a sailing vessel. He sailed through from Croixelles Bay on the Nelson side, into Admiralty Bay. The Astrolabe struck the rocks twice, and lost a portion of her false keel in the adventure. A number of names on the maps of the district remind New Zealanders of the Frenchmen to whose enterprise and sailorly skill white navigators were indebted for their first knowledge of the coastal short-cut between Wellington and Nelson. This was the home of the famous fish known as "Pelorus Jack."

FRENCH ROCK. Kermadec Islands.

FRESHFORD, Southland. 68 miles north-east by rail from Invercargill. Southland County. Dairy factory. Nearest doctor at Gore, 28 miles. Rural delivery from Gore.

FRESHWATER LAKE. Near Whangarei Heads.

FRIMLEY, near Hastings, Hawke's Bay. A great fruit and grape growing and New Zealand wine-producing locality, with large vineyards. Named from J. N. Williams's station, who about 1897 gave the fruit-growing industry a great start by planting 100 acres in peach trees, and establishing a canning factory. The original orchard represents but a small portion of the trees now planted, but the canning works have been removed owing to shortage of labour.

FRUITLANDS, Otago. 145 miles north-west from Dunedin. Rail to Alexandra, thence motor, or 120 miles by road via Roxburgh. Vincent County. A farming district, with good roads. Doctor at Alexandra, 8 miles. Rural delivery from Alexandra. Shooting, also fishing in nearby irrigation dams.

FURNEAUX MOUNT (2960ft). Pelorus Sound. Called after captain of the Resolution.

GABLE END FORELAND. On East Coast, north from Gisborne. Named by Captain Cook from its resemblance to gable end of a building.

GABRIEL'S GULLY. Gold was first discovered here, on May 20, 1861, by Gabriel Read; hence the name. Near Lawrence.

GALATEA. Settlement on Wanganui River. Mails private bag.

GALLOWAY, Otago. 133 miles north-west from Dunedin by rail. Otago Central. Fruit-growing and farming district in Vincent County. Doctor at Alexandra, 5 miles. Rural delivery from there.

GANNET ISLAND. On west coast of Auckland, opposite Aotea and Kawhia Harbours.

GAP ROAD. Railway siding 18 miles north from Invercargill, on Kingston line.

GAPES' VALLEY, Canterbury. Farming district eight miles by motor from Geraldine. Rural delivery from there. Geraldine County.

GARDEN BAY, Pelorus Sound.

GARRY RIVER. Tributary of Ashley River, Canterbury.

GARSTON, Otago. 76 miles by rail north from Invercargill. In Lake County. Mining and farming district, with post, telephone, and money order office. Hotel. Good trout fishing and wild duck shooting and ski-ing in the winter. Roads good. Nearest doctor at Lumsden, 28 miles.

GATE PA, Auckland. 184 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Tauranga, thence motor 5 miles. Tauranga County. Post office. Gate Pa derived its name from being in close proximity to where the notorious Gate Pa fight took place, when a Maori chief climbed the earthworks and hurled his defiance at the British troops. An Anglican church now stands on the historic site. It is situated in the Bay of Plenty. The scenery is beautiful, the climate excellent, roads splendid, and places to visit are Rotorua, Gate Pa, Oropi, Ngawaro, all of which may be reached by car. The district is a splendid fruit-growing one. Deer and feather game in abundance, and good trout fishing close by. Big game fishing about Mayor Island reached from here. Government fruit-testing station, one mile and a-half. Dairy factory, two miles and a-half. Doctors at Tauranga. Population, 227.

GEBBIE'S FLAT, Canterbury. On Banks Peninsula.

GEBBIES PASS. On Banks Peninsula. Site of 3YA transmitter.

GELT RIVER. Tributary of Conway, North Canterbury.

GENTLE ANNIE MOUNT. Six miles from Fortrose, Southland.

GEORGE LAKE. Half a mile from Colac Bay township.

GEORGE SOUND. One of the West Coast Sounds. Can be reached by summer excursion steamer from the Bluff or by track from the north-west arm of the middle fiord, Lake Te Anau, via Lakes Hankinson, Thompson, and Catherine.

GEORGETOWN, Otago. 19 miles west from Oamaru; in Waitaki County. Train to Uxbridge, thence one mile. The surrounding district is agricultural. Has one hotel, and post and telephone office. Has good roads. Doctor at Kurow, 25 miles.

GEORGETOWN. Suburb of South Invercargill.

GERALDINE, Canterbury. A borough 24 miles north from Timaru. Rail to Orari, then motor five miles. A great farming centre, with three banks, dairy factory, brickworks, post, telegraph, and money order office. Has excellent roads, hotels, and private boarding houses. Linen flax factory. Good trout fishing close to township. Surrounding scenery most picturesque—perhaps unequalled in Canterbury; range of mountains, about eight miles distant, covered with snow half the year; native bush and numerous plantations of all kinds of trees. Climate exceedingly good. Population, 957. Local doctors. Half-holiday Saturday.

GEYSERS. The geysers in New Zealand are located in a portion of the North Island, extending from the Bay of Plenty southward to Mount Ruapehu, of about 50 miles width, the greater part of which is known as the Thermal Springs District. The geysers generally occur in groups, but in some cases are met with in isolation. The parts of the district where they are found in greatest numbers are Rotorua, Rotomahana, Waiotapu, Orakei, Korako, and Wairakei. Rotorua is, without doubt, the most interesting geyser district, as thermal action of widely varied forms is here represented in profusion. A region of Rotorua famous for its weird wonders is Whakarewarewa, where are to be found the well-known geysers to which the names of Pohutu, Waikite, Wairoa, and Waokorohihi have been given. The largest of these (Wairoa Geyser) sometimes throws a column of boiling water 100ft into the air. The Thermal Springs District of New Zealand is similar to that of Iceland and to the Yellowstone Park of the United States, but is more compact than in either of those places in the setting forth of its exhibits. The thermal action is, of course, accompanied by remarkable scenery in the shape of steaming and differently coloured pools, steam holes, mud volcanoes, mud springs, springs of hot and cold water in close proximity, deposits of silica, pumice and sulphur, brightly coloured sinter banks, steaming and tinted cliffs, gleaming terraces, and sub-

aqueous geysers. An accompanying feature of Rotorua of great value is the mineral water springs, which are being utilised by the Government in connection with the curative baths. The Waimangu Geyser, a few miles from Rotorua, rose to a height of 800ft to 900ft, and was acknowledged to be the greatest geyser known in the world. It broke out in the year 1900, and was more or less active until 1906, when it ceased.

GIBBSTON, Otago. Farming district 20 miles by motor from Cromwell. Rural delivery from Cromwell.

GIBRALTAR ROCK. Porirua Harbour, Wellington.

GIBSON'S. Railway siding 12 miles north from Oamaru. Kurow branch.

GIBS RIVER. Tributary of Clarence River, Marlborough.

GILLESPIE'S BEACH, Westland. 119 miles south from Hokitika. Gold dredging.

GIMMERBURN, Otago. A pastoral and agricultural district; in Maniototo County; 92 miles north-west from Dunedin. Rail to Ranfurly, thence motor 7 miles. The climate here is perhaps the driest in New Zealand. In summer it is hot and windy, and in winter calm and frosty by night and sunny by day. No hotel. Hares plentiful everywhere, also ducks and pukekos, with trout fishing in Taieri River. Long stretches of good level roads. Post office, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Ranfurly. There is a Government plantation here.

GISBORNE, Auckland (population 16,200). A municipality 86 miles north-east of Napier, picturesquely situated on three rivers—the Waimata, Taruheru and Turanganui; trade centre and port of the rich agricultural and pastoral district of Poverty Bay, and one of the most progressive towns in the Dominion. A daily rail service connects Gisborne with Wellington and completion of the line north to Auckland is expected shortly. Resumption of air services interrupted by the War is also expected in the near future. Efficient motor services are also run daily connecting with Auckland and Wellington. Natural endowments, a sunny climate and up-to-date recreational facilities make Gisborne one of the most attractive holiday resorts in the North. In a district famed for its beaches, Gisborne provides one of the finest in the popular Waikanae Beach, 10 minutes from the centre of the town, having a modernly equipped motor camp, bathing sheds, tea kiosk and tennis courts. A magnificent scenic drive runs from the beach along the sea front, and will be extended for a distance of seven miles. Further afield are Kaiti, Wainui, Tatapouri, Pouawa and Makarori Beaches, all within easy motoring distance. Other popular holiday resorts within easy reach of Gisborne by bitumenised roads are Morere Hot Springs (35 miles south), and Te Puia Hot Springs (67 miles north). The town is well served with amenities for golf, football, cricket, tennis and other sports. Water carnivals are held in the harbour basin, while ample provision is

made for fishing, shooting and racing enthusiasts. The Annual Show of the Agricutural and Pastoral Association is held in October/November. The chief support of Gisborne is the export of wool, frozen meat and dairy produce. There is a large freezing works, dairy and bacon factories, brewery, engineering works, six branch banks, an evening newspaper, modern hotels and boarding houses. Excellent educational facilities are provided by six primary schools, an intermediate and two secondary schools. Half-holiday on Saturday and daily sittings of the Magistrate's Court. The town is lit with electricity and has a good water supply and sewerage system. A modern bus service runs to all parts of the borough. The harbour, under the control of a Board, berths vessels up to 3000 tons, while ocean liners remain in the roadstead. Gisborne is named after the Colonial Secretary of Great Britain in 1870, when the town site was laid, and in the names of many of its streets, including Gladstone Road, the main thoroughfare, British statesmen are commemorated. The town claims to be one of the most historic centres in the Dominion, as Captain Cook first dropped anchor in Poverty Bay in 1769, and, near the harbour, a granite column to his memory is erected on the spot where he landed. Turanganui, as the site of Gisborne was originally called, was a Native settlement surrounded by thick bush, and a fine Maori pa stood where now stands the richly carved meeting house Te Poho-o-Rawiri. European settlement commenced in 1865, after the capitulation of the Natives, following the siege of Waerenga-a-hika. The escape of the warrior, Te Kooti, from the Chatham Islands, stirred up further strife, and on Friday, November 9, 1868, occurred the Poverty Bay Massacre by Te Kooti and his murderous band. On the cessation of Maori hostilities Gisborne progressed rapidly and is now one of the most promising towns in the Dominion.

GLADE HOUSE, 153 miles north-west from Invercargill, at the head of Lake Te Anau at the mouth of the Clinton River. Rail to Lumsden, thence motor to Te Anau, then steamer to Glade House. It is 40 miles from Te Anau, the nearest telegraph office, 103 miles from Lumsden. This being a tourist resort, situated in the magnificent Clinton Valley, and at the comencement of the walk to Milford Sound, it is open only between November and April. Trout plentiful in the Clinton River. Named by J. F. Garvey, pioneer, as in a forest glade. Post Office. Doctor at Lumsden. NOTE: At present (1945) Glade House and the Milford Track are not open, but this is only a war-time measure.

GLADFIELD. A flag station 15 miles south-west from Dunedin, on Outram line.

GLADSTONE. Railway siding seven miles south from Greymouth.

GLADSTONE, Wellington. 70 miles north-east from Wellington. Rail to Carterton, thence by motor nine miles. Wairarapa South County. A splendid pastoral district. Has one hotel, post.

telephone, and money order office. Roads good, and good fishing and shooting. Nearest doctor, Carterton.

GLADSTONE. A suburb of Invercargill.

GLASNEVIN. Railway siding 38 miles north from Christchurch.

GLEN AFTON, Auckland. 75 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Huntly, thence 10 miles. Raglan County. Coal mine and brick and tile works. Post, telephone, and money order office. Roads good. Doctor at Pukemiro.

GLENAVY, Canterbury. A farming district on Waitaki River, 38 miles south by rail from Timaru. Trout and salmon fishing and good roads. One hotel. Waimate County. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Doctors at Waimate and Oamaru, each about 15 miles. Population, 345.

GLEN BIRVIE. 4 miles north-west from Whangarei.

GLENBROOK, Auckland. 36 miles south from Auckland by rail. Franklin County. Dairying district. Good roads. Doctor at Waiuku, five miles. Population, 290. Rural delivery from Waiuku.

GLENCOE, Southland. Farming district, with telephone office. 26 miles north-east from Invercargill by motor. Rural delivery from Invercargill. Near Hedgehope.

GLENDHU BAY, Otago. Sheep farming district 8 miles from Wanaka on Lake Wanaka. Favourite camping spot. Splendid view of Mount Aspiring from here.

GLEN EDEN, Auckland. A town district 11 miles south-west by rail from Auckland, at the foot of the Waitakerei Range, overlooking Waitemata Harbour. Fruit and vine-growing district, sawmill and brickworks. Post, telephone, and money order office. Population, 1330.

GLENFIELD, Auckland. Six miles north-east from Auckland; steamer to Birkenhead, thence three miles and a-half by motor. Farming and fruit-growing. Waitemata County. Post office. Doctor at Birkenhead.

GLENGARRY, Hawke's Bay. Farming district four miles from Dannevirke.

GLENHAM, Southland. 33 miles north-east from Invercargill; rail to Edendale, thence motor 10 miles. Southland County. Farming district, with good roads. Fishing and shooting. Dairy factory. Post and telephone office. Tennis courts, public hall, etc. Doctor at Wyndham, 6 miles.

GLENHOPE, Nelson. 59 miles south-west from Nelson by rail. Waimea County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Farming district, with good roads. Fishing and deer stalking. Nearest doctor at Murchison, 28 miles.

GLEN INNES. Railway siding 5 miles east from Auckland.

GLEN-ITI, Canterbury. Three miles west from Timaru by motor bus. Levels County. A farming district. Post and telephone. Used to be called Wai-iti (Little Water), but as there was another place in Nelson province of this name it was altered to Glen-iti. Good motor roads. Nearest doctor at Timaru.

GLENKENICH. Railway siding two miles from Tapanui. Rural delivery from Kelso.

GLENLEDI, Otago. 47 miles south from Dunedin; 10 miles by motor from Milton. Farming district. Very hilly roads. Good summer resort. Good shooting, fishing, and bathing. Private boarding. Telephone office. Bruce County. Flounders abundant in the Tokomairiro River, two miles away; mullet to be had at mouth of Bull Creek, also crayfish and cod. Was first called Glen-Lady by the daughter of the Rev. Dews, but changed to Glenledi. Nearest doctor at Milton.

GLENLEE, Marlborough. 50 miles south-west from Blenheim. Telephone office.

GLENLYON, Hawke's Bay. 17 miles by motor from Hastings. Sheep farming. Doctor at Hastings. Rural delivery from Maraekakaho.

GLEN MASSEY, Auckland. A coal-mining district, 80 miles south-west from Auckland. Rail to Ngaruawahia, thence motor six miles. Post, telephone, and money order office. Raglan County. Boardinghouses. Good roads. Nearest doctor at Ngaruawahia. Population, 420. Waingaro Hot Springs, nine miles.

GLENMINCK STATION, Cheviot County. Eight miles from Domett sheep station.

GLEN MURRAY, Auckland. 56 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Tuakau, thence 20 miles by motor. Farming district, with good roads. There are hot springs about five miles off. Raglan County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Tuakau.

GLENOMARU, Otago. In Clutha County. 65 miles south-west by rail from Dunedin. On the Balclutha-Catlins River railway. Is a good agricultural district, with good roads, while the scenery surrounding is pretty, there being good bush with splendid shooting and a stream with good trout fishing. Post and telephone. Doctor at Owaka, 7 miles.

GLENORCHY, Otago. A township at the head of Lake Wakatipu, much visited by tourists in summer. It is 35 miles up the lake from Queenstown, and lies on the right-hand shore right at the head of the lake. There is one hotel, and the steamer (three hours) runs in summer from Queenstown three days in the week (Monday, Wednesday, and Friday) from November 1 to April 30, and in winter on Tuesday and Friday only from May 1 to October 31. The scenery around the township is remarkably grand, looking as it does upon the snowclad ranges and wonderful glaciers in the near distance, the beautiful lake close at hand, the dark

mountains on the opposite shore. Visitors should stay here a week, or at least a day or two, and not return, as is often done, the same day to Queenstown. From here excursions may be made to many beautiful places, and especially to the Diamond Lake, Paradise, and to the Lennox Falls, there being a motor service to Paradise. Rees Valley and Lennox Falls, distant from Glenorchy 12 and 17 miles respectively, are reached by saddle horses. The Rees Valley abounds in lovely woodland scenes, and as the road leading to the Invincible Mine is approached a long vista of the river bed is seen. The Lennox Falls, named after Lord Lennox, the first tourist to visit them, leap through the forest from the precipitous sides of Earnslaw. The height of each of the falls ranges from 100ft to 300ft, and the breadth from 15ft to 40ft. Glenorchy is the terminus of the steamer journey, and being beautifully situated on a grassy flat at the foot of the Richardson Mountains in full view of the Humboldts, Mount Earnslaw, and the Rees Valley, forms the best starting point for the numerous excursions which abound at the Head of the Lake. Post, telephone, and money order office. A good road extends to the Diamond Lake and Paradise, and also alongside Wakatipu Lake. Planes visit here regularly from Invercargill. The scheelite mine here is the only one in the Dominion. Good fishing, deer stalking, and shooting. Nearest doctor at Queenstown. Motor service to Paradise.

GLENORE, Otago. An agricultural district, in Bruce County; 41 miles south-west by rail from Dunedin. Good rabbit shooting and trout fishing close at hand. Good roads. Post and telephone. Doctor at Milton, five miles.

GLEN OROUA, Wellington. 110 miles north-east from Wellington. Rail to Palmerston North, thence 15 miles by car. Manawatu County. Farming district, with two dairy factories. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Bulls, 14 miles. Population, 272. Good roads. Fishing.

GLENPARK, Otago. 45 miles north from Dunedin. Rail to Palmerston (40 miles), thence motor. Farming district, with good roads and good fishing streams. Waihemo County. Doctor at Palmerston, 5 miles. Rural delivery from there.

GLENROSS. 28 miles due west from Napier.

GLENROY, Canterbury. A small farming district in Selwyn County; 45 miles north-east from Christchurch. Rail to Darfield, thence motor 6 miles or bus thrice weekly. Good roads and good fishing and shooting. Post and telephone. Doctor at Darfield. Coal mine.

GLENROY RIVER. Branch of Matakitaki River, Nelson.

GLENROY. 10 miles north-east from Gisborne.

GLENSIDE, Wellington. Makara County. 7 miles west from Wellington. Here is the entrance to the Tawa Flat Tunnel. Rail to Johnsonville, thence 1½ miles. Post and telephone office. Farming district.

GLENTANNER, Canterbury. Between Lake Pukaki and The Hermitage. Telephone office. Sheep station.

GLENTUI, Canterbury. Farming district 8 miles from Oxford East in Ashley Gorge. Shooting and fishing.

GLENTUNNEL, Canterbury. 39 miles west by road from Christchurch. Coal pit, brick and pottery works. Trout fishing and hare shooting, and good roads. Malvern County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Darfield, 8 miles. Population, 106.

GLENURE SUMMIT, Southland. Between Balfour and Dipton.

GLINK'S GORGE. Near Te Kopuru.

GLORIT, Auckland. Farming district 67 miles north of Auckland on west coast road, on banks of Kaipara Harbour, in Rodney County. Train to Ahuroa, thence 10 miles. Good pheasant and duck shooting; deep sea fishing. Good roads. Nearest doctor at Helensville, 18 miles. Rural delivery from Kaukapakapa.

GLYNEATH. 8 miles west from Bulls.

GLYNN WYE, Amuri County. 34 miles north-west from Culverden sheep station. Mails private bag from Christchurch.

GOAT HILL. Waitemata Harbour.

GOAT ISLAND. Hauraki Gulf, off Cabbage Bay, Auckland.

GOAT ISLAND. In Otago Harbour, halfway between Dunedin and the Heads.

GODLEY HEAD. The site of a fog signal at Lyttelton Heads, situated about 12 chains to the southward of the lighthouse, about 80ft above sea-level.

GODLEY PEAK, 6843ft. In the Southern Alps.

GOETHE MOUNT. In Upper Rangitata. Ashburton County.

GOLDEN BAY, Nelson. Situated to north of province, Collingwood being chief centre. Formerly called Massacre Bay by Tasman owing to some of his sailors having been massacred here by the Natives. Name was subsequently changed to Golden Bay because first gold in New Zealand was found there.

GOLDEN DOWNS, Nelson. 36 miles south-west from Nelson. Rail to Kohatu, thence 7 miles. Waimea County. Telephone office. State forest headquarters (exotic and indigenous) are here. Mails private bag from Nelson. Doctor at Wakefield, 17 miles.

GOLDEN POINT. Blackwood Bay, Marlborough.

GOLDIES BRAE. A residential suburb of Wellington, reached by car from city to Thorndon Quay, thence short walk via Cottleville Terrace. The Wadestown tram passes round the "brae." Is on the hill overlooking the harbour.

GOLDNEY GLACIER. On Mount Rolleston, West Coast road, Canterbury.

GOLDNEY'S SADDLE. On West Coast road, between Cass and Bealey.

GOLDSBOROUGH, Westland. In Westland County, 10 miles north-east from Hokitika by motor daily. Gold mining—hydraulic sluicing and dredging. Roads good. Hotel. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Hokitika.

GOLLARES BAY (or Pohill Bay). In Lyttelton Harbour.

GONVILLE. A suburb and now part of Wanganui borough, having post, telephone, and money order office.

GOODWOOD, Otago. A farming settlement, 37 miles north by rail from Dunedin. Waihemo County. Very good roads for motoring. Post and telephone office and cheese factory. Nearest doctor at Palmerston, four miles.

GOODWOOD, Auckland. 3 miles north of Cambridge.

GOOSE BAY. 12 miles south-west of Kaikoura by motor. Formerly a whaling station. Farming district. Splendid camping site for motorists; huts available. Doctor at Kaikoura. South Island Main Trunk Railway will pass through here.

GORDON, Auckland. Farming district 15 miles from Te Aroha by motor. Piako County. Rural delivery from Te Aroha. Good shooting—pheasant, quail, and duck.

GORDON KNOB (5458ft). Near Tophouse, Nelson.

GORDON POINT. On west shore of entrance to Wellington Harbour.

GORDON ROAD. Railway siding nine miles from Stratford, on line to Taumarunui.

GORDONTON, Auckland. 78 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Taupiri, thence motor nine miles. Waikato County. An agricultural and dairy farming district, having a cheese factory. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Hamilton, 10 miles. Population, 307.

GORE, Southland. 40 miles north-east by train on main line from Invercargill and 100 miles from Dunedin, on Mataura River. The most prosperous inland town in South Island, being the centre for several branch railways connecting with rich agricultural, coal, and gold mining districts. Has good country around it, and has a large wool and grain trade, with fellmongery, linen flax factory, dairy factory, flourmills, engineering works, coal mine, and other industries in the borough. The roads are level and good in all weathers. Good duck, hare, and rabbit shooting just outside the town, and good fishing may be had in various streams close by. Several private hotels (Gore being in the No-license district of Mataura), six banks, one daily paper, and post, money order, and telegraph office with clock and chimes. Hokonui Hills and Bush (Croydon), a four miles' drive, is worth a visit. The railway bridge and a traffic bridge cross the Mataura River in the heart of the town. There is an agricultural and pastoral association

here, which holds a successful show annually in December; also a horticultural society, racing, and trotting clubs. The borough is lit with electric light, and has a public library, high-pressure water supply, and drainage scheme. There are public and private hospitals, and several resident doctors. The Magistrate's Court sits fortnightly.

About the year 1870 Gore may be said not to have existed, as there were then only a few settlers on the plains. Its rise, therefore, to the most prosperous inland town of the South Island is indeed surprising, accounted for, however, by the fact that its position is unrivalled as a centre of traffic, and especially so after the opening of railways on all sides of it. It was created a borough in the year 1885, the town district of Gordon, on the east bank of the river, being added to it in 1890. Gore has a population of 4915. Half-holiday on Saturday.

GORE BAY. East coast of South Island, near Cheviot, so named by Captain Cook after his second lieutenant in the Endeavour.

GORE MOUNT. Between Inangahua and Grey Rivers; 4873ft.

GORE RIVER. Tributary of Grey River, Nelson.

GORGE ROAD, Southland. 19 miles east from Invercargill by rail; in Southland County. Farming, sawmilling, and flax-milling, with dairy factory, post and telephone office. Good fishing and duck shooting. Doctor at Wyndham, 20 miles.

GOUGH'S BAY. Near Akaroa, Canterbury.

GOULD'S ROAD. Railway siding 19 miles south-west from Christchurch. Southbridge line.

GOULTER RIVER. Flows from back of Mount Patriarch and joins Wairau River, Marlborough.

GOVERNMENT. His Excellency the Governor-General is appointed by the Imperial Government, his term of office being five years. The Legislative Council by an Act of 1914 was made elective, while up to that time the members were nominated by the Governor for seven years. The operation of the 1914 Act, however, has been postponed indefinitely by subsequent Acts, and the old method of appointment is still in force. Those appointed before 1891 are for life; two are Native chiefs. The House of Representatives consists of 80 members, four of whom are of the Maori race. The members are elected by the people for three years. There are 76 European electoral districts and four Maori electorates, each returning one member. The voting power is extended to women since 1893, and every adult above 21 has a vote if 12 months in the Dominion, but must be on the electoral roll. Registration is now compulsory. The seat of Government was, until 1865, at Auckland, but in that year it was removed to Wellington. The successive Governors have been Captain William Hobson, January, 1840, to September 10, 1842, died at Auckland; Captain Robert Fitzroy, from December 26, 1843, to November

17, 1845; Captain (afterwards Sir George) Grey, from November 18, 1845, to December 31, 1853; Colonel Thomas Gore Browne, from September 6, 1855, to October 2, 1861; Sir George Grey, from October 3, 1861, to February 5, 1868; Sir George F. Bowen, from February 5, 1868, to March 19, 1873; Sir James Fergusson, from June 14, 1873, to December 3, 1874; Marquis of Normanby, from December 3, 1874, to February 21, 1879; Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, from March 27, 1879, to September 8, 1880; Hon. Sir Arthur H. Gordon, from November 29, 1880, to June 23, 1882; Lieutenant-General Sir William F. D. Jervois, from January 20, 1883, to March 22, 1889; Earl of Onslow, from May 2, 1889, to February 24, 1892; Earl of Glasgow, from June 7, 1892, to February 6, 1897; Lord Ranfurly was appointed April 6, 1897, retiring June 19, 1904; Lord Plunket was appointed June 30, 1904, retiring June 7, 1910; Lord Islington was appointed on May 4, 1910, and arrived on June 22, 1910, retiring December 2, 1912; Earl of Liverpool, from December 19, 1912, until 1920; Lord Jellicoe, from 1920 to 1924; General Sir Charles Fergusson, from 1924 to 1929; Lord Bledisloe, from 1929 to 1934, Viscount Galway, 1934 to 1940, succeeded on 22nd February, 1941, by Sir Cyril Newall, the present Goveror-General. During the absence of the Governor-General from the Dominion, and during the intervals between the departure of one and the arrival of his successor, the Chief Justice acts as Administrator. On September 26, 1907, the style and designation of the Colony of New Zealand was changed to "The Dominion" of New Zealand.

GOVERNOR'S BAY, Canterbury. 7 miles south-east by motor from Christchurch and six miles from Lyttelton. By daily motor from latter; in Mount Herbert County; quite a fruit-growing district. Plenty of rabbit shooting and fishing close at hand. One hotel. Post and telephone. Doctor at Lyttelton. Great pleasure resort, a favourite walk from Christchurch over the Cashmere Hills, or by motor, and an interesting place to geologists and botanists. Boardinghouses and tea rooms. Roads hilly, but good.

GOVERNOR'S PASS. Entrance to Port Fitzroy. Great Barrier Island.

GOWAN BRIDGE, Nelson. 68 miles south-west from Nelson by motor. Murchison County. A railway construction camp, having good shooting and fishing in vicinity, and is the proposed site of hydro-electric works. The surroundings—Buller and Gowan Rivers, which join here, Lake Rotoroa, and bush-clad mountains—make very charming scenery, and Mount Owen, close by, is very rich in mineral specimens. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Murchison, 18 miles.

GRAHAM'S BEACH, Auckland. Franklin County. Telephone office.

GRAMPIAN HILLS, overlook South Nelson.

GRANITY, Nelson. On sea coast, 18 miles north from Westport by rail. In Buller County. It is at the coal incline from Millerton mine; coal lowered to here, then trucked to Westport. Road now from Granity to Westport. Hotel accommodation. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Population, 584. Doctors at Ngakawau, 1 mile.

GRANT MOUNT (5046ft). On Lyndon station, near Waiau.

GRANVILLE, Westland. Farming district three miles by motor from Totara Flat.

GRASS COVE, Marlborough. A boat's crew of Captain Foveaux's ship was massacred and eaten here in 1770.

GRASSMERE, Marlborough. Farming district 27 miles south from Blenheim. Mails private bag.

GRASSMERE. Railway siding two miles north from Invercargill.

GRASSY CREEK, Southland. 10 miles from Clifden on Monowai Road.

GRASSY HILLS, Canterbury. Farming district near Waimate. Rural delivery from Waimate.

GRAVE-TALBOT PASS. Sometimes used as an alternative high-level route to Milford Sound. Named after two climbers who discovered it in 1909.

GRAY RIVER. Tributary of Awatere River, Marlborough.

GRAY'S ROAD. Railway siding 33 miles north from Christchurch.

GREAT BARRIER ISLAND. Is situated 56 miles north-east from Auckland, and has a population of about 410. It is 25 miles long by about 10 miles wide in widest part. Sheep farming, and a little gold and silver mining are the chief occupations of residents. The island is also a holiday resort, and there is good boarding accommodation at the settlements of Port Fitzroy, Tryphena, and Okupu, which also see. Steamer leaves Auckland on Saturdays at 7 a.m. There are two hot springs here. Named by Captain Cook from its forming a complete breakwater or barrier to the capacious Hauraki Gulf. Consists of high mountains broken into ragged and fantastic peaks resembling the hills of Cook's Straits. Was once worked for the supply of copper ore by a Sydney firm about 1840. The triple-peaked crater stands out most conspicuously. On October 29, 1894, the s.s. Wairarapa was wrecked on Miner's Head, and some 150 lives lost. Steamer Lalla Rookh was wrecked here on March 13, 1887, and the Wiltshire, 1923.

GREATFORD, Wellington. An agricultural and pastoral district, with post and telephone office; 38 miles south from Wanganui by rail, in Rangitikei County. Good roads. Nearest doctor at Bulls, four miles.

GREAT MERCURY ISLAND. Off the east coast of Auckland, 25 miles south-east of Cape Colville; 748ft high. Maori name is Ahuahu.

GREEN BAY. Picnic resort Manukau Harbour, Auckland.

GREENDALE, Canterbury. Near Selwyn River; 32 miles south-west from Christchurch. Rail to Darfield, thence motor 8 miles. Farming district. Good fishing in Selwyn and Hororata Rivers, and good shooting in river bed. Good roads. Post and telephone office. In Malvern County. Doctor at Darfield.

GREENFIELD, Otago. Farming district 17 miles north-west by motor from Balclutha. Rural delivery from Balclutha.

GREENHILLS, Southland. 12 miles south-west by rail from Invercargill; in Southland County. Agricultural and pastoral district. Post and telephone. Nearest doctor at Bluff, 5 miles.

GREENHITHE. In Auckland Harbour. Eight miles north-west from Auckland by ferry. Fruit growing, dairy and poultry farming. Post and telephone. Nearest doctor at Northcote. Waitemata County. Good roads.

GREEN ISLAND, Otago. Four miles south by rail or motor bus from Dunedin. Taieri County. A borough, including Abbotsford and Burnside, with a population of 2340. Good roads and hotel accommodation. Coal mines, flourmills, lime and cement works, iron works, fellmongeries, bacon factory, agricultural implement works, and acid works. Post, telephone, and money order office. Resident doctor.

GREEN LAKE, see Rotokakahi.

GREEN LANE, Auckland. A residential suburb of Auckland. On Auckland-Onehunga line. Four miles from Auckland. Post, telephone, and money order office.

GREEN MEADOWS, Hawke's Bay. 4 miles south-west from Napier by motor. In Hawke's Bay County. A suburb and farming district of Napier, with extensive orchards and vineyards and wine-making. Hawke's Bay Acclimatisation Game Farm is here. Trout hatcheries, and pheasants are bred for liberation. Also there are two kiwis in captivity. Has post and telephone and money order office. Hotel. Good roads. Nearest doctor at Taradale, 1 mile. Population included with Napier. Roman Catholic Seminary training college for priesthood.

GREENPARK, Canterbury. A dairy-farming settlement 17 miles south-west by rail from Christchurch. Good duck shooting and trout fishing at Lake Ellesmere, 2 miles away. No accommodation here. Roads good for motoring. Nearest doctor at Lincoln, 3 miles. Springs County. Rural delivery from Christchurch.

GREEN'S POINT. Originally called Tahunatorea Point, in Akaroa Harbour, where the British flag was hoisted on August 14, 1840.

GREENSTONE, Westland. An old but small gold mining township 18 miles south-east from Greymouth. Rail to Kumara, thence seven miles. Fishing and shooting and roads good. Nearest doctor at Greymouth. Grey county.

GREENSTONE RIVER. Flows from the west into Lake Wakatipu.

GREENSTONE SADDLE. Head of Greenstone Valley.

GREENSTONE VALLEY. Leads from Lake Wakatipu towards Hollyford Valley.

GREENSTREET, Canterbury. Farming district, seven miles west from Ashburton by motor. Rural delivery from Ashburton.

GREENVALE, Southland. 3 miles from Waikaka.

GREEN VALLEY, Otago. Farming district 20 miles west by motor from Palmerston. Rural delivery from Palmerston.

GREENWOOD'S CORNER, Auckland. Five miles from Auckland, of which it forms part, having post, telephone, and money order office.

GREENWOOD POINT. Near mouth of Motueka River, Nelson.

GREIGS, Westland. Grey County. Post and telephone office. 13 miles north from Greymouth by motor. Coal mining. Gold dredging 2 miles from here. Nearest doctor at Rununga, 5 miles.

GRENEY'S ROAD. Railway siding. 37 miles north from Christchurch.

GRETA. Railway siding. 60 miles north from Christchurch.

GRETA RIVER. A small river in North Canterbury.

GREVILLE HARBOUR. On west side of D'Urville Island.

GREY LYNN. A suburb of Auckland. Post, money order, and telegraph office.

GREY MOUNT, 3055ft. Near Balcairn, Canterbury.

GREYMOUTH (Maori name, Mawhera), Westland. A municipality and seaport. At the mouth of the Grey River, which is also called Mawhera (meaning to open out on to a level plain). Is the shipping port for all country from Reefton in the north-east to Hokitika in the south-west and Otira in the east, being connected by rail with each of these places. The chief exports are coal, gold, and timber. Gold mining in all its phases (quartz, hydraulic sluicing, and dredging) is carried on in the district. The exporting of these products makes Greymouth one of the busiest ports in the Dominion, and places it as the export centre of the West Coast. The chief industries of the town are cabinet-making, brick and tile works, foundry and engineering works, cordial factories, shoe and sandal factory, modern steam laundry, brewery, and dairy factories. There are weekly sittings of the S.M. Court. Harbour affairs managed by a Board. Greymouth is a bar harbour, with an average depth of 24ft 6in at

high water on the bar. Average depth in river at high water, 22ft. The Borough of Greymouth (including the old Cobden Town District) has an area of 2522 acres. Cobden and Coal Creek Flat are suburbs on north-east side of river. Borough has good municipal gas and electric light and water supply. Hotel accommodation. Half-holiday held on Saturday. Two daily papers, five banks, and a public library. Racecourse, recreation grounds, and trotting tracks. The principal business portion of the town is built on Maori lands, rents being paid to Native Trustee, who distributes them to the Maoris entitled to same. Communication overland with Christchurch by rail via Otira tunnel (through which the trains are run by electricity), or by road via Lewis Pass or Otira Gorge. In addition to ordinary express trains to Christchurch, a 52-seater diesel rail car runs between Greymouth and Christchurch each evening and returns at 2.20 a.m. daily. Communication by motor daily with inland townships. Roads are good. Trout fishing and shooting in the Grey Valley. The mining centres (coal and gold), mountains, and lakes are all worthy of a visit, and can easily be reached by rail or motor. In clear weather a splendid view of Mount Cook and glacier can be had from the Tip Head at the mouth of the river. Climate mild and dry in summer. There are several coal mines working within a radius of about 12 miles, namely, Strongman, Liverpool, Dobson, Wallsend, Blackball (all State owned), Paparoa, and a number of Co-op mines. Population, 8460.

GREY RIVER. Large river fed by numerous tributaries. On West Coast of the South Island.

GREY'S BUSH. 5 miles north-west from Gisborne.

GREYTOWN, Wellington. Situated in the basin of the Ruamahanga River, in the Wairarapa Valley, 54 miles north-east from Wellington by rail. Featherston County. The centre of a large agricultural, pastoral, fruit-growing and timber district; with sawmills, dairy factories, fruit canning factory and carriage works, which are the chief industries. Greytown is a well-laid-out borough, with 1180 population. The Bank of N.Z. has a branch here, and there is a tri-weekly newspaper, hospital, and library. Good hotels. Half-holiday held here on Saturday. Alternate monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Very good trout fishing and deer stalking. Good roads. Post, money order, and telegraph office, and Town Hall. Local doctors. Town was named after Sir George Grey, then Governor of New Zealand. Here was the first co-operative dairy factory in 1881. Maori pa at Papawai, 2 miles.

GROPERS, Southland. Railway siding 25 miles north-west from Invercargill, Wairio branch.

GROVE, Marlborough. Farming settlement 12 miles south-west from Picton by motor. Marlborough County. Cheese factory. Post and telephone office. Good sea fishing. Doctor at Picton. This is on the alternative route from Picton to Havelock, a

magnificent scenic road skirting the Queen Charlotte and Pelorus Sounds. Road narrow and winding, but good surface in fine weather.

GROVE BUSH, Southland. Farming village 14 miles north-east from Invercargill. Rail to Woodlands, thence six miles. Post and telephone office. Excellent trout fishing and shooting in season. Dairy factory. Nearest doctor at Invercargill.

GROVETOWN, Marlborough. Three miles north from Blenheim by rail. Market gardening and small farming. Post and telephone. Cafe hotel. Nearest doctor at Blenheim. Population, 468. Roads good.

GUIDE RIVER. Tributary of Acheron River, Marlborough.

GULCHE'S HEAD. In Preservation Inlet, south-west coast of Otago.

GUMMIES BUSH, Southland. A dairy-farming settlement 31 miles north-west from Invercargill. Rail to Riverton, thence 5 miles. Wallace County. Shooting ond fishing and good roads. Dairy factory. Telephone. Nearest doctor at Riverton. Name supposed to be derived from an old Maori named Leader having no teeth, who camped in the bush; he was nicknamed Gummie, hence name Gummie's Bush.

GUNN'S. See Wataroa.

GUNN LAKE. At head of Clinton River, Otago.

GUTHRIE, Auckland. 187 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Rotorua, thence motor 15 miles. Farming and flaxmilling. Good shooting and fishing and roads good. Telephone office. Rotorua County. Doctors at Rotorua. Named after the late Mr Guthrie, Minister of Lands when the district was first subdivided into farms.

GUTHRIE-SMITH. 20 miles north from Napier, near Lake Tutira.

GUY MOUNT, 4336ft. In Ashburton County.

HAAST, Westland. On Haast River, near coast, 179 miles south from Hokitika by road and steamer. Grazing. Splendid scenery across Haast Pass from Lake Wanaka. Board accommodation. Mails delivered by air. This place will ultimately be connected by road with Western Otago and Southland via Haast Pass. Brown trout and deer to be had. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Wataroa. Westland County. Named after Sir Julius Von Haast. Maori name, Awarua.

HAAST MOUNT (5206ft). Between Inangahua and Grey Rivers.

HAAST PASS. A pass through the Southern Alps between Westland and Otago. A road is now being constructed through here.

HAAST RIVER. Flows westerly, Westland.

HACKTHORNE. Railway siding 14 miles north-west from Ashburton.

HADLOW, Canterbury. 4 miles from Timaru.

HAEHAENGA. Bushy hills 25 miles east of Rotorua.

HAGLEY PARK. A public park of 600 acres, Christchurch.

HAHEI, Mercury Bay.

HAHUNGA. Name of cave close to One Tree Hill, Auckland. Contains bones of Maoris, and interesting as old Maori sepulchre.

HAIRINI, Auckland. 182 miles south-west from Auckland. Rail to Tauranga, thence 3 miles. Farming district in Tauranga County. Post office. Nearest doctor at Tauranga. Roads good.

HAIRINI, Auckland. Waipa County. Rail to Te Awamutu, thence 4 miles. Farming district. Pheasant shooting. Good roads. Dairy factory. Rural delivery from Te Awamutu.

HAKAHAKA, Marlborough. 12 miles by launch from Picton. Sheep farm. Sounds County. Telephone office.

HAKANA, Marlborough. Eight miles from Picton. Telephone office.

HAKANOA. A lake near Huntly, Auckland.

HAKARU, Auckland. A kauri gum and dairying district near Hakaru River, four miles from coast and 90 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Kaiwaka, thence motor five miles. Otamatea County. Good pheasant shooting and fishing. One accommodation house. Post office. Nearest doctor at Maungaturoto, 14 miles.

HAKATARAMEA, Canterbury. On Waitaki River, 43 miles north-west from Oamaru by rail. Agricultural and pastoral. Hare and rabbit shooting. Trout fishing in Hakataramea and Waitaki. Good roads. One hotel. Salmon hatchery three-quarters of a mile from township. Post and telephone. Doctor at Kurow, one mile. Waimate County. Name means to dance around the speargrass.

HAKATERE. At mouth of Ashburton River.

HAKU. Farming district. 30 miles from Te Kuiti.

HALCOMBE, Wellington. 107 miles north-east by rail from Wellington and 44 miles from Wanganui. Oroua County. Agricultural and pastoral district. Shooting in neighbourhood. One hotel. Good roads. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Feilding, 8 miles. Population, 437.

HALDANE, Southland. A farming district 49 miles south-east from Invercargill. Rail to Tokanui, thence motor. Fishing and shooting and fair roads. Southland County. Nearest doctor at Tokanui, 8 miles. Rural delivery from Tokanui.

HALDON, Mackenzie County. 30 miles from Burkes Pass. Sheep station. Mails private bag.

HALF MOON BAY, Stewart Island. This picturesque settlement of Stewart Island is reached by steamer from Bluff. The chief occupation is sea fishing in the straits, in connection with

which there are freezing works, and it is from this source mainly that the supply of blue cod for the Melbourne and Sydney markets comes. There is also plenty of fishing inside the bay itself, which is well sheltered from all kinds of weather. No licensed hotels, but boarding establishments offer good accommodation.

There are many beautiful walks extending along the various bays and into the dense native bush, and a considerable amount of money has been spent in improving and keeping roads and tracks in good order. For a holiday Stewart Island presents all the pleasures of the bush with the comforts of civilisation. Here may be seen the almost extinct native birds of various kinds. Deer stalking can also be had. Splendid walks are to be had in every direction. The climate here is invariably mild and equable, accounted for by some owing to a warm sea current that washes its shores. Post and money order offices connected with the mainland by telephone. Has a fine Athenæum Hall, public library and reading room, tennis courts, three churches—Presbyterian, Anglican, and undenominational one—public school, and stores. During the tourist season motor launches run daily to places of interest. There is a District Nurse, the nearest doctor being at Bluff. Population, 490. Doctor from Bluff visits once monthly.

Paterson's Inlet is a half-mile away. Horseshoe Bay, one mile.

Half Moon Bay was originally called Horse Shoe Bay from its shape, and another bay about half a mile north of it was called Half Moon Bay, its beach being a mile long, curving like a half moon. By a mistake the first surveyor reversed the names on his map, and so they have remained. See also Stewart Island.

HALF MOON BAY. North of Kaikoura, Marlborough.

HALF PASSAGE ROCKS in Foveaux Strait, about 5 miles from New River heads.

HALFWAY BAY. Between Kingston and Queenstown, Lake Wakatipu.

HALFWAY BUSH, Otago. Maori name Wakari. Now included in city of Dunedin, within two miles. It is reached by cable car, which leaves the Octagon every 15 minutes for Kaikorai Valley, thence 10 minutes' walk or by municipal bus. In the early days the only outlet from Dunedin either to the north or south was through Halfway Bush, this being halfway from Dunedin to where the road branched off. The wagons used to load up in Dunedin, come as far as Halfway Bush, and camp here for the night. Hence the name. A number of the first settlers took up land here, and a school was established in 1857, one of the first out of Dunedin. The sub-station in connection with the electric power for Dunedin is erected here. Post and telephone office.

HALKETT TOWN, Canterbury. Farming settlement, 18 miles north-west from Christchurch. Rail to Aylesbury, thence

motor five miles. Telephone office. Malvern County. Rural delivery from Christchurch.

HALSWELL, Canterbury. Five miles south-west from Christchurch by tram and bus. Halswell County. Stone quarry. Plenty of shooting in vicinity. One hotel and private board. Good roads for miles. Post and telephone. Doctors at Christchurch.

HALSWELL POINT. Northern extremity of the peninsula on western side of entrance to Wellington Harbour. Here are buried the remains of the late Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of the Dominion from 1912 to 1925.

HAMAMA, Nelson. 74 miles north-west from Nelson by motor. Farming district. Takaka County. Good roads. Doctor at Takaka, 4½ miles. Hamama means "to open." Rural delivery from Takaka.

HAMILTON, Auckland. 86 miles south from Auckland by rail. Hamilton's history might well be written in terms of transport, for it is on the arrival and departure of traffic, commercial and tourist, that the town has always largely depended. In this connection the first council undertook an important step when it arranged for the construction of the traffic bridge to replace the old punt service, which was formerly the only means of crossing the river. The bridge was open to traffic in 1879 and through this means the steadily-growing township was linked with the eastern farming districts which have since played a big part in the prosperity it has enjoyed. Two years prior to this the railway line reached Hamilton from the North and thus the town was directly connected with Auckland. To-day modern motor-ways radiate from Hamilton to all points of the compass.

Time was when Hamilton was not beautiful—when it was obvious even to the casual observer the workaday interests had taken precedence. Notable among the first men to take an active interest in beautifying the town was Mr J. T. Horne, who carved out a track along the river bank and decorated it with ferns and shrubs. In 1912 the Hamilton Beautifying Society was formed and from that time the work of increasing the charm of the town has steadily advanced. The riverside slope known as the Ferry Bank has been transformed into a park of which any town would be proud; directly opposite the Soldiers' Memorial Park rivals it in beauty; streets and roadways have been lined with trees; and many vacant corners of the town have been turned into attractive gardens. All these works, and many more, stand as lasting monuments to the work achieved by the society.

At Lake Rotorua, a short distance from the town, may be seen the results of the efforts of the Hamilton Domain Board, which has transformed the area from a useless swamp to an attractive park and swimming and boating resort. In the provision of playing areas, also, the Domain Board has played a great part

in the life of the town. Football, cricket, golf, athletics, hockey tennis, and other forms of outdoor recreation have been well provided for.

For rowers the river provides an ideal course, while swimmers have the choice of the Lake, the river or the municipal baths. At Te Rapa, a suburb of Hamilton, the Waikato Racing Club has its course, while the Waikato Trotting Club caters for its patrons at its course in Claudelands.

All religious denominations are well catered for by the churches situated in various parts of the borough, while the social life is provided for by the Hamilton Operatic Society, which maintains a particularly high standard in its annual productions, play-reading societies, The Orphan's Club, friendly societies and branches of the Masonic Lodge, study groups and many other organisations.

In the Waikato Hospital the town has an institution which is a model of its kind. Up-to-date in every respect, the hospital caters for a large district. In the Educational sphere Hamilton is catered for by seven public primary schools, the Hamilton High School, the Hamilton Technical College and a number of private primary and secondary institutions.

Another organisation which reflects the growth and prosperity of Hamilton and the district of which it is the centre is the Waikato Winter Show Association, which has been recognised as the leading dairy exhibition in the world. Annually this organisation stages a huge fair which, apart from displaying the best products of dairy farming and encouraging healthy rivalry among producers, strengthens the bond between the urban and rural dwellers.

On the agricultural side there is the Waikato Agricultural and Pastoral Association which holds its annual shows in spacious grounds at Claudelands. With the Winter Show Association, this body gives evidence of the dairying wealth of the district, which is also reflected by the New Zealand Co-operative Dairy Company, Limited, which has its headquarters at Hamilton. Second in importance to dairying is the timber industry in the district, and the town has a number of mills and joinery works which handle a large volume of business.

In its Fire Brigade, Hamilton has a fire fighting organisation of which it might well be proud, and one which stands second to none in the Dominion. Three bands, the Waikato Regimental and Hamilton Municipal, the Hamilton Citizens' Band and the Hamilton Caledonian Pipe Band are on call for public occasions, and for entertainments there are five theatres and several public halls. Population, 17,950.

HAMILTON EAST, Auckland. A suburb of Hamilton situated on opposite bank of the Waikato River and reached via Lower Traffic Bridge. Regular bus service with Hamilton. Post, telephone, and money order office.

HAMILTON MOUNT. 16 miles north of Warkworth, Auckland.

HAMILTON MOUNT (5000ft). North end of Takitimo Range. 12 miles from Mossburn, Otago.

HAMILTON'S BAY. Below Deborah Bay, Port Chalmers.

HAMPDEN, Otago. A pleasant summer resort 57 miles north from Dunedin and 22 miles south from Oamaru on main line of railway or by road; on the sea coast. Excellent safe bathing beach. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Two stores and garage. Half-holiday held here on Saturday. Good motoring roads. Wild pig and deer shooting in the hills. Trout fishing in Waianakarua River, 5 miles distant. Famous "Moeraki Boulders" on beach 1 mile away. Moeraki is on the sea beach four miles off by good road, and good sea fishing may be had there. Hampden is a borough with a population of 280. Doctor at Herbert, 8 miles. There is an excellent municipal camping ground near the beach.

HAMPSHIRE HILLS, Mahakipawa, Marlborough.

HAMUA, Wellington. 96 miles north from Wellington. Rail to Hukanui, thence motor. Eketahuna County. Good roads. Cheese factory. Telephone office. Named after a Maori chief. Doctor at Eketahuna.

HAMURANA. On the north-west shore of Lake Rotorua—a picturesque place of resort, and one of the most attractive sights in that district (see Rotorua). There are beautiful cold water springs swarming with trout here. Telephone office and fishing lodge.

HANGAROA, Auckland. Sheep farming district, 23 miles south-west by motor from Gisborne. Cook County. Mails private bag from Gisborne.

HANGATIKI, Auckland. 120 miles south from Auckland by rail. Post, telephone, and money order office. Name from hanga, "to make," and tiki, "an image." Good trout fishing and duck shooting. Tourists alight here for Waitomo Caves. Lime works. Roads good. In Waitomo County. Nearest doctor at Te Kuiti, six miles.

HANMER SPRINGS, Canterbury land district, but is actually in the Nelson provincial district. 85 miles north of Christchurch. Rail to Culverden, thence motor 24 miles, or by through motor service from Christchurch twice daily. The town lies on an elevated tussock-covered plain, bounded on the north and west by the outlying mountain spurs of the northern end of the Southern Alps, ranging in height from 3000ft to 6000ft. The first mention of the Springs in print appeared in the Lyttelton Times of April 20, 1859. The district is a pastoral one, the principal industry being sheep farming. Many Canterbury people and travellers from other parts visit Hanmer for the sake of its pleasant hot springs and its invigorating mountain air. The altitude of Hanmer Plains

is 1218ft above sea-level; the sea (East Coast) is about 30 miles off. Numerous snow-fed streams flow from the mountains, and there is good trout fishing in several of these rivers. There is also wild duck, hare, and rabbit shooting in the district, and deer stalking in the back country. Good roads.

Post, telegraph, and money order office. Government Sanatorium, and several accommodation houses, including The Lodge, which is considered the finest private hotel in the Dominion. The stores are up to date.

Outstanding features are the Queen Mary Hospital and the State Forest Service Plantation. The Queen Mary Hospital is well equipped for treatment of functional nervous disorders. There are three sections in the hospital—the women's section, the male pavilion, and the soldiers' section. Patients have the use of swimming pools, tennis courts, bowling green, and the local golf club's 18-hole course. The hospital has up-to-date massage and X-ray departments.

Hanmer is the principal mineral water resort in the South Island. The Hot Springs, the hot mineral water from which feed the swimming pools and bath houses, are situated on Government property, and the Department of Health controls the Sanatorium and bath buildings, which are comfortable and well equipped. The baths are open all the year round. The Government Sanatorium is under the charge of a resident medical officer, assisted by a staff of trained nurses and, from October to June, massage operators. The bath buildings are a few yards away from the Sanatorium, and are situated in well-planted garden grounds. The thermal waters are saline in nature, with a faintly alkaline reaction; the principal ingredients are sodium chloride and sodium-borate. Temperature of hot spring varies from about 100deg. to 118deg. Fahr., and the hot water is accompanied by the fairly copious evolution of carburetted hydrogen gas, the excess of which by an ingenious device can be utilised for lighting or heating. Dr Wohlmann, the Government balneologist, writes of Hanmer Springs:—"The waters closely resemble the alkaline sulphuretted waters of Rotorua of the 'Rachel' type, but contain much less silica. They indeed approximate more closely to some of the most celebrated European waters of their type."

The principal bath buildings are the large swimming pools, fed by springs rising through the floor and kept at a temperature of about 97deg. Fahr.; a building containing the private baths, some 22 in number, of the ordinary shallow immersion type; massage room, inhalation room and vapour bath; besides a "pump room," where the waters are obtained for drinking. The baths and drinking waters are useful in cases of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, certain forms of neuralgia, and mild neuritis, general debility, nervous exhaustion, insomnia, dyspepsia, certain skin diseases, etc. There are tennis, bowling, and croquet lawns in the Sanatorium grounds. The hospital and township is lit with elec-

tricity, and has a high-pressure water supply. There is a well-equipped fire brigade. The Automobile Association has a modern well-equipped camping ground, and five minutes from the Post Office there is an excellent 18-hole golf course.

HAPARANGI. Steep, barren mountain, nine miles south of Rotorua.

HAPARAPARA RIVER flows into Omaio Bay.

HAPPY VALLEY, Auckland. 8 miles north-west of Pokeno.

HAPPY VALLEY PEAKS, 1700ft. One and a-half miles from Sinclair Head, Cook Strait.

HAPUAKOHE, Auckland. 13 miles from Ohinewai.

HAPUKU, Marlborough. 88 miles south from Blenheim. Daily motor from Kaikoura. Kaikoura County. Sheep, dairy farming, cheese factory, sawmilling. Roads are good for motoring, etc. Shooting. Post office. Doctor at Kaikoura, six miles. Hapuku is Maori name for groper.

HARAKEKE, Nelson. 23 miles south-east by motor from Nelson. Waimea County. Roads good for motoring. Fruit farming and tobacco growing. Doctor at Motueka, 8 miles. Name is Maori for flax plant. Rural delivery from Upper Moutere.

HARAPEPE, Auckland. 17 miles south-west from Hamilton, close to the base of Mount Pirongia. Pheasant shooting fair and fishing. Rail to Frankton Junction, thence motor daily. Nearest doctor at Hamilton. Rural delivery from Hamilton. Raglan County.

HARATAONGA RIVER, Great Barrier Island.

HARDANGER'S PEAK (3990ft), west of Collingwood, Nelson.

HARDING POINT, Pelorus Sound.

HAREWOOD. On the outskirts of Christchurch. This is the commercial airport for Christchurch. Golf course.

HARIHARI, Westland. 53 miles south from Hokitika. Rail to Ross, thence motor 30 miles, or motor from Hokitika. Westland County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Good accommodation. Good shooting and fishing, and good roads for motoring. Farming district. Dairy factory and box making factory. Harihari is a song to make people pull together. On the route of Franz Josef Glacier. Population, approximately 450.

HARIKI BEACH. Near Te Kaha.

HARPER MOUNT (6075ft), in Ashburton County.

HARPER RIVER. Tributary of Rakaia River, Canterbury.

HARRIET KING. A bluff near Port Charles, Auckland, and scene of wreck of vessel of that name.

HARRINGTON POINT, near Taiaroa Heads, Otago Harbour.

HARRINGTONS, Southland. 10 miles north of Winton.

HARRIS LAKE. Seven miles from Kinloch, Lake Wakatipu.

HARRIS MOUNT, Waihao Forks, Canterbury.

HARRISVILLE. 35 miles south from Auckland. Rail Buckland, thence 2 miles.

HARURU, Auckland. Five miles from Opua, Bay of Islands.

HASTINGS, Hawke's Bay. A borough town 12 miles south by rail from Napier, is the centre of a rich agricultural, pastoral, dairying and fruit district with a population of 19,000 (urban). At the last census the percentage of increase in population was the second greatest in the Dominion. The surrounding limestone country produces stock the quality of which stands among the highest in the Dominion, while the products of the orchards and small farms are renowned for their excellent quality and high yields. There are two large freezing works operating adjacent to the borough with an output of 1,750,000 carcases of mutton and 4,000 of cattle annually. The weekly stock sales are the largest in the North Island. A co-operative dairy company with three factories controls the whole of central Hawke's Bay. It has also one of the largest canning, dehydration, and pulping factories in New Zealand. The up-to-date civic amenities include excellent water and drainage services, fine Municipal Theatre, public Library, and motor camping grounds. Nearly three-quarters of the streets in the borough are bitumenous surfaced, and many miles of footpaths are formed in concrete. The rates levied by the Borough Council are possibly the lowest in New Zealand for a town of similar size. The Hawke's Bay A. & P. Society's Shows are held in March and October, and the Hawke's Bay Jockey Club and Hawke's Bay Hunt meetings are held on the Hastings racecourse, where over 200 horses are in regular training. All kinds of sport—bowls, cricket, tennis, golf, football, etc—are well catered for. Nearby rivers provide excellent fishing, while several beaches within easy reach of the borough provide safe bathing and fishing. Was known in the olden days as Heretaunga. Under "The Town Districts' Act of 1881" Hastings was, about 1883, formed into a town district, but population increasing, it was afterwards (about 1866) created into a borough. This is the only town in New Zealand where the streets are numbered on the American block system. Here also are the offices of the Hawke's Bay Acclimatisation Society. Was named after Warren Hastings, in keeping with several of the older places in Hawk's Bay named after Indian celebrities or places. Post, telegraph, money order, and savings bank, and telephone exchange. Half-holiday, Saturday.

HASTWELL'S, Wellington. Rail to Mangamahoe, thence four miles. Rural delivery from Mangamahoe.

HATAITAI. A suburb of Wellington, overlooking Evan's Bay. Post, telephone, and money order office. A Maori legend is that Maoris left here for Blind Bay, Nelson, where they became an independent tribe.

HATEPE. On the shores of Lake Taupo.

HATFIELD. Railway siding 3 miles west of Rakaia. Methven branch.

HATFIELD'S BEACH, Auckland. 17 miles west from Kaukapakapa.

HATLESS MOUNT, Southern Alps.

HATUMA, Hawke's Bay. 48 miles south from Napier by rail. Waipukurau County. Farming settlement. Good shooting and fishing, and good roads. Doctor at Waipukurau, 4 miles. Rural delivery from there. Population, 316.

HAU, Nelson. 32 miles north-west from Nelson by motor. Waimea County. Farming district. The Whakarewa Home for Children (including Maoris) is situated here. Name means "wind." Doctor at Motueka, two miles.

HAUGHTON BAY. On shores of Cook Strait.

HAUMOANA, Hawke's Bay. Hawke's Bay County. 9½ miles south from Napier. Good roads. Farming, dairying, and fruit-growing. Post, telephone, and M.O. office. Nearest doctor Hastings. Name means sea breezes.

HAUNUI, Wellington. A bush district, 120 miles north-east from Wellington. Rail to Eketahuna, thence motor, via Alfredton, 24 miles. Haunui means "high winds." Trout fishing and good shooting. Nearest doctor at Eketahuna. Eketahuna Couny. Rural delivery from Eketahuna.

HAURAKI GULF. A large gulf on east coast of Auckland, the inner portion of which is called Waitemata Harbour, on which is situated the city of Auckland.

HAURAKI PLAINS, Auckland. Farming district lying to the north-west of Paeroa.

HAUPIRI LAKE. Drains into Kopara River, Westland.

HAURANGI RANGES. On east coast of Wellington, terminating at Cape Palliser.

HAURERE POINT, Bay of Plenty. 25 miles due east of Whakatane.

HAUROTO LAKE, Southland. 10 miles west of Wairoto. Reached by track up Lilburn Valley.

HAUTANOA, Auckland. 60 miles north from Gisborne by motor. Waiapu County. A sheep farming district, with freezing works, post and money order office. Deep sea fishing and fair motoring roads. Hautanoa means "windy point." Doctor at Te Puia.

HAUTAPU, Auckland. Farming district, 3 miles north-west by rail from Cambridge. Rural delivery from Cambridge. Name means death by violence.

HAUTERE, Wellington. Near Otaki.

HAUTO, Auckland. 4 miles west from Titoki.

HAUTREY BAY. On east shores of Wellington Harbour.

HAUTURU, Auckland. 150 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Te Awamutu, thence motor 30 miles. Farming settlement. Kawhia County. Very picturesque spot, and roads good. Nearest doctor at Kawhia. Post and telephone office.

HAUWAI. Railway siding, 24 miles from Blenheim.

HAVELOCK RIVER, Tributary of Rangitata River, Canterbury.

HAVELOCK, Marlborough. A town district, population 250. Situated at the head of Pelorus Sound, and one mile from mouth of Pelorus River, is 27 miles north-west from Blenheim, and 50 miles east from Nelson. Motor daily from either place. In Marlborough County. The scenery in and about the Sound is most charming, and well worth seeing. Good sea fishing in Sound and trout in rivers and streams. Deer stalking a mile or two away. Tennis and bowling clubs. Swimming baths on foreshore. Beautiful walks and glow worms may be seen at night. Good hotel accommodation. Half-holiday Saturday. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Roads good.

HAVELOCK NORTH, Hawke's Bay. A town district 14 miles south from Napier. Rail to Hastings, thence motor three miles. Water supply from artesian and limestone springs, and good drainage. Sheep and cattle farming, fruit-growing, and nurseries. Lime manufactories and wine making. Three colleges, one for boys and two for girls. Hotel, post, telegraph, and money order office. Good trout fishing in Tuki Tuki River 3 miles. Splendid camping sites on river bank. Roads good. Population, 1210. Resident doctor.

HAVELOCK SUBURBAN, Marlborough. A cattle and sheep district, 22 miles north-west by daily motor from Blenheim, and five miles from Havelock. Marlborough County. Hare and quail shooting and deer stalking. Post office. Roads fair.

HAWARDEN, Canterbury. 54 miles north by rail from Christchurch. Sheep and general farming. Waipara County. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Population, 258. Resident doctor.

HAWEA FLAT, Otago. 185 miles north-west from Dunedin. Vincent County. Rail to Cromwell, thence 37 miles by motor. It may also be reached by motor from Queenstown, or by motor direct from Dunedin. Near Lakes Wanaka and Hawea, and a few miles from Wanaka. Farming and grazing settlement. Duck shooting plentiful, and deer stalking in vicinity. Good trout fishing. Roads good. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Wanaka, 11 miles. Population, 120.

HAWERA, Taranaki. A borough town situated 60 miles north-west by rail from Wanganui and 48 miles from New Plymouth. The district around from which the town derives its prosperity is a dairying and farming one and well worked. The borough is

supplied with electric light and gas, and has excellent water supply and drainage. It has a co-operative cheese and butter factory, two woodware factories, sawmills, hospital, five banks, daily newspaper, library, an agricultural and pastoral association, and an acclimatisation society. It is a well-built town, with good streets; and it has many fine private residences. The roads are level and very good for motoring, and there is private boarding obtainable besides good hotels. Stock sales are held every Thursday, and the half-holiday is held on Saturday. The S.M. Court sits fortnightly. Good trout fishing. Golf course, park, and motorists' camp. Starting place for Dawson's Falls Hostel. Resident doctors. Population, 4790. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Name means where bush or fern destroyed by fire.

HAWKE'S BAY DISTRICT comprises that portion of the east coast of the North Island from about midway between the Akitio River and Cape Turnagain northwards to the 39th parallel of latitude, thence westerly by that parallel to the summit of the Ruahine Range, southerly by that Range, to slightly south of the Manawatu River, thence easterly to starting point.

The name was given by Captain Cook on his first voyage after Sir Edward Hawke, the then First Lord of the Admiralty, and a friend of his.

It has a seaboard of 300 miles, with an average depth from the coast of 45 miles, and embraces an area of 6,063,000 acres.

The Mountains are:—The Ruahine Range extending northwards for about 60 miles from the Manawatu Gorge to the Ngaruroro River; the height varies from 3000ft to 6000ft, and for a considerable distance its summit is snow-clad during the winter months.

The Hawke's Bay district is pre-eminently a sheep-grazing country. The value of the wool exported annually is very great and increasing. Many freezing works have been established, and the export of frozen meat from the port of Napier is now very large, and this industry gives employment to a large number of persons.

The timber industry is extensive, numerous sawmills being in full swing in different parts of the district.

The climate is generally mild, and, though hot along the coast lands in the height of summer, it is a dry atmosphere. The rainfall is light, excepting in the bush districts.

The chief towns are: Napier, the capital of Hawke's Bay district; and on the railway line are Hastings, Wairoa, Waipawa, Waipukurau, Dannevirke, and Woodville.

HAWKE'S CRAIG. Precipice on Buller road through the gorge.

HAWKESWOOD, Canterbury. Five miles from Parnassus. Telephone office.

HAWKINS. Railway siding, 33 miles west from Christchurch. Farm district. Rural delivery from Darfield, 3 miles. Doctor at Darfield.

HAYTOR PEAK (2010ft). Near Pigeon Bay, Canterbury.

HAYWARDS. Railway siding, 15 miles from Wellington on Upper Hutt line. Mails from Heretaunga.

HAYWARDS POINT, Otago, with unwatched lighthouse. 3 miles north of Otago Heads.

HAZLETTS. A railway siding, 23 miles north-west from Invercargill on Wairio line.

HAZELBURN, Canterbury. Eight miles from Albury.

HEAO, Auckland. Railway siding 37 miles south-west from Taumarunui.

HEAO VALLEY. Ohura County. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor Ohura, 12 miles. Roads good.

HEATHCOTE VALLEY. A residential suburb of Christchurch. On the Lyttelton railway line. Five miles distant. Post and telephone office. Heathcote County.

HECTOR. A railway siding, 20 miles north-east from Westport.

HECTOR MOUNTAINS. South-east of Lake Wakatipu, Otago.

HEDDON BUSH, Southland. An agricultural district, 32 miles north from Invercargill. Rail to Winton, thence 13 miles. Wallace County. Roads good. Telephone office. Doctor at Winton. Rural delivery from Winton daily.

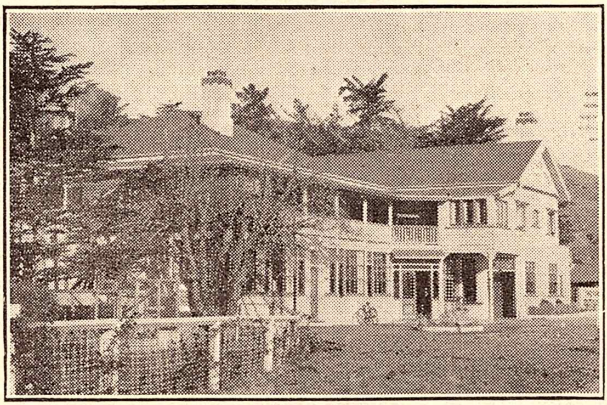
HEDGEHOPE, Southland. Farming village, 32 miles north-west from Invercargill by rail. Duck shooting, and trout and eel fishing in river. Cheese factory. Hokonui Ranges bound the locality. Country rich in undeveloped minerals, good specimens of gold, coal, and pottery clay being found in locality. Principal products are grain, timber (kowhai posts), flax, and fibre. Nearest doctor at Winton, 13 miles. Post, money order, and telephone office. Southland County.

HEIPIPI. One mile from Rotorua.

HEKEIA, Southland. 29 miles west from Invercargill by rail (Longwood Station), and three miles from Riverton.

HELENA BAY, Auckland. A small but flourishing settlement fronting the bay from which it takes its name. Situated 157 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Hikurangi, thence motor 16 miles. The chief industries are dairying, sheep-farming, wine-making, fruit-growing, timber, and kauri gum. Sea fishing for various kinds close at hand. Good shooting—pheasants, teal, wild pigs, etc. Nearest doctor at Hikurangi. Whangarei County. Roads good. Rural delivery from Hikurangi.

HELENSVILLE, Auckland. An important town district on Kaipara River, west coast; 36 miles north by rail from Auckland.



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Population, 940. Three hotels, four boarding houses, and several stores in township. Good roads, and pheasant and duck shooting near by, and fishing in Kaipara Harbour. Hot springs, which have great curative properties, about one mile and a-half from here; motor bus runs out to Springs. Fine new bathhouse recently built. Half-holiday, Saturday. Two banks, weekly newspaper. Alternate monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Waitemata County. Resident doctor. Dairy factory.

HELVELLYN MOUNT (5291ft). In North Canterbury.

HELVETIA. Railway siding, Paerata-Waiuku line.

HEMATITE STREAM. Tributary of Waiau-ua, Cheviot district.

HEN AND CHICKEN ISLANDS. Nine miles east from Whangarei Heads. Often visited for good fishing. Named by Captain Cook. Interesting native plants and bird life.

HENDERSON, Auckland. A town district 13 miles north-west by rail from Auckland, in a fruit-growing district. Waitemata County. Roads good for motoring. Motor camping park. One private hotel and boarding house. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Is noted for its annually increasing output of New Zealand wine. Population, 1200. Resident doctors. 1YA transmitter situated here.

HENLEY, Otago. Dairy-farming village 20 miles south-west by rail from Dunedin; situated on Taieri River. Has dairy factory, store and hotel. Shooting and fishing and good roads. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor, Outram, eight miles. Taieri County. Population, 253. On main highway to Invercargill. A native settlement once existed here about one mile further south.

HENRIETTA BAY, Ruapuke Island. Named after the Elizabeth Henrietta, a gunboat which was wrecked here on February 25, 1824.

HERBERT, Otago. 14 miles south-west by rail from Oamaru. In Waitaki County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Farming district and poultry farming. Population, 306. Good roads. Wild pig shooting. Private board. Glencoe Scenic Reserve has a splendid camping ground one mile from here. Resident doctor.

HERBERT MOUNT (3077ft). Near Lyttelton Harbour, and highest point of Banks Peninsula.

HERBERTVILLE, Hawke's Bay. 89 miles south from Napier. Rail to Waipukurau, thence motor 30 miles. Patangata County. Mostly a sheep farming district, with hotel, post, telephone, and money order office, and good roads. Nearest doctor at Waipukurau. Plenty of shooting and fair fishing. Service cars daily to Porangahau, Waipukurau, and Dannevirke.

HEREKINO, Auckland. 211 miles north from Auckland, on Herekino Harbour. Mangonui County. Rail to Otiria, thence motor. Kauri timber and gum, and fruits of all kinds, including grapes, from which good wine is made. Good shooting and sea-fishing. There are large tracts of good land in the district, with a good accommodation house. Post, telephone, and money order office. Herekino means "a bad tie," and the story is that on Captain Cook's visit the Natives captured a European and tied him up ready to devour him next day, but the knot gave way and he escaped. Nearest doctor at Kaitaia, 16 miles. Population, 252.

HEREPO, Westland. Fifty miles south from Hokitika. Rail to Ross, thence motor 35 miles, or motor from Hokitika. Fishing and shooting. Roads good for motoring. Westland County. Near Hari Hari.

HERETAUNGA, Wellington. 17 miles north by rail from Wellington. Hutt County. Post, telephone, and money order office. The Wellington Golf Links are here, and said to be the finest in the Dominion. Brick and tile works. Good roads for motoring. Trout fishing and wild pig and goat shooting. Resident doctor.

HERINGA RIVER. Tributary of Pelorus River, Marlborough.

HERIOT, Otago. 108 miles west from Dunedin. On the Waipahi-Edievale railway. Now served by railway road motors from Waipahi. Good farming and fruit-growing district. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Good deer, duck, and rabbit shooting, and trout fishing in Pomahaka River and Swift Creek. Population, 274. Nearest doctor. Tapanui, 10 miles. Tuapeka County.

HERSCHELL MOUNT. Between Ahaura and Grey Rivers.

HERMITAGE, 132 miles north-west from Timaru by motor. Is at the foot of Mount Cook, where the finest scenery in the world may be seen from the door of the hotel—where tourists can secure guides and climbing equipment. Winter sports of all kinds. Post and telephone office. Mackenzie County. Shooting, thar and chamois. Doctor at Fairlie, 92 miles.

HERRIESVILLE. Suburb of Te Aroha. Racecourse.

HEXTON, Auckland. Five miles from Gisborne by motor. A sheep-farming district, with wool scouring works and post office. Roads good for motoring. Cook County. Doctor at Gisborne. Population, 271. Named by early settlers who came from Hexton, Hampshire.

HICKS BAY, Auckland. A picturesque bay, situated 116 miles north from Gisborne by motor. Matakaoa County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Population, 114. Fish and game very plentiful. Splendid schnapper and hapuka fishing obtainable from small boats. At the back of Hicks Bay (which is 1½ miles long and the same width), about 1½ miles from the beach

there is a fine waterfall. **Matakaoa,** name of sheep station near here, is said to have been the scene of a battle in the early days. Named by Captain Cook in 1769 after Lieutenant Hicks, who discovered it. Doctor at Te Puia, 55 miles. Roads good.

HIDDEN FALLS CREEK. East bank Hollyford River, Otago. Good waterfall.

HIGHBANK, Canterbury. 54 miles south-west from Christchurch. Rail to Methven, thence motor six miles. On the Rakaia River. Ashburton County. Agricultural and pastoral district. Nearest doctor at Methven. Population, 314. Roads good. Hydro-electric plant nearing completion here.

HIGH BARE ROCK (2544ft). Near Lake Forsyth, Canterbury.

HIGHCLIFFE, Otago. Situated on Otago Peninsula, 5½ miles east from Dunedin by motor. Dairying chief occupation. The drive to here by the Upper Portobello road is a very fine one on a good day, and a magnificent panoramic view of Otago Harbour is obtained from the road. It is a very pleasant walk from the city, and afternoon tea is available at a cafe here. Post and telephone office. Named from precipitous cliffs facing the ocean rising to 800ft above sea level. Nearest doctor at Dunedin. View from the Soldiers' Monument near here is very fine, overlooking the Otago Harbour on one side, and a splendid stretch of Pacific Ocean on the other. Transmitters for 4YA and 4ZB situated here.

HIGHFALLS CREEK. Hollyford River, Otago. Three waterfalls.

HIGHFIELD, Canterbury. Levels County. Post and telephone office. Two miles N.W. from Timaru.

HIHITAHI, Wellington. On Main Trunk line, 177 miles north-east from Wellington. Rangitikei County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Good trout fishing and good shooting. Good accommodation. Nearest doctor at Taihape, 13 miles. Hihitahi means "one ray of sunshine."

HIKAPU BEACH, Pelorus Sound.

HIKUMUTU. 15 miles south from Taumarunui.

HIKO ISLET. South-east of Kapiti Island.

HIKUAI, Auckland. Farming district 140 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Waihi, thence motor 36 miles. Is at the head of the navigable part of Tairua River. Fair roads. Good pheasant, duck, and quail shooting in season. Post and telephone office. Thames County. Nearest doctor at Waihi.

HIKURAKI. Bay on south side of Banks Peninsula.

HIKURANGI, Auckland. 141 miles north from Auckland by rail. Whangarei County. Roads good. An isolated patch of limestone rocks here very picturesque. Post, telegraph, and money order office, stores, and hotel. Coal mining (the coal being of high quality), butter factory. Local doctor. Is a town district. Population, 1000. Half-holiday on Saturday. Pheasant shooting.

HIKURANGI MOUNT (5606ft). Snow-capped, 27 miles south-west of East Cape, near Tuparoa; Waiapu County.

HIKUTAIA, Auckland. A farming settlement, 135 miles south-east from Auckland by rail. Thames County. Dairy farming. Store and one hotel. Dairy factory. Facilities for bowling, croquet, tennis, and swimming. Good motoring roads. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Name means "end of the tide." Nearest doctor at Paeroa, 7 miles. Population, 489.

HILDERTHORPE, Otago. Nine miles north by rail from Oamaru. Waitaki County. Farming district with good roads Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Oamaru. A stone is erected on the main highway about ½ mile south of here marking the 45deg latitude—halfway between the equator and the South Pole. Aerodrome site 1 mile north of here.

HILLCREST, Auckland. A rapidly growing suburb of Hamilton, 2¼ miles from there at terminus of Hamilton East bus route. Post, telephone, and money order office. Rural delivery from Hamilton.

HILLEND, Otago. 52 miles south-west from Dunedin. Bruce County. Rail to Balclutha, thence 10 miles by motor. Farming district, with good roads. Nearest doctor at Balclutha. Post and telephone office.

HILLERSDEN, Marlborough. 28 miles west from Blenheim by motor car. Marlborough County. Good fishing and deer stalking. Roads good. Post, telephone, and money order office Nearest doctor at Blenheim. Farming district.

HILLES. Railway siding, two miles from Kurow.

HILLGROVE, Otago. 54 miles north by rail from Dunedin. Waitaki County. Good roads. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Herbert, 11 miles. Hillgrove is the post office and railway station for Moeraki, a fishing village and seaside resort one mile distant, with a fine beach, on which are a number of curiously shaped boulders. There is a lighthouse at Moeraki, also a boarding house and good camping grounds.

HILLMORTON, Canterbury. Suburban district about three miles south from Christchurch by motor. Halswell County.

HILLSBOROUGH, Taranaki. Seven and a-half miles north-east from New Plymouth by motor. Taranaki County. Cheese factory. Splendid roads and good shooting. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at New Plymouth. Named after an old settler called Hill.

HILLSBOROUGH. A suburb of Christchurch.

HILL'S CREEK. 5 miles from Oturehua.

HILLS PEAK (5364ft). Near Arthur's Pass.

HILL'S ROAD. Railway siding 29 miles south-west from Christchurch. Southbridge branch.

HILLSIDE, Dunedin. Site of Railway Workshops.

HILL TOP, Canterbury. Four miles from Little River. Telephone office.

HILTON, Canterbury. 22 miles north from Timaru. Rail to Temuka, thence motor daily, 10 miles. Trout fishing and hare shooting at hand. Good roads. No boarding. Farming district. Nearest doctor at Geraldine, seven miles. Geraldine County. Rural delivery from Geraldine.

HIMATANGI, Wellington. 14 miles south-west from Palmerston North by rail, on Foxton branch. Manawatu County. Sheep and dairy farming. Name means "high wind." Duck and rabbit shooting. Nearest doctor at Foxton, six miles. Rural delivery from Foxton.

HINAHINA, Otago. 74 miles south-west from Dunedin. Rail to Owaka, thence two and a-half miles. Clutha County. Rural delivery from Owaka. Name derived from native tree Hina Hina.

HINAKURA, Wellington. 74 miles north from Wellington. Rail to Featherston, thence motor 29 miles. Post, telephone, and money order office. Featherston County. Named after a Maori chieftainess. Nearest doctor at Martinborough, 17 miles. Deer and pig shooting. Roads good.

HAINU, Nelson. Railway siding, 8 miles south-west from Reefton. Named from native tree of that name.

HINAU, Wellington. Ten miles by motor from Ohingati. Mail from Rangiwahia.

HINDON, Otago. Farming district, 29 miles north-west from Dunedin. Taieri County. Post and telephone office. Four miles from Hindon railway station. Fishing. Nearest doctor at Outram, 14 miles. Roads good in dry weather but sometimes snow-bound in winter.

HINDON RAILWAY. 25 miles north-west by rail from Dunedin. Taieri County. Situated on Taieri River. Post office. Nearest doctor at Outram, 14 miles.

HINDS, Canterbury. An agricultural district south of the Hinds River; 64 miles south by rail from Christchurch, and 12 miles from Ashburton. Ashburton County. Good roads. Post, telegraph, and money order and savings bank. Named after Rev. Dr Samuel Hinds, of Canterbury Association. Nearest doctor at Ashburton. Population, 310. Fishing.

HINDS POINT. At entrance to Wellington Harbour.

HINEHAKA, Nelson. Four miles from Murchison. Name means the dance of young woman.

HINEMOA, Wellington. Sheep farming district 15 miles by motor from Pahiatua. Rural delivery from Pahiatua. Roads fair.

HINEMOA BATH. Hot bath on Mokoia Island, Lake Rotorua, where Hinemoa rested and warmed herself after her long swim across the lake to reach her lover, Tutanekai.

HINERUA, Hawke's Bay. 62 miles south-west from Napier. Rail to Waipawa, thence motor 23 miles. Waipawa County. Telephone office. Nearest doctor at Waipawa. Name means "two maids."

HINUERA, Auckland. 126 miles south by rail from Auckland. Matamata County. Good fishing in Thames River close by, also plenty of shooting. Dairy factory. Nearest doctor at Matamata, five miles. Post, telephone, and money order office. Name means boiling fat. Good roads.

HIRA, Nelson. 10½ miles from Nelson by Nelson-Blenheim motor service. Waimea County. Roads are good for motoring. A farming district, with post and telephone. Doctors at Nelson. Hira means "abundant."

HIRSTS. A railway siding 42 miles west from Invercargill.

HIRUHARAMA. See under postal name Waitakaro.

HITUAU, Marlborough. Sheep farming district 15 miles from Picton by bridle track.

HIWINUI, Wellington. 5 miles from Ashurst.

HIWIPANGO, Nelson. 27 miles south-west from Nelson. Waimea County. Telephone office. Rail to Belgrove, then five miles. Nearest doctor at Wakefield, 12 miles. Rural delivery from there. Name means "fern hills," but should be spelt Hiwipunga. Government plantation of 40,000 acres. Sawmill.

HIWIRAU, Auckland. 201 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Taneatua, thence motor. Opotiki County. Fair roads. Name means "100 hills." Rural delivery from Kutarere.

HOANGA, Auckland. Farming district, near Dargaville. Rural delivery from Dargaville.

HOBSON'S BAY. In Auckland Harbour.

HOBSONVILLE, Auckland. 22 miles from Auckland by motor via Henderson or nine miles north-west from Auckland by launch. Farming is principal industry. Roads are good. Air Force base. Named after Governor Hobson. Post, telephone, and money order office. Waitemata County. Nearest doctor at Kumeu, 6 miles. Population, 359.

HOCHSTETTER LAKE. Head of Nelson Creek. Grey County.

HOCHSTETTER MOUNT (5140ft). Between Ahaura and Grey rivers.

HOE-O-TAINUI, Auckland. 78 miles south from Auckland. Waikato County. Telephone. Rural delivery from Ohinewai.

HO HO. See Houhou.

HOHONU, Westland. 31 miles north-east from Hokitika. Grey County. Rail to Kumara, thence motor, 13 miles. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Greymouth or Hokitika. Hohonu means "deep."

HOHONU RANGE. Between Teremakau River and Lake Brunner.

HOHONU RIVER. Tributary of Teremakau River, Westland.

HOKI ISLAND. In Coromandel harbour, with dome-shaped summit; 571ft.

HOKIANGA HARBOUR. On north-west coast of Auckland. Navigable for small vessels for some miles. Settlements—Opononi, Omanaia, Taheke, Kohukohu, Maungamuka, Omapere, Rangiahua, Waitapu, Whirinaki, and Rawene, the latter being the commercial centre of the district. Was the second missionary station, established in 1827. Hokianga means "come back." Bar is generally negotiable.

HOKIANGA HEADS, Auckland. Hokianga Harbour. See Omapere.

HOKITIKA, Westland. A picturesque borough, with population of 2800, and the political capital of Westland, situated on the Hokitika River. Rail connects with Christchurch, Greymouth, Reefton, and Ross. Gold mining (sluicing and dredging), sawmilling, and farming are the chief support of town and district. High, State, and convent schools. Several banks, hotels, boarding houses, hospital, newspaper, breweries, dairy factory, etc. Half-holiday on Saturday. Sea View Mental Hospital, 1 mile. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Resident doctors. S.M. Court sits every fortnight. Hokitika means "direct return."

The celebrated Franz Josef glacier, situated 95 miles south of Hokitika, and the Fox glacier, 15 miles further on, are easily accessible by regular motor service or by air service. There is an accommodation house adjacent to each glacier. Guides are obtainable at both of the glaciers.

The Mahinapua Lake and River, situated about eight miles from the town, may be reached by train or motor. Tourists and visitors are advised to go by way of the river, as the scenery is magnificent.

Lake Kanieri is also a favourite resort. It has yachting and power boat clubs and there are boats for hire. The Westland Acclimatisation Society's hatching ponds are situated on borders of this lake and there is an oil launch available for tourists. The scenery surrounding this lake is considered to be the finest in New Zealand.

HOKIO, Auckland. 12 miles south-west from Putaruru. Near Arapuni Lake.

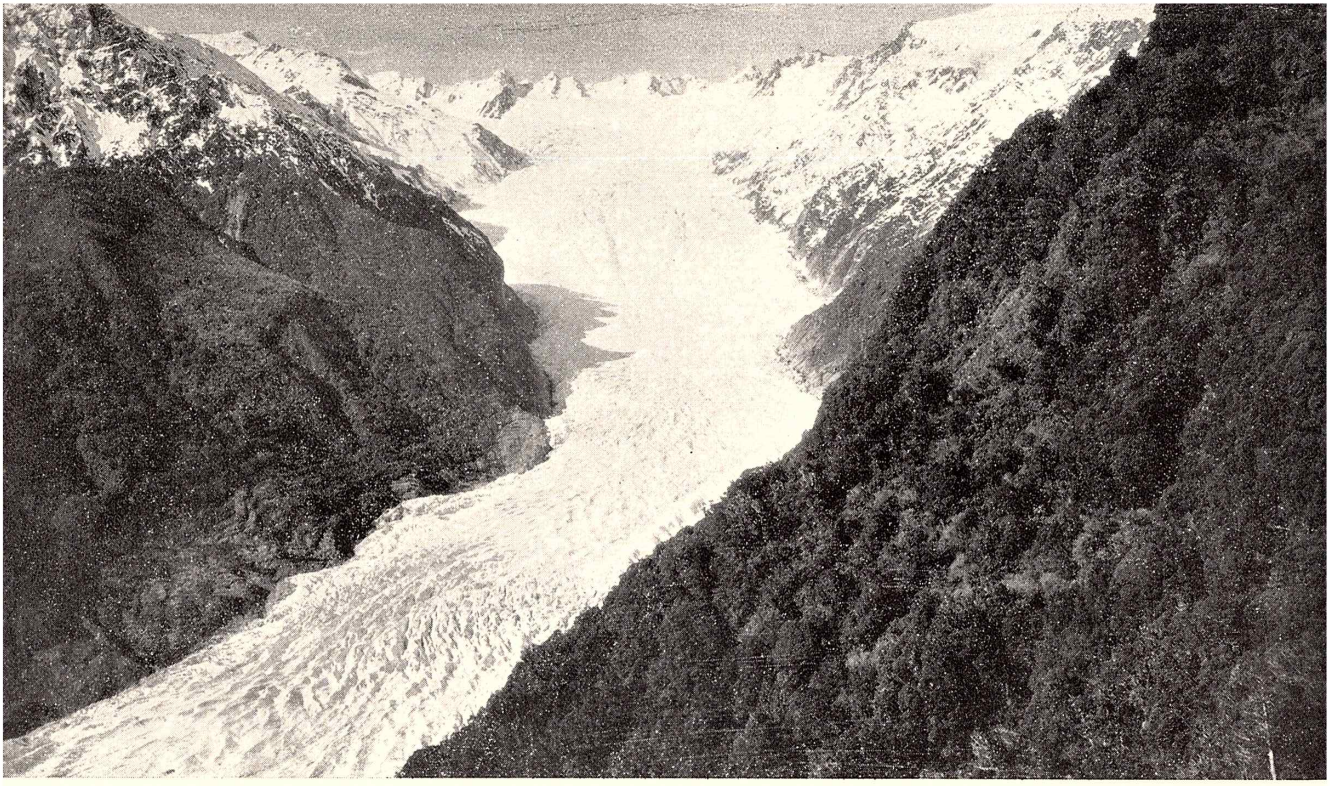
HOKONUI. 7 miles from Winton. Telephone office. Several sawmills in vicinity.

HOKONUI GORGE. Ten miles from Winton, Southland.

HOKONUI MOUNTS. West side of Mataura River; 2200ft.

HOKOWHITU. 2 miles from Palmerston North.

HOLDSWORTH MOUNT (4840ft). Peak of Tararua Range, Wellington.



FRANZ JOSEF GLACIER. Govt. Publicity Photo.

HOLE IN THE WALL. Rocky passage entrance Mercury Bay.

HOLLYFORD, Otago. 154 miles north-west from Invercargill by motor via the famous Eglinton Valley. Good shooting and fishing, but a special permit is necessary, as this is a State reserve.

HOLLYFORD RIVER. Flows north into Martin's Bay, West Coast, Otago.

HOLLYFORD SADDLE. At head of Hollyford River.

HOLLYFORD VALLEY. Through which flows the Hollyford River.

HOLMES BAY. In Pigeon Bay, Banks Peninsula.

HOMAI, Auckland. Railway siding 14 miles south-east from Auckland, Main Trunk. Homai means "give to person speaking."

HOMEBROOK. 5 miles south-west from Matawai.

HOMEBUSH. Railway siding, 36 miles west from Christchurch, via Darfield.

HOMER SADDLE. Near Hollyford Saddle. Now being pierced by a tunnel to connect Eglinton Valley by road to Milford Sound.

HOMESTEAD BAY. Shelter and good anchorage. Nelson district.

HOMEWOOD, Marlborough. Telephone office. 18 miles from Havelock by launch. Sounds County. Mails private bag from Havelock.

HOMEWOOD, Wellington. Farming district, 45 miles by motor south-west from Masterton.

HOMUNGA BAY. Near Waihi.

HONIKIWI, Auckland. 127 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Otorohanga, then 11 miles. Called after a hill that natives used during the war for a lookout point, and where they got a plentiful supply of food. Rural delivery from Otorohanga. Doctor at Otorohanga. Meaning of name, "where the kiwi pushes its bill into the ground for grubs," the holes being called Honinga-Kiwi.

HOODS BAY, in Pelorus Sound.

HOOK. Railway siding, 21 miles south from Timaru.

HOOK BUSH, near Waimate.

HOOKER GLACIER. In vicinity of Hermitage.

HOOKER MOUNT. Between Inangahua and Grey Rivers.

HOOKER RIVER. Tributary of Tasman River, Canterbury.

HOOPER'S INLET, Otago. An inlet on the east side of Otago Peninsula and part of the Lower Portobello farming district. A favourite camping ground in summer holidays for parties fishing (netting) and shooting.

HOOPER'S POINT, Auckland. Eastern point of Spirits Bay.

HOPAI, Marlborough. 25 miles by launch from Havelock.

HOPE, Nelson. A picturesque farming township, 10 miles south by rail from Nelson. Waimea County. Good fishing and deer stalking in Aniseed Valley, three miles. Farming, tobacco and tomato growing. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Richmond, two miles.

HOPELANDS, Wellington. 4 miles east of Woodville.

HOPE MOUNT. A peak in South Canterbury.

HOPE RIVER. Flows into Buller River, Nelson.

HOPU HOPU. Military camp site 3 miles from Ngaruawahia.

HOPURUAHINE LANDING, Lake Waikaremoana.

HORAHORA, Auckland. Farming district, 15 miles south-east by motor from Cambridge. Rural delivery from Cambridge. The Government has acquired the Aniwaniwa Hydro-electric scheme here. Fair roads. Trout.

HORAHORA RAPIDS, Auckland. On Waikato River, near Cambridge.

HORE HORE, Auckland. Farming district 7 miles south by motor from Dargaville.

HOREKE. 212 miles north of Auckland, on Hokianga Harbour. Rail to Okaihau, thence motor 15 miles. Hokianga County. Roads good for motoring. One hotel. Farming district, having a large area of rich alluvial land occupied by large native population. Post and telephone office. Horeke means "a challenge." Doctor at Kohukohu. A very ancient European burial ground (probably the oldest in New Zealand) is here; contains the grave of an old sailing captain who died as far back as 1808. The first Methodist missionary arrived at Mangungu Horeke in 1827. Sawmill. Fishing.

HORNBY, Canterbury. Six miles south by rail from Christchurch. Paparua County. Manure and chemical works, pipe works, fellmongery, and poultry farming. Post, telephone, and money order office. The surroundings are agricultural. Roads are very good. Nearest doctor 3 miles. Population, 673.

HOROEKA, Hawke's Bay. Farming district 32 miles by motor from Dannevirke. Rural delivery from Waione. Name means a native tree of that name.

HOROERA, Auckland. Sheep-farming and dairying district, 118 miles north from Gisborne by motor. Matakaoa County. Post office. Name means "to swallow hot." Nearest doctor at Te Puia. Fishing and shooting.

HOROKIWI VALLEY. 23 miles from Wellington. Scene of last big fight between Maoris and troops in Wellington district.

HOROMANGA ISLAND, Port Levy, Canterbury.

HOROPITO, Wellington. 208 miles north from Wellington, on Main Trunk railway. Is 2467ft above sea-level. A good view

of Ruapehu and Egmont may be had on a clear day. Post, telephone, and money order office. Sawmilling. Roads good. Nearest doctors at Ohakune, 8 miles. Waimarino County. Population, 422. Horopito is the Maori name for "pepper tree."

HORORA ISLAND. Half a mile east of entrance to Mahurangi Heads, Auckland. 113ft high.

HORORATA, Canterbury. A farming centre 36 miles west from Christchurch. Rail to Coalgate, thence 5 miles by motor, or daily bus service from Christchurch. Trout fishing. Two stores; hotel; 2 sawmills. Selwyn County. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Good roads. Population, 381. Nearest doctor at Darfield. Name means "drooping rata." Good shooting.

HOROTIU, Auckland. 78 miles south from Auckland by rail. Waipa County. Farming district. Freezing works and creamery. Post, telephone, and money order office. Population, 440. Nearest doctor at Ngaruawahia, four miles. Horotiu means "to run swiftly." Pumice works.

HOROWHENUA LAKE, Wellington. One mile from Levin.

HORRELVILLE, Canterbury. 32 miles north from Christchurch by road, via Kaiapoi. Is a great wheat-growing locality. Eyre County. Nearest doctor at Oxford, 9 miles. Rural delivery from Rangiora.

HORSESHOE BAY. Stewart Island. Next to Halfmoon Bay.

HORSESHOE BAY. A bay on south of Banks Peninsula.

HORSESHOE BAY. Near Kaikoura, Marlborough.

HORSHAM DOWNS, Auckland. Farming district, with dairy factory, 8 miles north by motor from Hamilton. Waikato County. Rural delivery from Hamilton.

HORSLEY DOWNS, Canterbury. 4 miles north of Hawarden.

HOTEO, Auckland. 64 miles north from Auckland by rail. Post office. Farming settlement. Nearest doctor at Warkworth, ten miles. Rodney County. Hoteo is Maori name for a large calabash. Good roads.

HOTEO RIVER. Auckland district, flowing into Kaipara Harbour.

HOT SPRINGS. At Hanmer, Rotorua, Helensville, Te Aroha, Morere, Te Puia, Waiwera, Waingaro, Kaikohe, Hotwater Beach, Katikati, Kawhia, Okauia, Okoroire, Awakeri, Onepu, Mokai, Tokaanu, Tongariro, Maruia, and Karangarua.

HOTWATER BEACH, Mercury Bay. There are hot springs here.

HOUGHTON BAY, Wellington. Between Lyall and Island Bays.

HOUHORA, Auckland. 220 miles north from Auckland, by steamer, or by rail to Okaihau, thence motor, by good road. Good shooting and sea fishing. Mangonui County. Two accommodation

houses. Post and telephone office. Resident doctor. S.M. Court sits every four months. Name means "scattering feathers."

HOUHORA BAY. On east coast, North Auckland.

HOUHORA RIVER. Flows into Houhora Bay.

HOUHOU, Westland. A gold mining settlement 6 miles east of Hokitika. Railway station of same name is 9 miles from settlement and 3 miles north of Hokitika. Westland County. Good roads. Telephone office. Nearest doctor at Hokitika. Name means "cold, disagreeable stream."

HOUIPAPA, Otago. Clutha County. 78 miles south-west from Dunedin by rail. A farming and sawmilling district. Store. The Catlins River runs through the centre of the district, is tidal 2 miles above the head of the Catlins Lake; is noted for its beautiful scenery, and is well stocked with fish. Ducks plentiful on the lake. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Owaka, 6 miles. Name means "ribbonwood flat." Roads good.

HOUPOTO, Auckland. 278 miles from Auckland. Rail to Taneatua, thence motor 39 miles. A farming district, with good scenery, fishing, and shooting, and roads good. Opotiki County. Doctor at Opotiki, 28 miles. Post and telephone office.

HOUTO, Auckland. 23 miles by motor from Whangarei. Telephone office. Rural delivery from Whangarei. Name means "ripe fruit of popora," a native plant.

HOWARD, Nelson. 78 miles south-west from Nelson. Rail to Glenhope, thence 18 miles by motor. Gold mining district, with good fishing and shooting, and good roads. Murchison County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Murchison, 37 miles.

HOWARD POINT. Near Lowry Bay, Wellington Harbour.

HOWARD RIVER. Falls into Buller River, Westland.

HOWE. Railway siding, five miles from Gore, on Waikaka line.

HOWICK, Auckland. A town district and seaside resort, 13 miles south-east from Auckland by motor daily. Population, 1000. Chiefly a farming district, with excellent fishing in the bay. Consolidated District High School. Hotel and boarding house accommodation. Post, telephone, and money order office. Resident doctor. Splendid road to Auckland. Was founded by Sir George Grey in 1847 as an outpost to protect Auckland from hostile Maoris. Native name was Waipaparoa.

HUAHUA. Kauri forest, near Dargaville.

HUAPAI, Auckland. 26 miles north by rail from Auckland. Fruit growing and farming. Hotels. Pheasant and quail shooting. Roads good. Post, telephone, and money order office. Waitemata County. Nearest doctor about one mile. Name means "good fruit."

HUARAU, Auckland. 93 miles north from Auckland, by rail. Otamatea County. Fruit-growing and pastoral district. Roads

good. Doctor at Paparoa, 3 miles. Duck and pheasant shooting. Rural delivery from Maungaturoto railway.

HUATOKI, Taranaki. Six miles from New Plymouth. Rural delivery from New Plymouth.

HUENUI. Headland on west coast of Auckland.

HUGH MOUNT, 2850ft. Southern extremity of Haurangi Ranges.

HUHUKA, Wesland. 197 miles south from Hokitika.

HUIA, Auckland. On Manukau Harbour, 23 miles north-west from Auckland City. Waitemata County. Motor from Auckland, or by steamer from Onehunga. Huia Falls are in the vicinity, approachable only by bush track. Timber trade. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Grey Lynn, 12 miles. Huia is the name of a bird, now extinct.

HUIAKAMA, Taranaki. Near Te Wera.

HUIKUMA, Wellington. Farming district, eight miles by motor from Raetihi.

HUINGA, Taranaki. 40 miles south-east from New Plymouth. Rail to Toko, thence motor, four miles. Stratford County. Post office. Dairy farming district, with cheese factory. Doctor at Stratford, nine and a-half miles. Good roads.

HUIRANGI, Taranaki. Farming district five miles by motor from Waitara. Rural delivery from Waitara. Creamery. Doctor at Waitara.

HUIROA, Taranaki. 46 miles south-east from New Plymouth by rail, via Stratford. Dairy and sheep farming district. Post and telephone office. Name means "long swamp." Nearest doctor at Stratford, 16 miles. Stratford County.

HUKA FALLS. On the Waikato River, in Auckland district, three miles from Lake Taupo. Huka means "foam."

HUKANUI, Wellington. 95 miles north-east from Wellington by rail. A dairying district, with dairy factory. Good roads. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Eketahuna, 7 miles. Eketahuna County. Fishing and shooting.

HUKAPAPA, Auckland. 194 miles south from Auckland by rail, the railway station being called Oio. Kaitieke County. The Oio Waterfalls one mile from station. Roads good. Post and telephone office. Farming and sawmilling. Name means "frosty flat." Fishing and shooting. Nearest doctor at Taumarunui, 18 miles.

HUKARERE, Nelson. 33 miles north-west by rail from Greymouth. Inangahua County. Farming and sawmilling. Good shooting. Post office. Nearest doctor at Reefton, 14 miles. Name means snow driven by the wind.

HUKATERE, Auckland. Farming district 87 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Paparoa, thence motor. Otamatea County. Rural delivery from Matakohe.

HUKATERE, Auckland. On Ninety Mile Beach.

HUKERENUI, Auckland. 151 miles north from Auckland by rail. Bay of Islands County. Farming district. Hotel accommodation, good shooting. Named after a Maori game (Huke), causing a whistling sound, once much played here. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Hikurangi, 10 miles. Population, 302.

HUMBOLDT MOUNT. Head of Lake Wakatipu.

HUMPHREY'S, Westland. A gold-mining and farming settlement, 11 miles north from Hokitika by motor. Westland County. Telephone. Nearest doctor at Hokitika. Good fishing and shooting. Rural delivery from Hokitika.

HUNDALEE, Marlborough. Farming district. 22 miles south from Kaikoura. Telephone office.

HUNGAHUNGA, Auckland. Farming district. 125 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Waharoa, thence motor 7 miles. Piako County. Rural delivery from Waharoa.

HUNTER, Canterbury. A farming and fruit-growing district, 24 miles south from Timaru. Rail to Makikihi, thence six miles; in Waimate County. Doctor at Waimate, 10 miles. Rural delivery from there. Wallaby shooting.

HUNTERS HILLS. Mountain range, South Canterbury. The highest peak on the Hunters Hills is Mount Nimrod. Named from the sport to be had here in the early days, hence also Mount Nimrod.

HUNTERVILLE, Wellington. Town district with population of 570. On Main Trunk line, 132 miles from Wellington. A farming district. Two banks, two hotels, post, telegraph, and money order office. Good fishing and shooting (hare, pheasant, quail, etc.). Roads hilly. Resident doctor. Rangitikei County. Quarterly sittings of S.M. Court.

HUNTINGDON, Canterbury. Farming district, near Ashburton. Rural delivery from there.

HUNTLY, Auckland. Situated on Waikato River, 65 miles south by rail from Auckland. A town district, population, 2090, with valuable coal mines. One hotel, private boarding-houses, stores, and brick works in township. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Roads good. Fourteen miles from Waingaro Hot Springs. Resident doctors. S.M. Court sits monthly. Waikato County. Carbonisation fuel works and soluble slag works.

HUNT'S ROAD, Otago. Railway siding 68 miles south from Dunedin on the Catlins River line. Clutha County. Rural delivery from Owaka. Roads good.

HUNUA, Auckland. 30 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Papakura, thence motor, ten miles. Franklin County. Farming and dairying; creamery and butter factory. Roads good. Post, telephone, and money order office. River Hunua runs through the district, on which are the Hunua, Wairoa, and Lilly Falls.

Hunua means "hidden" or "hiding"—the town being hidden by a steep hill. Doctors at Papakura. Population, 255.

HURIMOANA, Taranaki. Farming district, near Kohuratahi, formerly a Maori stronghold.

HURITINI, Nelson. Telephone office. Near entrance to Pelorus Sound.

HURLEYVILLE, Taranaki. Near Patea River, 53 miles north-west from Wanganui; in Patea County. Rail to Patea, thence motor, 12 miles. Goods to Ball road, thence 6 miles. Sheep and dairy farming. Cheese factory. Wild pig shooting. Good views of Mounts Egmont, Ruapehu, and Tongariro from here. Good roads. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Patea.

HURUIKI, Auckland. 27 miles from Hikurangi.

HURUNUI, Canterbury. 62 miles north from Christchurch. Waipara County. Rail to Waikari, thence motor, nine miles. Farming and sheep. Good fishing in river, and fair shooting. Good motoring roads. Hotel. Rural delivery from Hawarden.

HURUNUI RIVER. Rises in Southern Alps, and flows easterly through North Canterbury.

HURWORTH. 5 miles from New Plymouth.

HUTEWAI. A hill in North Puketoi Ranges, Wellington.

HUTT LOWER, Wellington. A greatly expanded city eight miles north-east by rail from Wellington, and up till recently was mostly residential for people employed in Wellington when market and nursery gardening were the principal activities. Now, however, it has developed into a large manufacturing and industrial centre with a consequent increase in population to approximately 27,000 and its elevation to the status of a city. The main industries are large motor assembly works, paint, storage battery, bolt and rivet, biscuit, cordials, carpets, felt and textiles, slippers, concrete pipes, and tile manufactures. Also bulk petroleum storage plants, large Government Railway Workshops, foundries, welding works, wool scouring and tanneries, and concrete works, as well as shingle and gravel plants which supply building requisites. There are five banks and five hotels, post, telegraph, money order office. Most roads are sealed. Four bridges span the river within the city area, and, in addition, there is provision for foot passengers on the railway bridge which crosses the river over its lower reaches.

The city years ago was zoned, and all industries of a more or less heavy nature are confined to a certain quarter of the city, so that none can now be established in the residential quarter.

The activities of the Government Housing Department in the construction of State rental dwellings has had a big influence on the development of the city. In one block, the Waddington area (taken over by the Government), there are approximately 1400

State houses nearing completion, and in the northern part of the city a further area is being prepared and roaded which will ultimately contain 2600 houses. Fortnightly sittings of S.M. Court. Resident doctors.

HUTT MOUNT, 7180ft. Near Rakaia Gorge, Canterbury.

HUTT RIVER. Rises in Tararua Ranges, and flows into north-east head of Wellington Harbour.

HUTT UPPER, Wellington. Situated at the head of the valley, 20 miles north from Wellington by rail, which here starts the ascent of the Rimutaka Range. Sawmilling and small farming. Stores, two hotels, and several boarding houses. Shooting and fishing. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Favourite holiday resort for Wellington residents. A borough, having a population of 4390. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Three resident doctors. Maidstone Park here is well worth a visit.

HUTT VALLEY. A fertile district near Wellington. Native hostilities here March 3, 1846.

HYDE, Otago. Situated at the foot of Rock and Pillar range, and one mile from Taieri River, 64 miles north-west on Otago Central railway from Dunedin, passing through most wonderful scenery. Pastoral and agricultural district. Mining and rabbit trapping and exporting carried on to some extent. Hotel; boarding obtainable. Climate very dry and healthy. Post, telephone, and money order office. Hares and rabbits are the only shooting obtainable. Trout fishing and eeling. Roads good, but rather hilly. Nearest doctor at Middlemarch, 17 miles. Manitoto County. Population, 126.

HYDE MOUNT. Near Shotover branches, Otago. 6700ft.

IANTHE LAKE, South Westland.

IDA VALLEY, Otago. 106 miles north-west by rail from Dunedin; in Central Otago. Maniototo County. Sheep farming. Plenty of good fishing and shooting. One hotel. Post office. nearest doctor at Ranfurly, 21 miles.

IDABURN DAM. Irrigation dam 1 mile from Oturehua. Great curling and skating rink in winter.

IHAIA, Taranaki. 5 miles north-west from Opunake.

IHAKARA, Wellington. Farming district, five miles by motor from Levin. Rural delivery from Levin.

IHUNGIA. 4 miles north-west of Te Puia.

IHITU. Point near French Farm, Akaroa.

IHURAUA, Wellington. Farming district 12 miles by motor from Mauriceville. Rural delivery from Mauriceville. Mauriceville County. Doctor at Eketahuna.

IKAMATUA, Nelson. 31 miles north by rail from Greymouth, on Mawheraiti River (also known as the Little Grey). Inangahua County. Good trout fishing, good shooting, and deer stalking.

Farming, sawmilling, and gold dredging. Good roads. Hotel. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Doctor at Reefton, 17 miles. Name means "mother of the fish."

IKANUI, Auckland. Telephone office. Whangarei County.

IKAWAI, Canterbury. Telephone office. 13 miles west from Glenavy. Rural delivery from Waimate.

INAHA, Taranaki. 54 miles south from New Plymouth. Rail to Hawera, thence motor seven miles, about two miles from the sea coast. Good trout fishing in the Inaha and Kapuni Rivers. Good roads. Dairy factory. In Hawera County. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Hawera, 7 miles.

INANGAHUA JUNCTION, Nelson. On railway line 66 miles north-east from Greymouth. The Nelson-Westport motor service passes through daily. Railway runs from here through Buller Gorge to Westport. Southward from here is Inangahua Valley. One hotel. Good fishing. Excellent motor road. Farming and sawmilling. Is on the junction of Inangahua and Buller Rivers; hence its name "Inangahua" means "plenty of whitebait." Post, telephone, and money order office. Inangahua County. Nearest doctor at Reefton, 21 miles. Population, 139.

INANGAHUA LANDING, Nelson. Five miles from Inangahua Junction. Post and telephone office.

INANGAHUA RIVER. Tributary of Buller River, Nelson.

INCHBONNIE, Westland. 36 miles south-east by rail from Greymouth. A farming and grazing district. Good shooting and fishing. Good roads. Post and telephone office. Grey County. Doctor at Kumara.

INCHCLUTHA, Otago. An island in the Molyneux (or Clutha) River at Balclutha formed by the river dividing into two branches, the north branch being the Matau and the south branch the Koau. The island is about 10 miles in length and 2½ miles in breadth, and is connected with the mainland by a bridge at Kaitangata and Stirling. The land is of good quality, and dairy farming is extensively carried on.

INCHOLME, Otago. Farming district six miles by rail from Maheno. Rural delivery from Oamaru.

INCH VALLEY. Railway siding 47 miles north from Dunedin.

INCONSTANT POINT. At entrance to Wellington Harbour. Scene of several wrecks.

INGLEWOOD, Taranaki. A prosperous borough town with a population of 1270. Inglewood County. Is 17 miles south-east by rail from New Plymouth, and the centre of a large dairying district. There are butter and dairy factories, creameries, and bacon factory. Has banks and post, telegraph, money order, and savings bank offices. There is good shooting for quail, hares, and pheasants, and excellent trout fishing near to township. It is

a good starting place for tourists to Mount Egmont, as it is only about half an hour's motoring to the mountain house 3000ft up. The roads are good, and there are two hotels. Resident doctor. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court.

INVERCARGILL, Southland. The chief city of the district of Southland, is situated on the Waihopai Estuary, and is one of the finest laid out towns in the Dominion. The streets are very wide, well paved, and built; lit by gas and electricity. The water supply—which with the gas, is under the control of the corporation—is obtained from artesian water pumped to the top of a fine water tower, and stored there in a tank, from which most of the houses within the town boundary are supplied. The water tower, which is a very conspicuous land-mark, is a most interesting place to visit, as apart from the expensive pumping machinery and the building, the view from the top on a clear day is very fine, as a bird's-eye view of the surrounding country—which for some miles is very flat—is then obtained. The Public Gardens, which divide the town into northern and southern portions, are well kept, and during the summer have a very gay and bright appearance, there being a good display of flowers. There has recently been donated an area of about 99 acres, which enables the Gardens to be extended. Queens Park, in the centre of the city, comprising 200 acres, with fine rose garden and 18-hole municipal gold course. The Government buildings are on a scale not often seen in a city of the same size. A town hall and theatre was erected by the municipality, at a considerable cost, and the front, in Tay street, has a fine architectural appearance. The city is growing steadily, and among the many fine buildings are the Athenæum, Municipal Theatre, the Girls' High School, the Technical School, Roman Catholic Basilica, also Government offices, theatres, etc. A fine Museum building has been erected as the Centennial Memorial for the province, and is situated on the borders of Queen's Park. The Bluff (which see) is the chief port. Invercargill is provided with a second harbour for smaller vessels of about 300 tons burthen in the New River (Oreti) Estuary, where there is a jetty with appliances for handling and receiving goods within the city boundaries. Invercargill is a thriving city with a population (including suburbs) of 26,500, and is supported by a rich agricultural and pastoral district, also by a large timber trade.

An industrial area of approximately 20 acres has been created in the city alongside the Railway goods sheds, and siding access will be provided. The land is available on lease with rights of renewal at a reasonable rental.

The electric tramways, about ten miles in length, have been running since March, 1912. The current for electric power and lighting is generated at Lawe Monowai. There is also an up-to-date sewerage system.

The railway runs direct to Kingston, for Queenstown and Lake Wakatipu, passing Lumsden on the way, where motors leave

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INVERCARGILL

Farmers of Southland should study their own interests and support their own Company.

for Manapouri and Te Anau Lakes and Eglinton Valley. The railway also goes north to Dunedin, that city being 139 miles to the north-east.

The streets of Invercargill—or most of them—are named after the rivers of Scotland—Esk street, Dee street, etc.

Invercargill is in the neighbourhood of perhaps the best trout fishing, and duck, pukeko, and rabbit shooting in the Dominion, and all within a few miles of the city, and easily accessible.

The roads are very good for motoring, being well formed and level for miles throughout the district. The area of the city is 5914 acres, not including the borough of South Invercargill, which has an area of 2257 acres.

All the banks in the Dominion have offices here, and all insurance companies are represented by offices and agencies. There are some fine churches—all the principal denominations being represented. There is a Boys' and Girls' High School, a Dominican Convent, and a Marist Brothers School, as well as Government and private schools. An Intermediate School has recently been established. The Agricultural and Pastoral Society holds its shows in June and December and the Horticultural Society in the various seasons. Invercargill has two private clubs—the Invercargill and the Southern—as well as many sporting and athletic clubs, including racing, rowing, tennis, cricket, golf, football, bowling, etc. There are public and private hospitals for the sick. Good private hotels and many boarding houses.

License has been restored by the vote of the electors after an interval of 38 years, and a most interesting experiment is being carried out by abolishing private ownership and operation of licensed hotels and substituting the Invercargill Licensing Trust.

The Trust consists of six members—three appointed by the Government, two by the Invercargill City Council, and one by the South Invercargill Borough Council. It will be the policy of the Trust to provide ample modern accommodation for tourists and visitors as soon as materials and labour are available for the purpose.

There are rope and twine, carriage and implement factories, flour and sawmills, fellmongeries, brick and pottery works, iron foundries, motor engineering works, breweries, and various industries. Half-holiday is held on Saturday. There are two daily papers—one morning and one evening—and one weekly.

IRONHEAD (588ft). Western head of Akaroa Harbour.

IRON POINT. Southern point of Hicks Bay, Auckland, with remarkable pillar of rock on summit.

IRONWOOD BUSH. Four miles from Mataura, Southland.

IRWELL, Canterbury. Farming district, 24 miles south-west by rail from Christchurch, near Leeston. Ellesmere County. Good fishing and shooting. Rural delivery from Christchurch. Good roads. Nearest doctor, Leeston.

The Southland Times

The only Morning Paper published in Southland, and reaches all parts of the province on the day of publication.

The SOUTHLAND TIMES is the only paper in Southland that issues an ANNUAL AUDITED CERTIFICATE of NET PAID CIRCULATION. Has the largest circulation of any paper outside the four chief centres.

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ISLA BANK, Southland. 22 miles north-west from Invercargill. Rail to Fairfax, thence four miles, or by motor daily from Invercargill. Wallace County. Farming. Good fishing. Roads good. Telephone. Nearest doctor at Otautau, 10 miles.

ISLAND BAY, Wellington. A favourite suburb and seaside resort about four miles south from Wellington by electric car, every ten minutes. Post, telephone, and money order office. Stores, refreshment rooms, and private hotel. Roads good. A growing residential suburb. Good fishing off rocks. Rev. Mother Aubert's Home of Compassion here. An anchorage for fishing fleet.

ISLAND BAY. Old whaling station near Akaroa Heads.

ISLAND BLOCK, Otago. 78 miles west from Dunedin. Rail to Beaumont, thence motor five miles. A farming settlement. Tuapeka County. Was an island in the Molyneux or Clutha River, but the river changing its course joined the island to the mainland. From here to Coal Creek Flat is one of the best fruit-growing districts in New Zealand. Good shooting and fishing, and good roads. Rural delivery from Miller's Flat. Nearest doctor at Roxburgh, 19 miles.

ISLAND CLIFF, Otago. Farming district 19 miles north-west of Oamaru. Railway bus service. Rural delivery from Oamaru.

ISLEWORTH, Canterbury. Farming district, near Ashburton. Rural delivery from Ashburton.

ISLINGTON, Canterbury. 8 miles south-west by rail from Christchurch. On the Christchurch-Dunedin line. Post, telephone, and money order office. Freezing works. Hotel. Paparua County. Population, 472. Nearest doctor at Lower Riccarton.

ISOLATED HILL. A peak of Southern Alps.

IVYDALE. 165 miles north from Auckland. Mails from Kohu Kohu. Farming district.

IWIROA, Auckland. 42 miles north-west from Gisborne. Rail to Puha, thence motor 12 miles. Waikohu County. Sheep farming. Nearest doctor at Gisborne. Rural delivery from Gisborne.

JACK'S BAY, Otago. Splendid beach in Catlins district, near Pounawea.

JACKS PASS, near Hanmer Plains.

JACKS POINT. Three miles south of Timaru, with lighthouse.

JACKSON HEAD. At entrance to Queen Charlotte Sound.

JACKSON'S, Westland. On the Teremakau River; 40 miles south-east from Greymouth by rail; in Westland County. Shooting and fishing and good roads. Farming. Hotel accommodation. Named after the first settler. Doctor at Kumara, 25 miles.

JACKSON'S BAY, Westland. 203 miles south from Hokitika. A wharf has recently been completed here, and it is likely that this place will ultimately be connected by road from the Lower Hollyford.

JACKSON'S BAY. In Cabbage Bay, south of Cape Colville.

JACOB'S RIVER. In Southland. Also known as Aparima.

JACOB'S RIVER. 127 miles south-west from Hokitika. Farming district. Post and telephone office. Service car to Mahitahi, then by road to Bruce Bay, thence pack horse.

JAMES MOUNT (6898ft). East of Kingston.

JAM RIVER. Kaikoura district.

JANEFIELD, Otago. Pastoral country on Taieri Plain near Wingatui.

JED RIVER. In Cheviot district.

JERNINGHAM POINT. Entrance to Evans Bay, Wellington.

JERICHO. 5 miles from Pukekohe.

JERUSALEM or Hiruharama, Auckland (former is European translation of latter). See Waitakaro, which is postal name.

JERUSALEM, Wellington. 50 miles from Wanganui by river steamer or 40 miles by road. Is the largest Maori settlement on the Wanganui River, also the headquarters of the Catholic Maori Up-river Mission Establishment. Maori name Hiruharama. The European population is very small, as the surrounding country is still in the hands of the Natives. The country itself is wild and broken. The climate is mild and fruit plentiful. Potatoes,

Indian corn, and wheat, are largely grown by the Natives, whilst flax plaiting (mats, kits, and baskets), is a great industry amongst the women. Morikau State Farm, 16,000 acres, is in the vicinity. Wanganui County. Post and telephone office. So named by one of the missionaries (Rev. Mr Taylor), who gave biblical names to many places. Nearest doctor at Raetihi, 25 miles.

JOHNSONVILLE, Wellington. 7 miles north by electric railway from Wellington, on Main Trunk line. Makara County. Post, telegraph, money order, and savings bank here. No-licence district. Town district; population, 1980. Resident doctor.

JOHNSTONE. Railway siding, 50 miles from Dunedin, Lawrence branch.

JOLLIE MOUNT (7232ft), near Ashburton.

JOLLIE'S PASS. Near Hanmer.

JORDAN, Auckland. Near Hikurangi.

JORDAN, Marlborough. 40 miles south from Blenheim by motor. Post office. Awatere County. Roads good for motoring. Rabbit and quail shooting, pig hunting and deer stalking. Doctor at Blenheim.

JORDAN RIVER. Falls into sea near Karamea, Nelson.

JORDY ROCKS, Tory Channel, Marlborough.

JOSEPHVILLE. Railway siding, 45 miles north from Invercargill, Kingston line.

JUDEA. 4 miles from Tauranga.

JUDGEFORD, Wellington. Farming district, seven miles from Paremata. Mails from Pahautanui.

JUNCTION ISLANDS. Off Great Barrier Island (3 in number).

KAAWA, Auckland. 60 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Tuakau, thence motor 28 miles. Raglan County. Roads good. Near Waikaretu.

KAEO, Auckland. 214 miles north from Auckland. Whangaroa County. At head of Whangaroa Harbour. Rail to Otiria, thence motor 45 miles. Population, 191. One of the earliest settled districts, with splendid climate and rich alluvial land, well suited for growing oranges, lemons, grapes, and other fruits. Dairy factory. There is good hotel accommodation, pheasant shooting, and fishing. Good roads. An ideal holiday resort, the scenery by road, river, and about the harbour, being easily among the finest in the Dominion. The first mission station, established here in 1822, was destroyed by Maoris in 1827. Named after a shell-fish, resembling the pipi, found only in fresh water, and mostly in Kaeo River. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Resident doctor and new hospital.

KAHAROA, Auckland. 173 miles south-east of Auckland. Rotorua County. Rail to Ngongotaha, thence motor five miles.

Farming district. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Rotorua. Kaharoa means "long and strong."

KAHAUTARA, Wellington. 8 miles west from Martinborough.

KAHAUTARA RIVER. Five miles south of Kaikoura.

KAHIKA, Hawke's Bay. Railway siding 34 miles north of Napier.

KAHIKATEA, Westland. Seven miles south from Greymouth. Sawmill and concrete pipe works. Good roads. Nearest doctor at Greymouth. Grey County. Kahikatea is the Maori name for "white pine tree." Fishing and shooting. Mails from Camerons.

KAHUIKA, Otago. 89 miles south-west from Dunedin. Rail to Caberfeidh, then one mile. Three miles from sea coast, on the Maclennan River, surrounded by the Catlins Bush. Shooting and fishing fair. Sawmilling and farming. Good roads. Clutha County. Name means "between two rivers." Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Owaka, 14 miles.

KAHUKURA, Auckland. Now known as Tikitiki.

KAHURANAKI, Hawke's Bay. 8 miles south of Hastings.

KAHURANGI POINT. Lighthouse between Westport and Cape Farewell.

KAHUTARA, Wellington. 57 miles from Wellington; by rail to Featherston, thence motor 10 miles. Featherston County. Flaxmilling and sawmilling. Good roads for motoring. Nearest doctor at Featherston. Name means "rough coat"—Kahu, coat; Tara, rough. Rural delivery from Featherston.

KAHUTERAWA, Wellington. 8 miles due south from Palmerston North.

KAIAKA, Auckland. Between Ahipara and Doubtless Bay. 252 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence motor 80 miles. Mangonui County. Farming district. Nearest doctor at Kaitaia, 10 miles. Rural delivery from Kaitaia. Kaiaka means "proficient."

KAIANGAROA, Auckland. 36 miles south by motor from Rotorua. Farming district. Means "long field of operations."

KAIAPOI, Canterbury. 14 miles north by rail from Christchurch. The woollen manufacturing and meat freezing works are main support of the town, and there are fellmongeries, brewery, flourmill, etc. A borough with population of 1610. Several hotels, banks, post, telegraph, and money order office. Lit with electricity. S.M. Court sits fortnightly. Good roads. White-bait netting at mouth of Waimakariri River and good salmon fishing. Resident doctors. Kaiapoi, named from a pa called Kaiapohia, means "food depot," and was formerly a Maori settlement. In 1827 the famous raid by Maoris from North Island, under Te Rauparaha, took place, when the South Island Maoris were massacred. Eyre County. Half-holiday Saturday. A small amount of sea-going trade is carried on by shallow-draft vessels.

KAIATA. Railway siding three miles from Greymouth. Sawmilling and farming. Mails from Greymouth.

KAIAUA, Auckland. Also known as New Brighton. 65 miles south-east from Auckland on Firth of Thames. Rail to Pokeno, thence motor 25 miles. Farming district, with good roads. Hotel accommodation, sea bathing, and good shooting and fishing. Post and telephone office. Franklin County. Nearest doctor at Tuakau. Kaiaua means "fish food," from a small fish frequenting the river here.

KAIGOOSE, Auckland. 5 miles west of Whangarei.

KAIHERE, Auckland. 82 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Ohinewai, thence motor 22 miles. Hauraki Plains County. Telephone office. Good roads. Name means "eating cherries," or "cherry food." So called from an old cherry grove in the vicinity. Nearest doctor at Thames or Paeroa, 26 miles. Population, 257. Good shooting. Flax milling.

KAIHIKU, Otago. 64 miles south-west from Dunedin by rail. Clutha County. Trout fishing. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Balclutha, 10 miles. Name means a Maori method of cooking game by placing inside the game a red hot stone and then suspending over the fire to roast.

KAIHINU. Railway siding four miles north from Hokitika. Means "fat food."

KAIHOKA, Nelson. Collingwood County. Telephone office.

KAIHU, Auckland. On Kaihu River, 17 miles north-east from Dargaville by rail from Auckland. Hobson County. Farming district, with good roads. Good fishing and shooting. Hotel accommodation. Post, telephone, and money order office. In this locality are mammoth kauri trees, some to the diameter of 14ft to 16ft. Name means "food too hot, cannot eat it." Nearest doctor at Dargaville. Population, 183.

KAIHU RIVER. A confluent of the Northern Wairoa.

KAI IKA NUI. River on East Coast, near Whangarei. Means "plenty of fish."

KAI-IWI, Wellington. Sheep and dairy farming settlement, 13 miles north by rail from Wanganui and 156 from Wellington. Here in 1840 a British settler named Hewitt was murdered by the Maoris, who removed the head from the body and carried it through the country as a trophy. In 1867 Colonel Whitmore, after the battle of Moturoa, fell back on this place to defend the Wanganui district. Hotel and boarding accommodation. Cheese factory. Good roads. Post and telephone office. Kai means "food," and Iwi "bone." The chief of the tribe during the Maori War ate both flesh and bone of birds. Nearest doctor at Wanganui. Waitotara County.

KAI-IWI. A district and lake near Kaihu.

KAIK (The). Maori settlement at Otago Heads, called Otakou.

KAIKARANGI. Railway siding 18 miles from Marton.

KAIKAUKAU BEACH, Hawke's Bay. On the coast 8 miles east of Elsthorpe.

KAIKOHE, Auckland. 189 miles north-east from Auckland by rail. A town district, population, 760. Farming district, with fair roads. Pheasant and duck shooting. Mata and Omapere Lakes, Kiri Kiri and Waihoanga Falls, and hot springs worth seeing. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Resident doctors. S.M. Court sits monthly. Name means "eating of the Kohe berry," gathered from the Kohe Kohe tree. Statue here to Hone Heke unveiled April 29, 1911. Bay of Islands County.

KAIKOKOPU RIVER. Flows into Waihi Estuary, Bay of Plenty.

KAIKORAI, Otago. A suburb of Dunedin. Connected by cable car. Woollen mills, wool scouring works, mattress and bedding, and other factories here. Correct spelling: Kaika Ra, meaning "sun eaten."

KAIKOURA, Marlborough. 95 miles south from Blenheim by rail; or by motor daily from Blenheim. 125 miles north-east from Christchurch, by rail to Oaro, thence motor daily, or motor daily from Christchurch. Will be served by South Island Main Trunk railway when completed. Mr Sidney Weetman, who was chief surveyor, said: "Kaikoura is one of the most picturesque spots in New Zealand, lying as it does under the Seaward Kaikouras or Looker-on Mountains." At the back of the town the peninsula rises abruptly for 100ft and affords splendid sites for dwelling houses. District is pastoral, and dairying and fishing are carried on to a considerable extent. Good sea fishing and trout fishing in season. Good roads for motoring, and excellent sea bathing. Pig hunting in vicinity. Four hotels, good private board. Branch bank. One bi-weekly newspaper. Dairy factory and sawmill. Post, telegraph, and money order office, etc. The variety and quantity of sea fish to be obtained here cannot be surpassed by any place in New Zealand. The name means "crayfish food." Kai, "food"; and Koura, "crayfish." Kaikoura County. District hospital in charge of resident doctor. S.M. Court sits alternate months. Population, 669. The Kaikoura Mountains were sighted by Captain Cook, giving the names of "Looker-on," Mount Alarm, and Mount Odin to certain peaks. Half-holiday, Saturday.

KAIKOURA SUBURBAN, Marlborough. Three miles from Kaikoura. Rural delivery from Kaikoura.

KAIKOURA ISLAND. Near the Great Barrier Island. Visited by Auckland steamers.

KAIMAI, Auckland. Farming district 20 miles south-west from Tauranga. Tauranga County. Rail to Matamata, thence motor 20 miles. Telephone office.

KAIMAI LOWER, Auckland. Farming district, 12 miles by motor from Tauranga. Rural delivery from Tauranga.

KAIMAMAKU. 4 miles from Hikurangi. North Auckland.

KAIMANAWA. A range of mountains running towards Lake Taupo.

KAIMANUKA, Wellington. Farming district, 22 miles by motor from Waitotara. Rural delivery from Waitotara.

KAIMARAMA. Rail to Thames, thence 37 miles.

KAIMATA, Taranaki. 18 miles from New Plymouth. Rail to Inglewood, then daily car five miles. Inglewood County. Good trout fishing. Creamery and cheese factory. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Inglewood. Name means "unripe food."

KAIMATA. Railway siding, 16 miles east-south-east from Greymouth, Otira line.

KAIMATAITAI, Otago. 70 miles south-west from Dunedin. Postal name for The Nuggets. Rail to Romahapa, thence motor. A seaside resort, with shooting and fishing handy. Farming and fishing are chief occupations of residents. Clutha County. Doctor at Balclutha. Name means "the place to live and eat." Rural delivery from Kaka Point.

KAIMATURA FALLS. Near Huia, Auckland.

KAIMAUMAU, Auckland. 288 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence motor 115 miles, or by steamer. Gum digging and farming. Good deep sea fishing. Name means: Kai, "to eat," and maumau, the name of a blue fish found here. Good roads. Nearest doctor at Kaitaia, 18 miles. Mangonui County.

KAIMIRO, Taranaki. 12 miles south-east from New Plymouth. Rail to Inglewood, thence five miles; or by motor direct, 12 miles. A dairying district, 7 miles from Mountain House, Mount Egmont. Good sealed road. Inglewood County. Doctor at Inglewood. Kaimiro means "food from berry of miro tree." Rural delivery from Egmont Village.

KAIMOHO, Hawke's Bay. Northerly point of Waipiro Bay.

KAINGA, Wellington. Residential area two miles from Johnsonville. Mails from Johnsonville.

KAINGAPAI, Canterbury. 14 miles from Kurow.

KAINGAROA, Auckland. A dairy farming district, 244 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence motor 72 miles. Sawmill and flaxmill. Flax is being cultivated on large scale. Tung oil and timber plantations. Good shooting and fishing. Roads good for motoring. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Kaitaia, 9 miles. Mangonui County. Old historic fighting pa.

KAIPAKI, Auckland. Farming district, three and a-half miles from Ohaupo. Waipa County. Rural delivery from Ohaupo.

KAIPARA FLATS, Auckland. 62 miles north from Auckland by rail. Rodney County. Sheep, cattle, dairy, and poultry farming. Good shooting—duck, pukeko, and quail. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Roads good. Kaipara means: Kai, "food," para, "an edible fern." Nearest doctor at Warkworth, 8 miles.

KAIPARA HARBOUR. Situated to the north-west of Auckland. Has with its various arms a water frontage of over 2000 miles—including the various rivers which empty themselves into here. Width at entrance about five miles. Settlements: Batley, Helensville, Kanohi, Pahi, Port Albert, Pouto, Tauhoa, Tikinui, Wharehine, etc. Has lighthouse, also semaphore signals on North Head. Three wrecks recorded here—the ship Minnie Carey in June, 1888; barque Neptune in May, 1905; and a barquentine in October, 1902.

KAIPARORO, Wellington. Farming district, nine miles by motor from Eketahuna. Cheese factory. Rural delivery from Eketahuna. Doctor at Eketahuna. Name means "storing food for a paramount chief named Aparoa."

KAIPARA RIVER. Flows into Kaipara Harbour.

KAIPIKARI, Taranaki. 3 miles south of Urenui.

KAIPO BAY, south of Martin's Bay, Otago.

KAIPOAI LAKE, Hobson County, Auckland.

KAIRAKAU, Hawke's Bay. Farming district, 22 miles by motor from Otane. Sea fishing. Patanga County.

KAIRAKI BEACH. Fishing resort north of mouth of the Waimakariri River.

KAIRANGA, Wellington. Farming district, six miles by motor from Palmerston North.

KAIRANGI, Auckland. Rail to Cambridge, thence 11 miles.

KAIRARA, Auckland. 118 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Dargaville, thence rail to Mamaranui, thence motor 6 miles. Farming. Good shooting and good roads. Doctor at Dargaville, 16 miles. Kairara means "eat the hip." Hobson County. Rural delivery from Dargaville.

KAIRUA, Auckland. 7 miles south-east by rail from Tauranga.

KAIRURU, Nelson. Eight miles from Motueka.

KAITAIA, Auckland. A town district, 259 miles north-west from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence motor 87 miles through the beautiful Mangamuka Gorge. A town district, population, 1040, and the centre of a good dairy farming district with good roads. Mangonui County. Hotel accommodation, dairy factory, banks, etc. Splendid pheasant, duck, and quail shooting here. Post, telegraph, and money order office. 8 miles from Ninety Mile Beach, the finest motor racing track in Dominion. Name means, "food destroyed by floods." Many years ago floods destroyed the crops of kai or kumera (Maori potato). Originally a Church of England settlement. Has the oldest church in the Dominion,

and is the oldest mission station. The church was erected when Governor Hobson (first Governor) arrived in 1840, and was called St. Saviours (Eng.). S.M. Court sits monthly. Resident doctors and a hospital.

KAITAKE RANGE. A range of mountains near Oakura, in Taranaki district.

KAITANGATA, Otago. One of the noted coal-producing districts of New Zealand, on the Matau branch of the Clutha River, 54 miles south-west by rail from Dunedin. Rail to Stirling or Balclutha, thence bus. The town is well built, with wide streets. The Kaitangata mine situated here produces good coal, which is much used for domestic and other purposes. Good duck, black swan, and pukeko shooting may be had on Lakes Kaitangata and Tuakitoto.

There are many places worthy of a visit near Kaitangata, such as the mouth of the Clutha at Coal Point, where the immense volume of water flowing into the ocean is well worth watching. Walking to the top of the hills at the back of the town, a splendid view is obtained of the sea, Nuggets Lighthouse, Port Molyneux, Balclutha, and Milton. There are many good rides or drives in and about the neighbourhood, while the roads are good. A great mine explosion took place here in 1879, when many miners were killed.

The borough has a population of 1280. Half-holiday on Saturday. Dairy factory. Resident doctor. Post, telegraph, and money order office.

KAITANGIWEKA, Auckland. 149 miles south from Auckland. Waitomo County. Rail to Kopaki, then 10 miles by motor. Nearest doctor at Te Kuiti, 25 miles. Name means "the crying of the weka (or Maori hen) for food." Mails rural delivery from Te Kuiti.

KAITAPEA MOUNT (1268ft), Tory Channel.

KAITARA, Auckland. 8 miles north-west from Whangarei.

KAITARAKI. A bay near Huia, Manukau Harbour.

KAITARAU MOUNT. One of the highest peaks of Kaikoura Mountains.

KAITAWA, Wellington. Farming district, 4½ miles south-east by motor from Pahiatua. Rural delivery from Pahiatua.

KAITERATAHI, Auckland. Railway siding 13 miles from Gisborne. Now known as Waipaoa.

KAITERITERI. Splendid holiday resort 4 miles from Riwaka. Fine bathing beach, sea fishing, boating. Beautiful bush scenery.

KAITI. A suburb of Gisborne, where Captain Cook first landed in New Zealand, on October 8, 1769.

KAITIEKE, Wellington. 209 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Raurimu, thence motor 10 miles. Kaitieke County. Post,

telephone, and money order office. Shooting and fishing. Farming district. Nearest doctor at Taumarunui, 30 miles.

KAITOKE, Wellington. 27 miles north-east from Wellington, halfway up the Rimutaka Range. Hutt County. Post and telephone office. Deer stalking, wild pig, and goat shooting. Good roads. Derivation of Kaitoke: "Kai," food; "toke," a worm. So called on account of the poor soil, from which at one time nothing could be obtained but worms. Doctor at Upper Hutt, 8 miles.

KAITOKE, Wellington. 3 miles east of Wanganui.

KAITORETE SPIT. Separates Lake Ellesmere from the sea.

KAITUNA, Canterbury. Railway siding, 26 miles from Christchurch. Little River line.

KAITUNA, Marlborough. 11 miles north-west from Blenheim by motor daily. Farming district. Good roads. One hotel, and private board. Fine scenery in neighbourhood. Quail in plenty, hares, and grey ducks. Name means "eel food." Post and telephone. Nearest doctor at Blenheim. Marlborough County.

KAITUNA RIVER. A swift river flowing out of Lake Rotoiti, Nelson.

KAITUNA RIVER, flowing out of Lake Rotoiti, Rotorua. Famous Okere Falls are on this river.

KAIUMU, Marlborough. Telephone office, five miles from Havelock.

KAIWAIWAI, Wellington. Farming district 5 miles south-east by motor from Featherston. Rural delivery from Featherston.

KAIWAKA, Auckland. A farming district, 84 miles north from Auckland by rail. Pheasant shooting. Private board. Post, telephone, and money order office. Kaiwaka means "boat with food." Doctor at Paparoa. Otamatea County. Population, 171.

KAIWAKA, Hawke's Bay. 3 miles from Waikoau.

KAIWARAWARA (railway name Kaiwarra). A suburb of Wellington, two miles by rail, on Hutt road. There are here candle works, soap works, and a tannery, post, telephone, and money order office, stores. No-license district. Was once one of the principal Maori villages on the shores of Wellington Harbour, under Chief Te Runga Kuri. The name properly is Kaiwharawhara, "the eating of the fruit of a particular kind of flax."

KAIWARA RIVER. Tributary of Hurunui, North Canterbury.

KAIWERA, Southland. Farming district, 15 miles south-east from Gore. Rail to Pukerau, thence motor 6 miles. Rural delivery from Pukerau.

KAIWHATA RIVER. On east coast of Wellington.

KAKA. Railway siding 53 miles from Nelson. Pottery clay mining and lime works carried on here.

KAKAHI, Auckland. 184 miles south from Auckland by rail. Mails daily. Post, telegraph, and money order office; two boarding

houses. On the Wanganui River, at junction of Whakapapa River. Good fishing and shooting and good roads. Nearest doctor at Taumarunui, 10 miles. Kaitieke County. Named after a small fresh water shellfish much prized by the Maoris. Population, 591. Farming district. Sawmill.

KAKAHO CHANNEL, Pelorus Sound.

KAKAHU BUSH, Canterbury. Farming district six miles by motor from Geraldine. Rural delivery from Geraldine. Geraldine County.

KAKAMATUA. A bay in Manukau Harbour.

KAKANUI, Auckland. 10 miles north-east from Helensville.

KAKANUI, Otago. 7 miles south from Oamaru, and four miles from Maheno railway station. An agricultural settlement on the coast. Extensive vineries and tomato growing. Popular holiday resort. Fishing and hare shooting close by. Good roads. Post, telephone, and money order office. Waitaki County. Nearest doctor at Herbert, 8 miles. Name means "plenty of kakas" (parrots).

KAKANUI RIVER. On east coast of Otago.

KAKAPOTAHI. 9 miles south-west from Ross.

KAKAPO BAY, Marlborough. 24 miles from Blenheim. Sounds County.

KAKA POINT, Otago. 66 miles south of Dunedin. Rail to Romahapa, thence 5 miles by motor bus or motor from Balclutha. Situated on sea coast. Good fishing (deep sea, coastal, and trout) and shooting. Ideal holiday resort, with good bathing beach. Boarding house. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Kaka is the name of a bird. Nearest doctor at Balclutha, 14 miles. Clutha County. Fine walk or motor drive from here to the Nuggets lighthouse. Road fair.

KAKAPUAKA, Otago. 55 miles south from Dunedin by rail. Clutha County. Good roads. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Balclutha, three miles.

KAKARAMEA MOUNT, 4259ft. Near Tokaanu, Taupo.

KAKARAMEA, Taranaki. The centre of a pastoral country, 46 miles north-west from Wanganui and four miles from Patea by rail. One hotel and cheese factory. Roads good. Patea County. Post, money order, telephone office, and savings bank. On March 13, 1865, in a skirmish with Europeans 56 Maori rebels were killed, troops having been stationed here under Von Tempsky to quell the Maori rebellion. Nearest doctor at Patea.

KAKARIKI, Wellington. 110 miles north-west from Wellington by rail. Nearest doctor at Marton, eight miles. The site of a Maori pa. There are now large and up-to-date freezing works here. Kakariki is Maori name for green parrot. Cheese factory. Good roads.

KAKATARAHAE. A range near Coromandel.

KAKATAHI, Wellington. 33 miles north-west from Wanganui by motor. Post and telephone. "Kaka," a bird; and "tahi," one. Pastoral district. Nearest doctor at Wanganui. Wanganui County.

KAKAWAU MOUNT (1462ft). At head of Omotumotu River, Nelson.

KAKEPUKU. Rounded hill (1481ft), near Kihikihi, Auckland.

KAMAHI, Otago. 19 miles north from Invercargill, on the Dunedin-Invercargill line. Post office. Southland County. Good roads. Nearest doctor at Wyndham, 8 miles. A reserve of native bush. Named after Kamahi, a native tree that does not grow north of the Clutha River.

KAMAKA, Westland. 11 miles east by rail from Greymouth. Grey County. Salmon trout in Grey River and Nelson Creek. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor four miles. Name means "stoney place."

KAMO, Auckland. A town district, 134 miles north from Auckland by rail. Dairy farming, coal mines, and brick works. Main attractions of Kamo are the cold mineral springs (for rheumatism, etc.), limestone caves, and full-sized mineral water swimming pool. The properties of Kamo water are as follows:—The Kamo Springs supply a sodio-bicarbonated water of great value. It is pleasant to taste, and is indicated as a therapeutic agent in liver complaints and gouty and rheumatic affections. In certain diseases of the digestive organs Kamo water is a most efficient remedy, being especially valuable in dyspepsia with acidity and flatulence, chronic gastritis, and enteritis, with the local congestions that so often accompany them. Kamo water, in liver complaints, renders the bile more fluid, stimulates the vitality of the liver-cells, increases the activity of the capillaries, and imparts more elasticity to the whole organ. As a solvent of "red gravel" Kamo water is most efficient. Analysis: Silica, 10.08: alumina, trace; oxide of iron, .28; carbonate of lime, 57.68; carbonate of magnesia, 17.05; bicarbonate of soda, 38.64; chloride of sodium, 38.01; chloride of potassium, 2.80; sulphates, nil; boron, traces; lithium, traces; total solids (grains per gallon), 164.36. There is good shooting in the neighbourhood, with hotel and boarding accommodation, and good roads. Post, telephone, and money order office. Population, 460. Doctor at Whangarei, 4 miles. Kamo means "To blink the eyes," but there is no authentic information as to why this name was given.

KANAKANAIA, Auckland. Farming district, 34 miles from Gisborne. Rail to Te Karaka, thence motor 13 miles.

KANGAROO LAKE. Near mouth of Grey River.

KANIERI, Westland. On Kanieri River, three miles by motor from Hokitika. Westland County. Gold mining (sluicing), sawmilling and farming. One of the largest gold dredges in the

southern Hemisphere is working here. Duck shooting. Trout, grayling and whitebait fishing in river. Very good roads, and one hotel. Township is surrounded by forest. Woodstock gold rush took place two miles from here many years ago. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Hokitika. Population, 260.

KANIERI LAKE. Is a 12 mile drive from Hokitika, through forest, emerging from which one has a view of one of the finest of New Zealand mountain and forest lakes. At the southern end of the lake Mount Upright rises 2000ft perpendicularly from the water. Mount Graham and Conical Hill, wooded to their summits, are on the right side of the lake. The lake is about seven miles long by about two miles broad, with many secluded bays, two of which are quite small lakes. The Dorothy Waterfall in Camp Bay is beautiful and deserves to be visited, as it is only three minutes' walk from the lake. A good road leads from Hokitika to the lake, and the visit usually occupies one day. Good accommodation and a boat service is at the convenience of the visitor. The Westland Acclimatisation Society's hatching ponds are situated on borders of this lake, and there is an oil launch available for tourists. The scenery surrounding this lake is considered to be the finest in New Zealand.

KANIWHANIWHA, Auckland. 15 miles south-west from Hamilton.

KANOHI. Railway siding, 46 miles north from Auckland Near Kaukapakapa. Means "the eye."

KANUKA. 19 miles north-west from Napier by service car. Sheep station.

KAPARA, Taranaki. 35 miles from Waitotara.

KAPARU. Railway siding, 22 miles south from Blenheim.

KAPITI ISLAND. A small island off the mouth of the Waikanae River, and Porirua Harbour, on the west coast of Wellington. A Government depot for breeding various animals. Opossums, fallow, red, and Indian deer, wild goats, pigs, Californian quail, ducks, swans, and native pigeons are here protected. Is 40 miles from Wellington. Has historic associations with the famous Maori chief Te Rauparaha. Known also as Entry Island, the name given by Captain Cook.

For scenery Kapiti will interest the visitor. The island is so beautifully wooded that it offers a great diversity of landscape, with countless fine seascapes. There are extremely beautiful views from the leading spurs down the wooded valleys, with the white beaches of Waikanae in the distance. On the western side of the trig. station at Titeremoana the cliffs drop very precipitously for some 1700ft to the sea. The magnificent scenery here closely resembles that on the boldest part of the Great Barrier Island, Hauraki Gulf.

Kapiti abounds with places of historic interest, and with relics of the ancient Maori wars and the era of the early European

whalers, and teems with reminiscences of Te Rauparaha and his famous Ngatitoa, who captured the island about 1820, after their migration from Kawhia.

KAPONGA, Taranaki. A town district, 45 miles south from New Plymouth. Rail to Eltham, then 9 miles by motor twice daily. Good pheasant and quail shooting and trout fishing. Two creameries and co-operative cheese factories, two banks, hotel accommodation. Post, telegraph, and money order, and savings bank office. Is 8 miles from celebrated Dawson Falls. Eltham County. Resident doctor. Population, 400. Kaponga is Maori name for the tree fern. Electric light. Water and drainage service. Motor camp.

KAPOWAI, Marlborough. Telephone office, on D'Urville Island. Sounds County.

KAPOWAIRUA, Auckland. Near Hooper's Point.

KAPUKA, Southland. 15 miles east by rail from Invercargill. A farming district. Post and telephone office. Sawmill and cheese factories. Roads good. Nearest doctor at Invercargill. Southland County. Kapuka is Maori name for "broadleaf."

KAPUNI, Taranaki. 56 miles south from New Plymouth by rail and 15 miles from Hawera, on Opunake branch. Hawera County. Post and telephone office, and dairy factory. Good roads and fishing. Doctors at Kaponga and Manaia, 5 miles. Population, 354.

KARA, Auckland. Farming district, nine miles from Whangarei. Rural delivery from Whangarei.

KARAKA, Auckland. 19 miles south by rail to Papakura, thence motor. Manukau County. Rural delivery from Papakura. Farming district.

KARAKA BAY, St. Heliers, Auckland.

KARAKA BAY. In O'Kain's Bay, Banks Peninsula.

KARAKA BAY. A favourite seaside resort at the west entrance to Wellington Harbour. Part of Wellington City.

KARAKARIKI, Auckland. 10 miles due west of Hamilton.

KARAKATUWHERO RIVER, Hicks Bay, Auckland.

KARAMEA, Nelson. 62 miles north from Westport by motor or steamer. On Karamea River, with bar harbour. Buller County. Dairy factory, sawmills, and flaxmill. Hotel accommodation and good roads, with trout and game plentiful. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Population, 220. In the vicinity are extensive and interesting caves, through which a creek flows, and in one of which a moa skeleton, including the beak, was found. The stalactites and stalagmites in these caves are particularly beautiful, and resemble delicate statuary. Karamea means "red ochre."

KARAMEA BIGHT. Large bay extending from Cape Foulwind to Rocks Point, 60 miles.

KARAMEA RIVER. Falls into sea near Karamea, and has signal and telegraph station on north head.

KARAMU, Auckland. 96 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Frankton Junction, thence motor 15 miles. Raglan County. Sheep and dairy farming. Telephone office. Nearest doctor at Hamilton, 15 miles. Karamu is Maori name for a plant, the coprosma. Rural delivery from Frankton Junction.

KARANGAHAKE, Auckland. Gold and cinnabar mining town on Ohinemuri River. 133 miles south-east by rail from Auckland. 4 miles south-east of Paeroa. Ohinemuri County. Roads are good for motoring, and good shooting and trout fishing are to be had. Name means "The meeting of the hunchbacks," referring to the many hills grouped together here. Post, money order, and telephone office. Population, 222. Nearest doctor at Paeroa. Half-holiday, Saturday.

KARANGAHAPE (2379ft). A wooded hill on the western shore of Lake Taupo.

KARANGARUA, Westland. 120 miles south from Hokitika. Rail to Ross, thence motor, or motor direct from Hokitika. Situated on the Karangarua River, at junction of Main South and Copeland roads, which connects east and west coast, terminating at Hermitage, Mount Cook. A track for tourists goes over the Fitzgerald Pass, some 7000ft high. The Copeland and Karangarua Valleys are the delight of the tourist. The finest views are obtained of the main peaks—Mounts Cook, Sefton, etc.—in crossing the saddle which lies between Cook and Sefton. The best hot springs (boiling) in the South Island are situated in the Copeland Valley at the foot of the Sefton, 12 miles from Karangarua and 100 miles from Hokitika. There is a good road for motoring from here to Franz Josef Glacier, thence to the Fox Glacier, 28 miles, thence to two fine glaciers. Tourists can also go south to the Haast Pass and into the Cold Lakes district from here. No trout in river, but good shooting of native game. The recently-constructed bridge is a concrete one-span type; the only one of its type in New Zealand. Road now continues through here to Bruce Bay and Paringa Lake, where deer stalking and duck shooting are available. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Hokitika.

KARAPIRO, Auckland. Farming district, 6 miles east by motor from Cambridge. Rural delivery from Cambridge. This is the proposed site of the Waikato River hydro-electric scheme.

KARAPITI. Hot geyser at Wairakei, Taupo, Auckland.

KAREKARE, Auckland. 25 miles west from Auckland by motor, the road over the Waitakerei Ranges passing through some beautiful bush scenery. Waitemata County. Health and holiday resort, with splendid climate and interesting scenery, including waterfall close by. Originally this was a Maori pa, the remains of which are still in evidence. The local tribe was wiped out

by Honi Hongi. The last stand was made on Paretohi (the watchman), and the survivors were hurled from here to the beach 200ft below. Good fishing. Telephone office. Rural delivery from Glen Eden. Name means "rippling water." Nearest doctor at Henderson.

KARERE. Railway siding six miles from Palmerston North.

KARETU, Auckland. 152 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Kawakawa, thence nine miles by motor. Pheasant shooting and good roads. Nearest doctor at Kawakawa. Small farming settlement. Bay of Islands County. Karetu means "sweet scented grass."

KARETU MOUNT (3184ft). Situated between Mounts Thomas and Grey, Ashley district, Canterbury.

KAREWAREWA, Wellington. Near Rangiwahia.

KAREWHA. Island off Tauranga Harbour, Bay of Plenty, 281ft high, three and a-half miles from shore, and eight miles from Te Ho Heads.

KARIKARI CAPE. Headland between Doubtless and Rangaunu Bays, North Auckland.

KARIOI, Wellington. 195 miles north by rail from Wellington. In Waimarino County. Sheep farming. Post, telephone, and money order office. Wild horses, cattle, and pigs in bush. Good fishing in streams running from Mount Ruapehu, at base of which township is situated. A lake in the heart of the bush near by has for some years past been showing thermal activities. Good roads. Nearest doctor at Ohakune, seven miles. Name means "lazy person."

KARIOTAHI. Four miles from Waiuku.

KARITANE, Otago. At mouth of Waikouaiti River, 27 miles north from Dunedin, by train to Puketeraki, then 1½ miles. Waikoutiti County. A summer resort with two beaches; all facilities for boating, bathing, and fishing. Fair shooting. Furnished cottages to be obtained. Name means "swamp or soft ground." Post, and telephone office. Doctor at Waikouaiti, 4 miles. Here the great fighting chief Te Wara lived in a fortified pa, now the resort of pleasure seekers. A fishing station.

KAROARA BAY. Near Pelorus Sound.

KARORI. A residential suburb of Wellington, by electric tram every few minutes from city. Post, telephone, and money order office.

KARORI ROCK. Lying off Tongue Point, Cook Strait.

KARORI STREAM. Runs into Cook Strait, Wellington.

KARORO, Westland. Railway siding two miles from Greymouth.

KARTIGI. Railway siding 51 miles from Dunedin.

KATAWA HEAD (or KATAWAHO). North head of Le Bon's Bay, Canterbury.

KATEA, Otago. Clutha County. Farming district about 16 miles south from Balclutha, Catlins district. Rural delivery from Owaka.

KATIKATI, Auckland. 159 miles south-east from Auckland by rail. In Tauranga County and on harbour of same name. Hotel. Good roads. Dairy factory, sawmill, and box factory. Hot springs. Camping site. Post, telephone, and money order office. Resident doctor. Katikati means, "the meeting of the tides," or "to cease doing anything." Population, 621.

KATUI. 4 miles from Donnelly's Crossing.

KAUAERANGA, Auckland. 151 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Thames, thence motor three miles. Thames County. Farming district, with good roads. Splendid bush scenery. Trout fishing. Shooting. Post and telephone. Nearest doctor at Thames. Name means "look out for crossing"—a number of Maoris having been drowned in attempting to cross the river when in flood.

KAUANA, Southland. 29 miles north from Invercargill by rail. Southland County. Kauana is the Maori word for Cowan, the name of an old settler here. Road good for motoring; fishing and shooting. Farming settlement. One hotel. Telephone office. Doctor at Winton, 10 miles. Rural delivery from there.

KAUANGAROA, Wellington. Farming district 15 miles east from Wanganui. Rail to Fordell, thence motor five miles. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor 15 miles. Roads good. Name means, "The long swim" or "crossing."

KAU BAY and POINT. On western shores of entrance to Wellington Harbour.

KAUIWHENIWHA. A tributary of Waipa River, Auckland.

KAUKAPAKAPA, Auckland. 44 miles north-west from Auckland City by rail and 14 miles from Helensville or 25 miles by road from Devonport. Waitemata County. A gum, timber, wool, and dairying district, with good roads. Hotel. Post, telephone, and money order office. Name means "splashing through muddy water." Nearest doctor at Helensville. Population, 619.

KAUKAPAKAPA RIVER. Flows into Kaipara Harbour.

KAUKATEA, Wellington. 10 miles east of Wanganui.

KAUPOKONUI, Taranaki. 72 miles north-west from Wanganui. In Waimate West County. Rail to Hawera, then daily motor 12 miles. The centre of a large dairying district, with co-operative dairy factory, the branch factories and creameries extending in all directions. Good fishing and hare shooting; good roads. Post and telephone. Nearest doctor at Manaia, 3 miles. According to Maori legend when the chief Turi arrived at the mouth of the river here in the canoe Aotea, he was uncertain as to whether this was the river that had been described to him by Kupe, who had first discovered New Zealand and returned to his own land. After much though Turi decided that it was not. Hence the name Kaupokonui—"think a lot." Population, 320.

KAURAPAOA JUNCTION, Wellington. Farming district, about 30 miles by motor from Wanganui.

KAURI. Railway siding 8 miles north from Whangarei.

KAURI GUM. An exudiation from kauri trees, found mostly in Mangonui County, North Auckland. The gum is used chiefly in the manufacture of varnishes.

KAURI MOUNT. Near Parua Bay, Auckland.

KAURI POINT. In Auckland Harbour. Here Captain Cook's ship lay one night at anchor.

KAUROA, Auckland. 114 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Hamilton, thence motor 31 miles. Post office. Good shooting. Roads good. Name means "a long swim." Raglan County. Nearest doctor at Raglan, 6 miles.

KAURU HILL, Otago. Telephone office. Six miles north-west from Maheno. Rural delivery from Oamaru, 15 miles.

KAUTUKU. Three miles from Fernhill. Mails private bag Hastings.

KAUWHATA, Wellington. 93 miles north from Wellington. Kairanga County. Rail to Palmerston North, then motor daily, 6 miles. Dairy factory. Good fishing and good roads. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Palmerston North. Name means "a stage for fish."

KAWAKAWA, Auckland. A town district 176 miles north by rail from Auckland. Bay of Islands County. Population, 530. Is the centre for a good farming district. Two hotels; bi-weekly newspaper; branch bank, post, telegraph, and money order office. Alternate monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Named from a native shrub or tree which bears a yellow fruit. Public hospital, resident doctor. Good roads. Duck and pheasant shooting. Limestone caves 3 miles at Waiomio.

KAWA WEST, Auckland. 7 miles north of Otorohanga.

KAWARAU GORGE, Otago. Mining locality five miles from Cromwell by motor. Rural delivery from Cromwell. The road from Cromwell to Queenstown passes through here.

KAWARAU RIVER. Flows out of Lake Wakatipu at Kawarau Falls, and joins the Clutha. It is the only outlet from Lake Wakatipu. Here is erected a dam, with sluice gates, to hold back for certain periods the waters of the lake, to enable mining to be carried on in the bed of the river. Scheme has not proved a success and has been abandoned.

KAWATI POINT. The north extreme of Kawau Island.

KAWATIRI, Nelson. 66 miles from Nelson. Murchison County. Rail to Glenhope, then motor. Gold mining. Deer stalking and pig shooting and fishing. Nearest doctor at Murchison, 22 miles. Kawatiri is Maori name for Buller River.

KAWAU ISLAND, Auckland. An island in Hauraki Gulf, 30 miles north-east from Auckland, on which Sir George Grey, one

of the first Governors, had his residence. It is now possible to go by road as far as the Sandspit via Warkworth, thence a-half-hour trip by launch daily. It is now a pleasure and yachting resort, with good accommodation house, and good fishing and deer and wallaby shooting. Post office. Nearest doctor at Warkworth, on the mainland, one hour distant. A great deal of Auckland's firewood supply comes from here.

KAWAU POINT, Pelorus Sound.

KAWAUTAHI, Auckland. 10 miles south from Taumarunui.

KAWEKU, Southland. 62 miles north-east from Invercargill. Rail to Riversdale, thence four miles. Farming district. Nearest doctor at Gore, 22 miles. Rural delivery from Gore.

KAWHATAU RIVER. In Wellington, forming northern boundary of Kiwitea County.

KAWHIA, Auckland. A town district. 140 miles south from Auckland. Kawhia County. Rail to Te Awamutu, thence motor 40 miles. Good roads. Good shooting, fishing, surfing, and camping. Splendid scenery. Godwit shooting in season. Hot springs on ocean beach reached by digging in sand at low tide. These are distant 2½ miles across the hills from Kawhia. On this trip magnificent views of open coast and rugged hills are obtainable. Dairy factory and bank. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Quarterly sittings of S.M. Court. Population, 240. Hospital. Kawhia, which means, "abundance of everything," was the birthplace of the famous Maori chief Te Rauparaha, who, about 1820, conquered the majority of the tribes in the North and South Islands. He was later driven from here by his uncles on account of his quarrelsome ways. Many cannibal feasts were held here, at one of which 60 Maoris are said to have been killed and eaten. There is here an historical pohutukawa tree, the largest in New Zealand. Private hotel.

KAWHIA HARBOUR, Auckland. An extensive harbour 12 miles long and six miles broad, 130 miles south-west from Auckland, with five rivers flowing into it. The natural outlet for the King Country, with excellent limestone land about.

KAWITI. A railway siding, eight miles from Kawakawa.

KEKERANGU, Marlborough. 50 miles south from Blenheim. Train to Kaikoura. Fishing, especially crayfishing. Deer and pig shooting in the back country. Post, telephone, and money order office. Sheep farming. Nearest doctor at Blenheim or Kaikoura.

KELBURN. A fashionable suburb of Wellington, half a mile by cable tram (every 10 minutes) from Lambton quay (Kelburn avenue, 3d). A large recreation ground has been laid out, and the Victoria College buildings are here. A bus leaves the terminus of the tram hourly for Karori. Post and telephone office.

KELCEY'S BUSH. Picnic spot near Waimate.

KELCHER'S, Canterbury. 4 miles west of Waihao Forks.

KELLANDDALE, Otago. Waitaki County. Telephone office.

KELSO, Otago. 99 miles west by rail from Dunedin, or by railway road service from Waipahi. Tuapeka County. Agricultural and dairy farming district, with good roads. Dairy factory. Good shooting and fishing. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Tapanui, four miles. Population, 210. Private accommodation.

KELVIN GROVE, Wellington. 91 miles north-east from Wellington. Rail to Palmerston North, thence 3 miles by motor. Shooting. In Kairanga County. Dairy farming. Post office. Doctor at Palmerston North. Roads good. Large oil storage stations here. Milson Aerodrome (Palmerston North Airport), near here. Rural delivery from Palmerston North. Rodney County.

KENANA, Auckland. 243 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence motor. Good shooting. Dairy and sheep farming. Mangonui County. Doctor at Mangonui, five miles. Kenana is Maori for "Canaan." Rural delivery from Mangonui.

KENEPURU HEAD, Marlborough. 31 miles north from Blenheim. Rail to Picton, thence 18 miles. Sounds County. Sheep farming. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Picton.

KENNEDY'S BAY, Auckland. 68 miles from Auckland by steamer direct or from Coromandel by bridle track. Transport available. Coromandel County. Timber, kauri gum, cattle, and sheep farming. Good shooting and sea fishing. Wonderful beach with good camping sites. Pig hunting in surrounding hills. Good tidal rivers for bathing in summer time. Native school and Maori pa. Large deposits of slate in vicinity. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Coromandel, 10 miles. Discovery of gold here reported June, 1867. Native name Harataunga. Roads being improved by Public Works Department.

KENNEDY'S BUSH, Canterbury. Nine miles from Christchurch. Good roads, and rest house for tourists.

KENNINGTON, Southland. 5 miles from Invercargill by rail to One-tree Point, or by motor. Fellmongery, cutlery works, and cheese factory. Good roads and good fishing. Post and telephone. Doctors at Invercargill. Southland County. Population, 290.

KENSINGTON, Otago. Suburb of Dunedin. On railway line. Flag station.

KENT ROAD, Taranaki. 6 miles south-east from New Plymouth by motor by good road. A dairying district with butter factory and creameries. Nearest doctor at New Plymouth. Taranaki County. Hydro-electric works close by. Rural delivery from New Plymouth.

KEREONE, Auckland. 8 miles south-east from Morrinsville.

KEREPEHI, Auckland. 18 miles south from Thames by motor. Hauraki Plains County, on the Piako River, which is navigable for 25 miles. Good roads. Hotel accommodation. Post,

telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Ngatea. Name means "to grasp or hold." When Sir George Grey first saw the plains he exclaimed: "This is a great place," and the Maoris replied: "Kerepehi."

KERERU, Hawke's Bay. Farming district, 26 miles west by motor from Hastings. Mails from Maraekakaho. Name means "wild pigeon."

KERETA, Auckland. 19 miles north by road from Thames.

KERETU. 10 miles south from Matawai.

KERIKERI CENTRAL, Auckland. 197 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence service car. The first wooden bridge (1815), the first wooden dwelling (1819) still in good condition, and the first stone building (1833) in the Dominion were erected here, also a stone redoubt in 1837. A mission station was established in 1819 by Rev. Mr Marsden. In May, 1820, the agricultural plough was for the first time used in New Zealand. In July, 1863, a sharp encounter with Maoris took place. There are numerous large and interesting waterfalls in the neighbourhood. Good shooting and fishing and good roads. Post, telephone, and money order office. Citrus fruits grown extensively. Resident doctor. Keri means "to dig." Bay of Islands County. Citrus fruit factory; aerodrome.

KERIKERI INLET, Auckland. 151 miles north from Auckland by rail and launch to Russell, thence launch 8 miles or 170 miles by road. Bay of Islands County. Doctor at Kerikeri Central. Pheasant and duck shooting. Rural delivery from Kerikeri Central.

KERMADEC ISLANDS. A group of four islands annexed to the Dominion in 1887. Sunday Island, the chief island of the group, is 600 miles from Auckland. The other islands are Macauley, L'Esperance, and Curtis. The climate is mild and the soil very rich. The Government steamer calls regularly to replenish the stores at the depots for shipwrecked crews. The depots are on Sunday and Macaulay Islands. Several persons are now attempting to settle on the islands.

KERRYTOWN, Canterbury. An extensive farming district, 11 miles north-west from Timaru. Rail to Pleasant Point, thence motor, or from Timaru direct by motor. Levels County. Good roads, and shooting and fishing. Post, telephone office. Doctor at Pleasant Point, three miles. Named Kerrytown because most of the original settlers came from County Kerry, Ireland.

KETETAHI. Hot spring on Tongariro. Good road from National Park to here.

KEW, Otago. A residential suburb of Dunedin. Trams connect with city every few minutes.

KEW, Southland. A railway siding two miles from Invercargill.

KHANDALLAH, Wellington. A suburb of Wellington City, five miles north by rail or bus. Makara County. This is one of Wellington's most favourite residential suburbs, and is between Wellington and Johnsonville. Post and telephone office.

KIA ORA, Otago. Farming district, 10 miles south from Oamaru by motor. Telephone office. Kia Ora is Maori for "good luck." Rural delivery from Oamaru. Good trout fishing in Kakanui River. Doctor at Oamaru.

KIHIKIHI, Auckland. A town district. 104 miles south from Auckland. Waipa County. Rail to Te Awamutu, then motor three miles. A farming district, with hotel accommodation and good shooting and fishing. Good roads. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Te Awamutu. Population, 340. Kihikihi means "locust." The famous Maori chief Rewi resided here. Orakau Pa three miles away.

KIKITANGEO. A mountain near Hoteo, North Auckland.

KIKIWA, Nelson. Telephone office. 42 miles south from Nelson.

KIKOWHAKARIRI. A bay in Coromandel district.

KILBIRNIE. A suburb of Wellington, three miles by electric car every few minutes from city. Roads good for motoring. Post, money order, and telegraph office; stores, and well laid-out tea gardens. (See Wellington). Trams to Miramar, Seatoun, and Lyall Bay pass here.

KILLINCHY, Canterbury. Farming district, 29 miles south-west from Christchurch. Rail to Leeston, thence motor. Doctor at Leeston. Ellesmere County. Rural delivery from Leeston.

KILMOG. A hill on the main north road. 17 miles north from Dunedin.

KIMBELL, Canterbury. 44 miles north-west from Timaru. Rail to Fairlie, thence motor 6 miles. Mackenzie County. Good fishing and hare shooting, and good roads. Sheep farming district. Hotel. Climate mild. Nearest doctor at Fairlie, 5 miles. Rural delivery from Fairlie.

KIMBERLEY, Auckland. Near Waihopo.

KIMBERLEY, Canterbury. Farming district 33 miles north-west from Christchurch. Rail to Darfield, thence motor, 3 miles. Malvern County. Rural delivery from Darfield.

KIMBOLTON, Wellington. 117 miles north-east from Wellington. By rail to Feilding, then 18 miles by motor daily. Kiwitea County. A splendid farming district with good roads, fishing, and shooting. Hotel. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Population, 305.

KIMIHIA, Auckland. Railway siding, 62 miles south of Auckland. 2 miles from Ohinewai.

KINA, Taranaki. 10 miles north of Opunake.

KINGS. A railway siding, 22 miles from Invercargill.

KINGSDOWN, Canterbury. Farming district, six miles by motor from Timaru. Telephone office. Levels County.

KING COUNTRY. A large tract of country in the North Island extending from Te Awamutu to about Taihape, Mount Tongariro (sacred to the Maoris) being about the centre, formerly ruled over by a Maori king—hence the name. For a number of years this country remained undisturbed, the king having forbidden, under penalty of death, any strangers to pass through or enter it. The Maori wars, however, changed this state of affairs, and the Waikato portion of the country was taken possession of by the white settlers. Other portions have since been purchased from the natives by successive Governments and sold or leased to the settlers, the King Country now being in the same position as other parts of the Dominion, except that it is still subject to special provisions with regard to liquor.

KINGSLAND, Auckland. A picturesque suburb, four miles from Auckland. By electric tram, and also by train. Post, telegraph, and money order office.

KING'S ROAD. Railway siding, 6 miles from Gisborne.

KING SOLOMON MINE, Southland. 5 miles east of Waikaia.

KINGSTON, Otago. 87 miles north-west from Invercargill by rail. Lake County. Government steamers from here to Queenstown, the trip up Lake Wakatipu bringing into view some of the finest mountain scenery in the Dominion, including the Remarkables. Good shooting and fishing. Hotel. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Lumsden, 38 miles. There is a good road connecting Kingston and Queenstown.

KINGSTON CROSSING, Otago. A railway siding 24 miles north-west from Gore. Waimea line.

KINKEL MOUNT. A peak of Southern Alps. Ashburton County.

KINLOCH, Otago. A sequestered settlement at the head of Lake Wakatipu, much visited by tourists, with wonderful views of the lake and mountains. The Dart River and Lake Harris may be reached from here. By steamer from Queenstown twice weekly. Gold and scheelite mining as well as farming. Trout fishing in lake and adjacent streams, and deer stalking. Nearest doctor at Queenstown. Lake County. Service car runs to Routeburn Valley; great scenery. Mails private bag from Queenstown.

KINOHAKU, Auckland. 149 miles south-west from Auckland. Steamer from Onehunga to Kawhia, thence steam launch, or rail to Te Awamutu, thence motor. Kawhia County. Limestone quarries and sawmill. Roads good, and good fishing and shooting. Name means "bad kingfish." Post, telephone, and money order office. Good caves 50ft high, with waterfalls therein, 8 miles away. Nearest doctor at Kawhia, 9 miles.

KIOKIO, Auckland. 112 miles south from Auckland by rail. Otorohanga County. Dairying and grazing district. Good shoot-

ing. Doctor at Otorohanga, two miles. Rural delivery from Otorohanga.

KIORE, Taranaki. 50 miles south-east from New Plymouth by rail. Stratford County. Dairy factory; good roads. Nearest doctor at Stratford, 19 miles. Rural delivery from there. Name means "native rat."

KIOREROA, Auckland. A railway siding two miles from Whangarei. Name means "long rat."

KIRIKAU, Auckland. 196 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Taumarunui, then river steamer 22 miles, or 17 miles by motor. Kaitieke County. Good fishing and shooting. Nearest doctor at Taumarunui. Roads good. Kirikau means "bare skin," the Maoris in the early days having fought a battle here, all being naked.

KIRI KIRI, Auckland. 4 miles from Thames.

KIRI KIRI TOKI. River on east coast, near Whangarei.

KIRIKOPUNI, Auckland. A dairy and sheep farming district 122 miles north from Auckland by rail. Hobson County. Good pheasant and wild duck shooting. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Dargaville, 16 miles.

KIRIOKE, Auckland. 5 miles south-west of Kaikohe.

KIRIPAKA, Auckland. 144 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Whangarei, thence motor 10½ miles. Whangarei County. Farming district, with good roads. Doctor at Whangarei. Rural delivery from Whangarei.

KIRITAKI, Hawke's Bay. 92 miles south-west from Napier. Rail to Oringi, then 4 miles by motor. Woodville County. Dairy factory. Kiritaki means to "pull off" or "separate," as bark from a tree. Nearest doctor at Dannevirke, nine miles. Rural delivery from Dannervirke.

KIRITEHERE, Auckland. 163 miles south from Auckland. Waitomo County. Rail to Te Kuiti, then 40 miles by motor. Good shooting and fishing. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Pio Pio, 35 miles. Name means "a body tied up ready for burial or cannibal feast."

KIRITA BAY. Between Coromandel and Thames.

KIRIWHENEKAI. Hot stream flowing from the Blue Lake to Waikato River, near Wairakei.

KIRWEE, Canterbury. A farming settlement, 25 miles west by rail from Christchurch. Malvern County. Post, telegraph, and money order office and stores. There is an hotel. Good roads. Population, 201. Nearest doctor at Darfield, five miles.

KITEROA, Otago. Telephone office. Taieri County. 42 miles north-west from Dunedin.

KIWI, Nelson. 47 miles south-west from Nelson by rail. Roads fair. Post and telephone. Nearest doctor at Wakefield, 30 miles. Waimea County. Kiwi is the name of an indigenous flightless bird.

KIWITAHI, Auckland. 103 miles south from Auckland by rail to Morrinsville, thence motor. Piako County. Rural delivery from Morrinsville.

KIWITAHI RAILWAY, Auckland. 108 miles south-east from Auckland by rail. Piako County. Post and telephone office. Tennis and golf clubs. Nearest doctor at Morrinsville, 5 miles. Kiwitahi means "one kiwi." Population, 330. Good roads.

KIWITEA, Wellington. 112 miles north-east from Wellington. Rail to Feilding, thence by motor, 12 miles. Kiwitea County. A farming district. Good shooting and good roads. Nearest doctor at Kimbolton, six miles. Name means "white kiwi." Population, 270. Rural delivery from Feilding.

KIWITEA RIVER. Flows into Oroua River, near Feilding.

KLONDYKE, Canterbury. Near Mayfield.

KNAPDALE, Southland. 46 miles north-east from Invercargill. Rail to Gore, then 7 miles. Good roads. Telephone office. Nearest doctors at Gore, 7 miles. Southland County. Rural delivery from Gore.

KNOB'S FLAT. Camping ground on Eglinton Valley road. 40 miles from Te Anau.

KOEKE, Wellington. Farming district, 13 miles south-west from Mataroa. Sawmill. Rural delivery from Mataroa and Taihape.

KOHATU, Nelson. 31 miles south-west from Nelson by rail. Good trout fishing, shooting, and deer stalking. Store and hotel. Good roads. Farming and fruit growing. Nearest doctor at Wakefield, 15 miles. Name means "stony valley." Rural delivery from Wakefield.

KOHEKOHE, Auckland. Situated on the south-west of Manukau Harbour, 46 miles from Auckland. Rail to Waiuku, thence motor. Farming district. Franklin County. Doctor at Waiuku, seven miles. Kohekohe is the Maori name for the cedar tree. Rural delivery from Waiuku. Good roads.

KOHEROA. Near Mercer. Scene of battle during Maori war, 1862, when General Cameron, who entrenched his forces, beat off the rebels.

KOHI, Wellington. 40 miles north-west from Wanganui. Patea County. Rail to Waverley, then 7 miles. Sheep and dairy farming. Hare and duck shooting and fishing. Good roads. Dairy factory. Nearest doctor at Waverley. Rural delivery from Waverley.

KOHIKU, Wellington. Near Pongaroa.

KOHI POINT. The north-east point (522ft high) of Whakatane River entrance.

KOHIMARAMA. A suburb of Auckland City, the site of New Zealand Flying School.

KOHINUI, Wellington. Farming district, with dairy factory, seven miles by motor from Pahiatua. Rural delivery from Pahiatua.

KOHINUTUPOU, North Auckland. Rail to Otonga, thence 20 miles by road.

KOHITERE, Wellington. Farming district, three miles by motor from Levin. Postal address, Weraroa.

KOHUA, Auckland. 7 miles south-east from Pio Pio.

KOHUKOHU, Auckland. A town district. Population, 360. In Hokianga County. On Hokianga Harbour. 198 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence motor and launch. Dairying, sawmilling are the chief industries, the traffic being mostly by launches. Good fishing in harbour, and good shooting. Hotel, post, telegraph, and money order office. Nearest doctor and hospital at Rawene, 5 miles. Good motoring roads. Nearest railhead Okaihau. Kohukohu means "land of fog."

KOHUMARU, Auckland. 247 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Okaihau, thence motor. Mangonui County. Doctor at Mangonui, nine miles. Name means "plenty fog." Good roads. Rural delivery from Mangonui. Good shooting.

KOHURATAHI, Taranaki. 73 miles east by rail from New Plymouth. In Whangamomona County. Farming district. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Stratford. Pig shooting. Good roads.

KOIRO, Auckland. 198 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Taumarunui, thence 28 miles south by boat on Wanganui River; 25 miles by road. Shooting and fishing. Taumarunui County. Farming district. Doctor at Taumarunui. Name may mean "conger eel."

KOITERANGI, Westland. An agricultural and pastoral district 15 miles south-east from Hokitika by motor daily. Westland County; on the route to Whitcombe Pass, between Westland and Canterbury. Cattle, sheep, and dairy farming. Lime kiln. Good roads. Good fishing and duck shooting. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Hokitika. Name means "one hill."

KOKAKO, Auckland. 76 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Wellsford, thence motor. Rodney County. Fruit and dairy farming, having dairy factory and sawmills. Roads good for motoring and good fishing to be had. Doctor at Warkworth, eight miles. Maori name for the wattled crow.

KOKAKORIKI, Wellington. 198 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Taumarunui, thence 26 miles by road. Kaitieke County. Doctor at Taumarunui, 26 miles. Rural delivery from Taumarunui.

KOKATAHI, Westland. 12 miles from Hokitika.

KOKATAU, Wellington. Farming district, about three miles from Carterton. Rural delivery from Carterton.

KOKIRI, Westland. On River Arnold, 14 miles south-east by rail from Greymouth. Gold sluicing, sawmilling. Grayling fish-

ing close at hand. Hotel. Grey County. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Greymouth.

KOKOHINAU. 3 miles from Edgecumbe.

KOKONGA, Otago. 75 miles north-west from Dunedin by rail. Central Otago. Small farming settlement, with store, post, telephone, and money order office. Duck and swan shooting. Doctor at Ranfurly, 13 miles. Maniototo County. Name means "bending river."

KOKOPU, Auckland. 145 miles north from Auckland; steamer or rail to Whangarei, then 13 miles. Whangarei County. Roads fair. Kokopu is the name of a fresh-water fish. Rural delivery from Whangarei. Nearest doctor Maunu, 12 miles.

KOKORAKA. Tributary of Wairoa River, Auckland.

KOKORUA, Nelson. 27 miles north-west from Nelson.

KOKOTAU. 6 miles from Carterton.

KOMAKO, Wellington. Farming district about 14 miles from Palmerston North.

KOMAKORAU, Auckland. 76 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Taupiri, thence motor five miles. Waikato County. Farming district. Good level roads. Nearest doctor at Ngaruawahia, 10 miles.

KOMATA, Auckland. 134 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Paeroa, thence seven miles. Ohinemuri County. Sheep and dairy farming. Good roads. Trout fishing. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Paeroa. Gold mining.

KOMATA NORTH. Railway siding, 17 miles south from Thames.

KOMITI, Auckland. Farming district, nine miles by motor from Mangonui. Dairy factory.

KOMOKORIKI, Auckland. Rodney County. 62 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Ahuroa, thence 6 miles. Pheasant and duck shooting. Nearest doctor at Warkworth, 16 miles. Mails from Ahuroa.

KONGAHU, Nelson. 56 miles north from Westport by motor. Good roads and good shooting and fishing. Telephone and post office. Name means "windy corner." Buller County. Doctor five miles distant. Sawmilling.

KONINI, Wellington. 101 miles from Wellington by rail. In Pahiatua County. Dairy factory, post, and telephone office. Doctor at Pahiatua, five miles. Konini is Maori name for fuchsia berry. Population, 250.

KONONI, Otago. 73 miles south-west from Dunedin. Rail or road service to Lawrence, thence motor 13 miles south-west. Fallow deer. Telephone office. Farming district. Doctor at Lawrence. Tuapeka County. Rural delivery from Lawrence.

KOPAKI, Auckland. 139 miles south-east by rail from Auckland. Waitomo County. Post, telegraph, and money order office.

Sawmilling and farming. Good fishing. Population, 275. Nearest doctor at Te Kuiti, 14 miles. Means "to wrap" or "envelope."

KOPANE, Wellington. 7 miles west of Palmerston North.

KOPARA RIVER. Tributary of Ahaura River, Nelson.

KOPEOPEO, Auckland. 239 miles south from Auckland. Whakatane County. Rail to Whakatane, thence motor. Doctor at Whakatane, 1 mile. Post office. Paper mills.

KOPIKOPIKO, Wellington. Farming district. Rail to Hukanui, thence five miles.

KOPOKORAHI, Auckland. 30 miles north of Taupo.

KOPU, Auckland. Dairying district. Three miles south by rail from Thames. Thames County. Good shooting. Hotel. Post and telephone. Nearest doctor at Thames. Name means "deep water" or "belly of river."

KOPUA, Hawke's Bay. 63 miles south by rail from Napier. Waipawa County. Good scenery and fishing good roads. Post and telephone. Doctor at Takapau. Lime company. Name means, "deep, dark pool."

KOPUARAHI, Auckland. Hauraki Plains County. Eight miles south from Thames by motor. Cheese factory. Good shooting. Doctor at Thames. Rural delivery from Turua, 4 miles. Good roads.

KOPUARANGA, Wellington. 74 miles north by rail from Wellington. An agricultural and dairying district, with good roads. Post and telephone office. Trout fishing. Masterton County. Nearest doctor at Masterton, 9 miles.

KOPUARANGA RIVER. Flows into Ruamahunga River, in Wairarapa district.

KOPUAWHARA, Hawke's Bay. 33 miles south by rail from Gisborne. Post and telephone office. Hawke's Bay County. Farming. Doctor at Wairoa, 35 miles. Kopuawhara means "deep creek."

KO PUKI. Island one mile and a-quarter long in Coromandel Harbour.

KOPUKU, Auckland. 57 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Pokeno, thence motor. On Waikato River. Post and telephone office. Good roads and duck shooting. Waikato County. Doctor at Tuakau, 20 miles. Flaxmilling. Name means, "soft pulp containing seeds."

KOPUREHEREHE. Small lake near Otaki, Wellington.

KOPURIKI, Auckland. 219 miles south from Auckland. Whakatane County. Rail to Rotorua, then motor 50 miles. Good roads. Plenty of fishing. Nearest doctor at Whakatane, 45 miles. Post and telephone office. Rangitaiki Falls close by. Name means "little belly." On direct route from Gisborne to Whakatane. Big Government Galatea Estate here.

KOPUTANAKI. A bay in Coromandel district.

KOPUTAROA, Wellington. 65 miles north by rail from Wellington. Horowhenua County. Dairying and flaxmilling. Good roads. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Levin, five miles. A monument to a former Maori chief is erected here. So named because a Maori chief is said to have here eaten the stomach of an albatross. Kopu, "belly"; and Taroa (correct name Toroa), "albatross." A somewhat more pleasant translation is "breast of an albatross," so called from the white fog lying over the swamp.

KORAKI, Hawke's Bay. 20 miles west from Napier.

KORAKONUI, Auckland. 113 miles from Auckland. Otorohanga County. Rail to Te Awamutu, then motor. Doctor at Te Awamutu, 12 miles. Rural delivery from Te Awamutu. Trout fishing. Name means, "the great phantom."

KOREKE, Nelson. 24½ miles south-west from Nelson. Rail to Wakefield, then seven and a-half miles. Waimea County. Doctor at Wakefield. Name means "native quail." Rural delivery from Wakefield.

KORERE, Nelson. 40 miles south-west from Nelson. Rail to Motupiko, thence motor seven miles. Waimea County. Farming and fruit-growing with hotel. Good wet and dry fly fishing and shooting (deer, wild pigs, and other game). Post and telephone office. Name means "windy or stormy." Excellent roads. Nearest doctor at Wakefield, 20 miles.

KORIKOPO. Seven miles from Napier.

KORINITI, Wellington. On Wanganui River, 36 miles north from Wanganui by steamer. Mails from Wanganui. Telephone office.

KORITO, Taranaki. 9 miles south-east from New Plymouth by motor. Farming settlement, with good roads. Doctor at Inglewood, 8 miles. Taranaki County. Name means "young unexpanded leaves of certain plants." Rural delivery from New Plymouth.

KOROKORO, Wellington. Residential suburb of Petone.

KOROMATUA, Auckland. Farming district, five miles from Hamilton by motor. See now Tuhikaramea.

KOROMIKO, Marlborough. 12 miles west from Blenheim by rail on Picton line. Dairy and sheep farming, cheese factory, and wine making. Post and telephone office. Marlborough County. Doctor at Picton, four miles. Koromiko is Maori name for species of native veronica. Mount Robinson within easy distance, from the top of which a comprehensive view of all the sounds and west and east coasts, including Cook Strait and North Island, may be seen.

KORONITI. See Corinth.

KORORIPA. A bay in Akaroa Harbour.

KORU, Taranaki. Nine miles south by motor daily from New Plymouth. Dairy and agricultural district. Good roads and good shooting (pheasants, quail, and native game). Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at New Plymouth. Taranaki County. Name, properly, Te Kuru, taken from a great Maori feast where cannibalism was carried out, Maori ovens being found here in proof.

KOTARE, Taranaki. Farming district, 52 miles north-east from New Plymouth by motor. Rural delivery from Okau.

KOTEMAORI, Hawke's Bay. Farming district, 44 miles north from Napier by rail. Wairoa County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctors at Napier.

KOTINGA, Nelson. 72 miles north-west from Nelson by motor. Farming district. Good roads. Takaka County. Doctor at Takaka, 2 miles. The Anatoki Falls are just 7 miles from Kotinga. Name means "glowing worm." Tame eels are to be seen here. Rural delivery from Takaka.

KOTUKU, Westland. 21 miles south-east by rail from Greymouth. Grey County. Sawmilling and farming. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor, Brunnerton. Name means "white heron."

KOTUUNUI HEAD. Northern point of Tokomaru Bay.

KOURAWHERO. Rail to Kaipara Flats, thence 6 miles.

KOUTU, Auckland. 198 miles north-west from Auckland. Rail to Kaikohe, thence motor. Post and telephone office. Farming district. Gum industries. Good fishing and pheasant shooting. Pleasant picnic spots, beautiful beach, with plenty of spring water. Nearest doctor at Rawene, 11 miles. On Hokianga River. Name means "bail," from scene of cannibalism, and having to bail out the refuse from cooking hole. Hokianga County.

KOUTU. Railway siding one mile from Rotorua.

KOWAI BUSH, Canterbury. 48 miles north-west by rail from Christchurch. Tawera County. Hares and rabbits abundant, and fair fishing. Nearest doctor at Darfield, 25 miles. Good roads. Correct spelling of name is Kowhai, native tree of that name. Rural delivery from Springfield.

KOWHAI RIVER. Four miles south-west of Kaikoura.

KOWHATU, Canterbury. Waimate County. 18 miles north-east from Kurow. Telephone office. Name means "rock."

KUAOTUNU, Auckland. 56 miles east from Auckland by motor. Coromandel County. Farming district. Good fishing in bay and good shooting. Roads good. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Whitianga, 10 miles. Name means "little eel."

KUIRAU. One of the largest hot springs at Rotorua.

KUKUTA, Wellington. 5 miles N.E. of Wanganui.

KUMARA, Westland. On Teremakau River, 15 miles south from Greymouth. Rail to Kumara Railway, then four and a-half miles by motor. A borough with a population of 420. Good fishing and deer shooting. There are several sawmills and gold dredging. Good roads and hotel accommodation. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Named after the sweet potato, which in early days was very plentiful. Doctor at Greymouth. Roads fair.

KUMARA RAILWAY, 11 miles south from Greymouth by rail. Westland County. Telephone and post office. One hotel. Is three-quarters of a mile from sea beach and two miles from Teremakau River. Nearest doctor at Greymouth, 11 miles.

KUMEROA, Hawke's Bay. 104 miles south from Napier. Woodville County. Rail to Woodville, thence by motor daily, nine miles. Farming and fruit-growing, with hotel and dairy factory. Roads good. Population, 152. Doctor at Woodville. Shooting and fishing available. Name means "long breath." Rural delivery from Woodville.

KUMEU, Auckland. 25 miles north by rail from Auckland. In Waitemata County. Dairy farming and fruit. Golf links. Pheasant and rabbit shooting. Post, telephone, and money order office. Resident doctor. Population, 145.

KUNITA LAKE. Near Tiniroto, Cook County.

KUPE, Taranaki. 37 miles south-west from New Plymouth. Rail to Midhurst, thence motor 10 miles. Sheep farming. Good roads. Stratford County. Doctor at Stratford, 12 miles. Rural delivery from Stratford.

KURI BUSH, Otago. 20 miles south from Dunedin by motor. Taieri County. Excellent shooting and fishing in vicinity, and good roads. On the coast, three miles from mouth of Taieri River. Kuri means "dog." Rural delivery from Dunedin. Doctor at Dunedin.

KURIHEKA, Otago. Farming district 4 miles from Maheno.

KURIPAPANGO, Hawke's Bay. Farming district, 46 miles south-west from Hastings by motor. Mails via Hastings.

KURIWAO. Railway siding 70 miles south from Dunedin. Three miles from Clinton.

KUROW, Otago. On Waitaki River, 42 miles north-west by rail from Oamaru. Wool and grain-growing district. Waitaki County. Hare and duck shooting plentiful; good trout and salmon fishing in river. Good roads. Two hotels. Post, telegraph, money order and savings bank office. Population, 314. Resident doctor. Children's Health Camp in summer. The correct Maori spelling is Kohu-rau, "many mists," and was applied to mountain in neighbourhood. Wiataki hydro-electric station 4 miles away.

KURUNUI. 8 miles south from Morrinsville.

KUTARERE, Auckland. 258 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Taneatua, thence motor 18 miles. Opotiki County. Post,

telephone, and money order offices, boardinghouses. Is situated at head of Ohiwa Harbour. Good fishing and shooting. Nearest doctor at Opotiki, 12 miles. So named from a kind of rush growing on the beach, Kuta being "rush" and rere "plentiful." The burial place of Te Kooti, the Maori rebel.

KUTUWHERO POINT. At head of Pigeon Bay, Akaroa.

KUWARE. Hill in north Puketoi Ranges, in Pahiatua district.

KYEBURN, Otago. 80 miles north-west from Dunedin, in Maniototo County. Rail to Kokonga, then four miles. Farming district, with good roads. Shooting and fishing. Post and telephone. Nearest doctor at Ranfurly, 10 miles. Splendid climate.

KYEBURN DIGGINGS, Otago. 106 miles north-west from Dunedin. Maniototo County. Rail to Ranfurly, then motor, via Naseby. Good fishing and shooting. Hotel. Telephone office. Nearest doctor at Ranfurly, 20 miles. Mails from Naseby.

KYLE, Canterbury. Farming district 55 miles south-west from Christchurch. Rail to Rakaia, thence motor, 19 miles. Ashburton County. Rural delivery from Rakaia.

LADBROOKS, Canterbury. 13 miles south-east by rail from Christchurch. A rich farming district lying near the foot of the Port Hills, and about 10 miles from Christchurch by motor. Post and telephone. Paparua County. Nearest doctor at Lincoln, 4 miles.

LADY BARKLY. A railway siding 22 miles north from Invercargill.

LAGHMOR, Canterbury. Farming district 8 miles west by rail from Ashburton.

LAINGHOLM, Auckland. Seaside resort 18 miles west from Auckland by car, on west coast near Titirangi. Waitemata County. Access via Waitakere Ranges. Post Office.

LAING'S BEACH, Auckland. In Waipu Cove.

LAIRDVILLE. 2 miles from Taumarunui.

LAKES OF NEW ZEALAND. In the Auckland province, at extreme south, is Lake Taupo; length 25 miles, width 17 miles, depth 534ft, area 241 square miles (largest in N.Z.). Surrounded by volcanic mountains, and at its edge are hot springs and pools of boiling mud. Lake Rotorua is south of Tauranga (depth 84ft). Lake Rotoiti is east of Rotorua (depth 228ft). Between Taupo and Poverty Bay is Waikaremoana, 16 miles long by 18 miles broad, heavily timbered to water's edge; depth 846ft, and is 2000ft above sea-level. Lower down are Lakes Waihi and Waikare. All these lakes are in what is known as Thermal Springs district.

In Wellington province the only lakes are Wairarapa, Horowhenua, and Roto Aira.

In Nelson province the principal lakes are Rotorua, Rotoiti, and Sumner—all with scenic beauties of their own.

In Canterbury province are Lakes Ellesmere, at the mouth of Selwyn River—very shallow; and Coleridge and Heron, in the Upper Rakaia basin. South of Mount Cook are Lakes Tekapo, Pukaki, and Ohau.

In Westland province are Lakes Brunner (which is the largest), Kanieri, Mahinapua, Ianthe, Wahapo, Moeraki, Ellery, and Mapourika, the tidal waters of Saltwater and Okarito lagoons, and the shallow, reedy Tauwherikiti and Rotokino.

The finest and grandest of all the lakes in the Dominion, however, situated in the Otago and Southland districts—commonly known as the cold lakes, in contra-distinction to the hot lakes of the Auckland province—are Lakes Wakatipu, 1069ft above sea-level and 52 miles long; Rere Lake, off Lake Wakatipu; Wanaka, 30 miles long, 930ft above sea-level; Hawea, 17 miles long, 1062ft above sea-level; Te Anau (the largest in the South Island), 33 miles long, from one to six miles wide; and Manapouri, 13 miles south of Te Anau, a lake of twists and turns, bays, and arms. The smaller lakes are McKerrow and Ada in the north-west; Monowai, Poteriteri, Hauroto, and Lake George in the south-west; and Waipori and Waihola on the Taieri Plains. Full descriptions of all these lakes, from north to south, are elsewhere given in this work under their nearest township or postal address, also how to get to them by rail, motor, etc, and hotel and board accommodation.

Lake Manapouri is 1458ft deep—the deepest in New Zealand —reaching 861ft below sea-level. Lake Wakatipu has a depth of 1242ft, reaching 173ft below sea level. There are several smaller lakes, all of which appear under their various names.

LAKE ADA, West Coast of Otago, near Milford Sound.

LAKE BRUNNER. The largest lake in Westland.

LAKE COLERIDGE, Canterbury. Situated in Upper Rakaia basin, 69 miles west from Christchurch. Rail to Glentunnel, thence by motor or by motor direct from Christchurch. Post, telephone, and money order office. Selwyn County. Here are situated the hydro-electric works which supply Christchurch and district with electric power for tramways, lighting, and industrial purposes Doctor at Coalgate, 28 miles. Roads good. Fishing in lake.

LAKE ELLESMERE. At the mouth of the Selwyn River, in Canterbury. 21 miles south by rail from Christchurch. It is very shallow, and is noted for the vast number of eels caught at its mouth by Maoris from January to April every year. Duck shooting is very good.

LAKE FERGUS. On the Eglinton Valley road.

LAKE FERRY, Wellington. 32 miles by motor from Featherston.

LAKE FRESH. Fresh Lake on Flaxbourne Station, 35 miles from Blenheim.

LAKE GRASSMERE. Large lagoon 30 miles south of Blenheim.

LAKE GUNN. A scenic gem on the Eglinton Valley road.

LAKE HAWEA, Otago. A beautiful lake set amidst mountain scenery about 200 miles north-west from Dunedin. Is reached by rail to Cromwell, thence motor, or by motor direct from Dunedin.

LAKE HAYES. A beautiful lake between Arrowtown and Queenstown, Otago.

LAKE HERON, Canterbury. A small lake in Upper Rakaia basin. A beautiful sheet of water five miles long by three miles broad, abounding with salmon trout. Its position is equi-distant from either ocean. Named from the number of herons to be seen here.

LAKE HOROWHENUA, near Levin, Wellington.

LAKE HOWDEN. On Greenstone Saddle, Wakatipu.

LAKE JASPER. Small but deep lake on north bank of Awatere River, Marlborough.

LAKE KANIERI. See Kanieri Lake.

LAKE LOCHIE. On the Eglinton Valley road.

LAKE LUELLA. Near Waipori.

LAKE MANAPOURI. See Manapouri, also "Lakes of New Zealand."

LAKE MAHINAPUA. Seven miles from Hokitika by rail or boat. Favourite resort. Scenery magnificent. Hotel half-mile from lake.

LAKE MAPOURIKA. A beautiful lake in South Westland.

LAKE MIDDLETON, Upper Waitaki, near Lake Ohau.

LAKE MONOWAI. 76 miles north-west from Invercargill by road. Hydro-electric supply for Invercargill generated here. Excellent fishing, splendid scenery in the upper reaches. Correct name is Manowai—"exterminated, we are done."

LAKE OHAU. South Canterbury.

LAKE OHIA, Auckland. 247 miles north from Auckland. Mangonui County. Rail to Otiria, thence motor, or by road via Kaitaia. River and sea bathing. There are Maori pas here. Good shooting and deep sea fishing. Roads good. Post and telephone. Nearest doctor at Kaitaia. Ohia means "place to which thoughts turn lovingly." Tung oil plantations.

LAKE OKAREKA, Auckland. 7 miles east of Rotorua.

LAKE OKATAINA, Auckland. 10 miles east of Rotorua.

LAKE OMAPERE. North Auckland, near Kaikohe.

LAKE ONSLOW. 14 miles from Miller's Flat. Good fishing.

LAKE ONOKE, Wellington, Palliser Bay.

LAKE POUKAWA Hawke's Bay. Midway between Hastings and Waipawa.

LAKE PUKAKI, Canterbury. 96 miles north-west from Timaru by road. In Mackenzie County, or rail to Fairlie, then 56 miles by motor. Good fishing, shooting, and deer stalking. The scenery here is of the finest, an excellent view of Mount Cook and the Southern Alps being obtainable. A farming district. Post and telephone. Hotel accommodation. Nearest doctor at Fairlie. Pukaki means "source of stream."

LAKE ROAD, Auckland. Railway siding 97 miles south from Auckland.

LAKE ROAD, Canterbury. A railway siding 22 miles south from Christchurch.

LAKE ROTOEHU, near Lake Rotorua. Rotoehu means "turbid lake."

LAKE ROTOITI, near Lake Rotorua. Rotoiti means "little lake."

LAKE ROTOITI, 64 miles south from Nelson by motor. Murchison County. Fishing and shooting. Roads fair. Post and telephone office. Nearest accommodation Tophouse.

LAKE ROTOMA, Auckland. 196 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Rotorua, thence motor. Rotorua County. Sawmilling and farming. Good roads. Shooting and fishing. Post and telephone office. Rotoma means "clear lake." Nearest doctor Rotorua, 25 miles.

LAKE ROTOROA, Nelson. A picturesque lake amidst bush-clad hills near Murchison. Accommodation house, with telephone. Rotoroa means "long lake."

LAKESIDE, Canterbury. Farming district, 31 miles south-west from Christchurch. Rail to Leeston, thence motor 4 miles. Ellesmere County. Rural delivery from Leeston. Fishing and Shooting. Roads good. Doctor at Leeston.

LAKE TAKAPUNA. Six miles from Auckland.

LAKE TARAWERA, see Rotorua.

LAKE TAUPO. See Taupo.

LAKE TEKAPO, Canterbury. 66 miles north-west from Timaru. Rail to Fairlie, then motor, 26 miles, or motor from Timaru. Mackenzie County. Deer stalking, fishing, and shooting, with hotel and good scenery. Excellent ice-skating in winter. Has a wonderful record for sunshine throughout the year. It is intended to build a hydro-electric plant on the Waitaki River 1 mile from here. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Fairlie. Name means "falling darkness."

LAKE TENNYSON. In Southern Nelson. The Clarence River runs through it.

LAKE TUAKITOTO, near Kaitangata, Otago.

LAKE TUTIRA, 20 miles north from Napier, on Napier-Wairoa highway. Bird sanctuary.

LAKE WAHAPO. On the way to the glaciers.

LAKE WAIKARE. South of Lake Taupo.

LAKE WAIKAREMOANA. See Waikaremoana and "Lakes of New Zealand."

LAKE WAIRARAPA, Wellington. Near Featherston.

LAKE WAITAKI. An artificial lake caused by the flooding of country due to the Waitaki Hydro dam.

LAKE WAITAKI, Otago. 45 miles north-west from Oamaru. Rail to Kurow, or motor from Oamaru. Waitaki County. The site of large electric power works on the Waitaki River. Post, telephone, and money order office. Roads fair. Salmon trout fishing. Duck shooting. Doctor at Kurow, 4 miles.

LAKE WAKATIPU. See Queenstown; also "Lakes of New Zealand."

LAKE WANAKA, Otago. Magnificent scenery. May be reached from Dunedin, via Cromwell.

LAMBERT HEAD. Promontory in Cook Strait.

LANDING. Railway siding 61 miles north-east from Greymouth. Six miles from Inangahua.

LANDING POINT. South end of Evans Bay, Wellington.

LANDS END, Wellington. Farming district, 31 miles by motor from Masterton.

LANGDALE JUNCTION, Wellington. Farming district, 25 miles by motor from Masterton.

LANGHOLM, see Laingholm.

LANGRIDGE, Marlborough. Telephone office, 63 miles south-west from Blenheim.

LAUDER, Otago. 115 miles north-west from Dunedin by rail. Vincent County. The centre of a large and prosperous agricultural and pastoral district. Good fishing and shooting. Roads excellent for motoring. Hotel. Post and telephone office.

LAURISTON, Canterbury. 49 miles south-west from Christchurch by rail. Post and telephone office. Farming district, with good roads. Ashburton County. Nearest doctor at Methven, 9 miles.

LAWRENCE, Otago. 60 miles south-west by rail from Dunedin. Farming and gold-mining. A borough, having a population of 630. Hospital, banks, churches of all denominations, and private hotels. Is a well-built town with excellent water service and good roads. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Resident doctor. Tuapeka County. Gabriel's Gully adjacent here, where gold was first found in Otago on May 20, 1861, by Gabriel Read, who got £1000 for his discovery. Shooting and fishing. Tennis, bowls, and golf.

LEADERVALE, Canterbury. 8 miles from Parnassus.

LEADER RIVER. Flows through North Canterbury and joins the Waiau River at Parnassus.

LEADING HILL. Overlooks Hutt Valley, Wellington.

LEAMINGTON, Auckland. A town district, forming part of Cambridge. Population, 530. Mail delivery from Cambridge.

LEATHAM, Marlborough. 50 miles from Blenheim by motor. Mails private bag. Sheep station.

LEAUVA, Upolu. In the Pacific Islands.

LE BON'S BAY, Canterbury. 10 miles north-east from Akaroa by service car. Cocksfoot seed growing, sheep farming, and dairying are chief support of settlement. Roads hilly. Post and telephone office. Splendid beach and camping grounds. Several French settlers from Akaroa located here years ago. Captain Le Bas entered Le Bons Bay in mistake for Akaroa. He sent a boat's crew ashore, one of whom, named Le Bon, was first to land, so the bay was named after him. Nearest doctor at Akaroa.

LEE BAY. Stewart Island. Is the final landing place of the New Zealand telegraph wire, and is the most southern cable station in the world.

LEEFIELD. 20 miles south-west from Blenheim. Mails, private bag from Blenheim.

LEESTON, Canterbury. Three miles and a-half from Lake Ellesmere, and 27 miles south by rail from Christchurch. A town district. Population, 550. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court. The centre of a sheep and grain district. Linen flax factory. Splendid fishing at Hart's Creek and Selwyn River. Good fishing and shooting on lake. Excellent roads. Has hotel, bank, and post, money order, and telegraph office. Newspaper published bi-weekly. Resident doctors.

LEE STREAM, Otago. A small sheep-farming district, 27 miles from Dunedin by motor. Taieri County. Rural delivery from Outram.

LEETHAM RIVER. Marlborough. 96 miles from Blenheim.

LEIGH, Auckland. A farming and fruit-growing settlement, 58 miles north-east from Auckland by service car. Rodney County. One store, hotel, and post, telephone, and money order office. Shooting and fishing, and good roads. Nearest doctor Warkworth.

LEITHFIELD, Canterbury. A market-gardening and dairy-farming settlement on the coast. 33 miles north from Christchurch. Rail to Amberley, thence motor. In Kowai County. One store and a hotel. Creamery. Good roads. Splendid beach, 1½ miles. Well sheltered by trees and very suitable for picnic and camping parties. Nearest doctor at Amberley, 3 miles. The Maori name was Ki-wai (full water").

LEITHFIELD BEACH, Canterbury. Rail to Balcairn, thence four miles. Mails from Balcairn.

LEITH VALLEY. One of the scenic resorts of Dunedin, reached by tram to Duke street, thence through Woodhaugh, or by motor. The valley includes Nicholl's Creek Waterfalls, Morrison's

Creek, and Sullivan's Dam, all worthy of a visit. A good motor run from Dunedin is through the valley to Waitati (road now being reconstructed), and back via Mount Cargill.

LE PETIT CARENAGE. Small bay in Akaroa Harbour.

LEPPERTON, Taranaki. Ten miles east by rail from New Plymouth. In Taranaki County. Farming and dairying, dairy factory. Splendid trout fishing in Waiongona River Population, 341. Lepperton is named after the late Colonel Lepper, who served in Maori War, and who received military grant of land and resided here. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Waitara, 5 miles. Good roads.

LESLIE HILLS. Near Culverden, Canterbury. Mails private bag Christchurch.

LEVELS, Canterbury. A farming district with railway siding and a post and telephone office. Is seven miles north-west from Timaru, on the Fairlie line. Levels County. Nearest doctor Timaru. Good roads.

LEVIN, Wellington. 60 miles north by rail from Wellington, six miles from coast, and close to Horowhenua Lake (one mile), and Papatonga Lake (three miles). Good boating on the lake. Fishing in Ohau River, and shooting on ranges. Sawmilling, sash and door factory, meal and fertilizer works, dairying, banks, post, telegraph, and money order office. Two hotels. A borough with municipal gasworks, electric light, and water supply. Resident doctors. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Population, 2820. Government Experimental Station and Boys' Training Farm two miles from here. Paeroa Pa Hill, once the site of an important Maori village, is near by. A tombstone to Rangihaeata, a great Maori warrior, is now erected on the site.

LEWIS PASS. 17 miles from Culverden, 2840 feet above sea level. Canterbury-Westland highway goes through this pass. Good road.

LEULUMOEGA. Upolo, Western Samoa.

LICHFIELD, Auckland. A sheep and cattle farming district, 144 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Putaruru, thence motor. Matamata County. Good trout fishing in streams; hare and pheasant shooting, and good roads. The Pokai Falls are within 3 miles from Lichfield. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Putaruru, 5 miles. Rural delivery from there.

LIGAR BAY. In Golden Bay district, Nelson.

LIGHTHOUSES. The coast of New Zealand is well supplied with lighthouses and coastal beacons, nearly all of which are connected by wire:—Cape Maria Van Diemen, North Cape, Cape Brett, Maro Tiri (Chickens) Whangarei, Sugar Loaf Island, Moko Hinau Islands, Channel Island, Flat Rock, Tiri Tiri Matangi, Rangitoto, Bean Rocks, Devonport Sandspit, Brown's Island, Ponui Pass, Piako River, Thames, Tuhuia Island, Coromandel, Whitianga, Cuvier Island, Ohena Island, Tauranga, North Rock, Stony Point,

Whakatane, Opotiki, Matakawa Point, East Cape, Tokomaru Bay, Gable Islet, Tuahine Point, Gisborne, Portland Island, Waikokopu, Wairoa River, Napier, Castle Point, Honeycomb Rock, Cape Palliser, Pencarrow Head, Port Nicholson, Somes Island, Karori Rock, Manawatu River, Wanganui River, Patea River, Cape Egmont, New Plymouth, Waitara, Manukau South Head, Kaipara North Head, Pouto Point, South Head, Hokianga, Farewell Spit, Aorere River, Waitapu, Motueka, Mapua, Nelson, Okuri Point, French Pass, Ninepins (Chetwode Island), Stephens Island, Jackson Head, Brothers, Picton, Dieffenbach Point, Tory Channel, Wairau River, Cape Campbell, Kaikoura, Waimakariri River, Godley Head, Lyttelton, Akaroa Head, Timaru, Jack's Point, Oamaru, Moeraki, Hayward Point, Taiaroa Heads, Otago Entrance Mole End, Cape Saunders, Nugget Point, Waipapapa Point, Akers Point (Stewart Island), Dog Island, Bluff (Stirling Point), Centre Island, Puysegur Point, Milford Sound, Okuru, Okarito, Hokitika, Greymouth, Cape Foulwind, Westport, Karamea River, Kahurangi Point.

LILBURNE, Southland. Farming district. Wallace County. Rail from Invercargill to Tuatapere, thence motor, 20 miles.

LIMEBURNERS BAY, Upper Waitemata Harbour.

LIMEHILLS, Southland. 25 miles north by rail from Invercargill, near Oreti River. Southland County. Farming and lime kiln. Duck and rabbit shooting, and fishing. Roads good. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Winton, six miles. Population, 380.

LIMESTONE HILL. Near Mauriceville. Noted for lime and springs.

LIMESTONE ROCKS. Near Amberley.

LIMESTONE RIVER. Flows into the Clarence, Marlborough.

LINCOLN, Canterbury. A farming centre, in Springs County. 14 miles south by rail from Christchurch. A fine motor run, as roads are level and in good condition. Canterbury College of Agriculture, which is maintained under trustees of the Canterbury University College, is situated here. The complete course of study for the diploma examinations occupies three years. The building is in the centre of 1200 acres of cultivated land, and there are usually about 100 students under a director. The college also includes a wheat research institute and Agronomy Division (experimental seed farm), both of which are expanding rapidly. Visitors are granted permission to see over the building and ground at any reasonable hour. Hotel accommodation, shooting, and fishing. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Population, 502. Resident doctor.

LINCOLN, Taranaki. Two miles from Inglewood.

LINDIS CROSSING, Otago. 174 miles north-west from Dunedin. Rail to Cromwell, then motor. Vincent County. Fishing and shooting. Good roads. Rural delivery from Cromwell. Telephone office. Doctor at Cromwell, 18 miles.

LINDIS PASS, Otago. 191 miles north-west from Dunedin. Rail to Cromwell, then motor. Vincent County. Post and telephone office. Good fishing and shooting. Roads good. This is the most direct route from Queenstown to Timaru or Oamaru. Doctor at Cromwell, 35 miles.

LINDS BRIDGE. Railway siding 6 miles from Invercargill. Tuatapere branch.

LINTLEY. Railway siding 3 miles south-east from Lumsden.

LINTON, Wellington. A farming district, half a mile from Manawatu River, and 80 miles north by rail from Wellington. Native and imported game shooting and trout fishing. Good motoring roads. No hotel or private board. Post and telephone office. Dairy farming, cheese factory. Air Force Station. Doctor at Palmerston North, 9 miles. Kairanga County. Population, 387.

LINWOOD, Canterbury. A suburb of Christchurch, connected by tram and train. Post, telephone, and money order office.

LION'S BACK. High saddle on road, south of Blenheim.

LISMORE, Canterbury. Farming district, about 20 miles west by motor from Ashburton. Rural delivery from Ashburton.

LITTLE AKALOA, Canterbury. A dairy-farming settlement on Banks Peninsula, 18 miles south-east from Lyttelton by steamer, or 56 miles from Christchurch by motor. Akaroa County. Dairy factory. Is on a bay on sea coast. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Akaroa, 20 miles.

LITTLE ASHLEY RIVER. Tributary of Ashley River, Canterbury.

LITTLE BARRIER ISLAND. At mouth of Auckland Harbour, 50 miles north-north-east from Auckland. Is a conical hill 2400ft high. Is used for preservation of native birds.

LITTLE KARAKA BAY. Between Jerningham and Schnapper Points, Evans Bay, Wellington.

LITTLE MOUNT ALLAN. Railway siding about 23 miles north-west from Dunedin. Central Otago branch.

LITTLE OMAHA HARBOUR. Land-locked harbour on east coast of Auckland, near Cape Rodney.

LITTLE PIGEON BAY. Near Pigeon Bay.

LITTLE PORT COOPER. Bay in Lyttelton Harbour.

LITTLE RAPAHI. Inlet in Lyttelton Harbour.

LITTLE RIVER, Canterbury. 36 miles south by rail from Christchurch, and near Lake Forsyth. Cocksfoot seed growing, seed cleaning, and cheese factory. Roads fairly good, but hilly. One hotel. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Duck and hare shooting, trout fishing. Named from the small river running here, Wairewa (Little River) being the Maori name. In 1829 James Price, a Sydney sailor, visited here, and stated afterwards that he had purchased the district from the natives. Wairewa County. Population, 220.

LITTLE SNOWDON MOUNT ((2095ft). Near Rakaia River.

LITTLE WANGANUI, Nelson. Telephone office. Buller County. About 50 miles north-east from Westport by motor. Near Te Namu.

LIVINGSTONE, Otago. In Waitaki County. 30 miles west from Oamaru by motor. Mining and farming. Shooting in vicinity, and good roads. Post and telephone. Doctor at Kurow, 24 miles.

LIZARD RIVER. Flows into Clarence River, Marlborough.

LOBURN, Canterbury. A sheep-farming and fruit-growing district. Ashley County. 26 miles north from Christchurch. Rail to Rangiora, then motor, 6 miles. Good roads, shooting, and fishing. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Rangiora.

LOCHIEL, Southland. A farming district, 15 miles north by rail from Invercargill. Good shooting and fishing, and good roads. Forest hill scenic reserve, 4 miles, is well worth a visit. Southland County. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Winton, four miles. Dairy and bacon factory. Called after Lochiel, the chieftain of the Cameron Clan, who was famous in the rebellion of 1745, through Mr Donald Cameron, the first settler here in 1860.

LONDON, see Ranana.

LONG ACRE VALLEY. 3 miles from Okoia.

LONG BAY. Next to Island Bay, Banks Peninsula.

LONGBEACH, Canterbury. 16 miles south from Ashburton by motor. Ashburton County. Is named Longbeach from the length of the Ninety-mile Beach. Farming district. Rural delivery from Ashburton.

LONG BEACH. Pleasant seaside resort 4 miles north from Port Chalmers by road. Splendid, safe beach.

LONGBURN, Wellington. 4 miles south-west from Palmerston North by rail. Freezing works, dairy, and bacon factory. Good roads. Hotel accommodation. Kairanga County. Post, money order, and telephone office. Doctors at Palmerston North. Population, 649.

LONGBUSH, Southland. 9 miles east by rail from Invercargill. Southland County. Farming district, with good roads. Shooting and fishing. Post office. Doctors at Invercargill.

LONGBUSH, Wellington. Farming district, 22 miles south by motor from Masterton.

LONGFORD, Nelson. 80 miles south from Nelson by motor. Murchison County. Good fishing and shooting, and good roads. Doctor at Murchison, 3 miles.

LONG GULLY, Otago. Post and telephone office. 12 miles north from Queenstown by motor. Hotel. Gold mining. Good roads. Wild goat shooting. Lake County. Nearest doctor at Queenstown.

LONG ISLAND. A pinnacle rock at Cape Jackson.

LONGLANDS. A railway siding 3 miles south-west from Hastings.

LONG LOOKOUT POINT. North head of Raupo Bay, Banks Peninsula.

LONGPOINT. North-east extreme of Kapiti Island.

LONG POINT, Otago. North head of Tautuku Bay. It was here that the s.s. Manuka went on the rocks on December 16, 1929, and became a total wreck, fortunately without loss of life.

LONGRIDGE, Otago. Sixty-four miles north from Invercargill. Rail to Kingston Crossing, via Gore. Farming district. Southland County. Doctor at Lumsden, 14 miles. Rural delivery from Gore.

LONG SOUND, Preservation Inlet, Otago.

LONGWOOD, Southland. 29 miles west by rail from Invercargill. Wallace County. Dairy factory and sawmills. Shooting and good roads. Doctor at Riverton. Rural delivery from Riverton, three miles.

LOOKERS ON One of the finest series of mountains branching eastward from the Kaikouras. When Cook, in his ship Endeavour, sailed from Ship Cove the Maoris gathered in large numbers on the slopes, watching the departure. Hence the name given by Cook.

LOOKOUT POINT. About three miles from Dunedin by tram or train to Caversham, thence one mile walk. So called as it was from here that a look-out was kept for waggons and teams coming towards Dunedin from the south in the olden days.

LORA GORGE, Southland. 28 miles by motor from Winton.

LORNE. 6 miles west from Oamaru by railway motor bus.

LORNEVILLE, Southland. Five miles north from Invercargill by rail or motor. Southland County. Post office. Here is situated the home for indigent children and the aged and infirm, for Southland, with hospital attached. Condensed milk factory close by. Good roads. Doctors at Invercargill. Fishing. Formerly known as Wallacetown Junction. Hotel.

LOTOFAGA, Upolo, Western Samoa.

LOTTERY RIVER AND BUSH. Near Waiau, North Canterbury.

LOTTIN POINT, Auckland. 125 miles north from Gisborne by steamer. Matakaoa County. Near Hicks Bay.

LOVELL'S FLAT, Otago. 44 miles south-west by rail from Dunedin. Farming district. Bruce County. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Trout fishing and rabbit shooting. Good roads. Nearest doctor at Milton, 8 miles.

LOWBURN FERRY, Otago. Farming and fruit-growing district, 4 miles by motor from Cromwell. Pleasant spot for a holi-

day. Good hotel. One of the largest gold dredges in the Southern Hemisphere is working near here. Rural delivery from Cromwell.

LOWCLIFFE, Canterbury. Farming district, about 20 miles south by motor from Ashburton. Rural delivery from Ashburton.

LOWER HUTT. See Hutt Lower.

LOWER KAIMAI, Auckland. 14 miles south-west from Tauranga.

LOWER KOHUMARU, Auckland. Eight miles south from Mangonui.

LOWER KOKATAHI, Westland. 11 miles south-east by motor from Hokitika. Westland County. Good roads and good shooting and fishing. Post and telephone office. Sawmilling and farming. Hotels. Hot springs six miles away. You pass through this district over Brownings Pass to Canterbury. Doctor at Hokitika. Name means "place of sale."

LOWER MANGOREI. See Mangorei Lower.

LOWER MAUKU. An arm of Manukau Harbour.

LOWER MOUTERE. See Moutere Lower.

LOWER SHOTOVER. See Shotover Lower.

LOWER WAIHOU RIVER. Near Hokianga Harbour, Auckland.

LOWER WAIAWA, Auckland. Eight miles east from Opotiki by motor. Good shooting. Sheep and dairy farming. Post and telephone office. Opotiki County. Doctor at Opotiki, eight miles.

LOWE'S ROAD CROSSING. Railway siding, four miles from Waiuku.

LOWGARTH, Taranaki. 38 miles south-east from New Plymouth. Rail to Stratford, thence motor, eight miles. Eltham County. Post and telephone office. Dairy factory. Roads good. Nearest doctor at Eltham, six miles. Population, 340.

LOWRY BAY, Wellington. Favourite residential locality by by motor service from Wellington.

LOWRY PEAKS. Range dividing Amuri and Cheviot districts.

LOWRY RIVER. Tributary of Conway River, North Canterbury.

LOWTHER. Railway siding, 56 miles north from Invercargill.

LUCAS BAY. Near heads, Akaroa Harbour.

LUCAS PEAK (1311ft). Near heads in Akaroa Harbour.

LUCKY ROCK. See Atiamuri.

LUGGATE, Otago. 184 miles north-west from Dunedin, on Clutha River. Rail to Cromwell, thence motor 28 miles. Vincent County. Farming and fruit-growing. Trout fishing plentiful. Deer shooting about five miles away—drive or ride. Very good roads.

One hotel. Post and telephone. District nurse at Wanaka, 10 miles.

LUHR'S ROCK. Situated off Lyall Bay.

LUMSDEN, Southland. A town district and railway junction, on Oreti River; 50 miles north from Invercargill. Southland County. Sheep and dairy farming. Excellent trout fishing in Oreti River and good shooting. Splendid roads for motoring. Three good hotels. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Four-monthly sittings S.M. Court. Population, 510. The old name of this place was The Elbow. Present name is after the late Mr George Lumsden, of Invercargill. Motor service to Lakes Te Anau and Manapouri (50 miles) from here, also to Eglinton Valley. Resident doctor.

LYALL BAY. Large bay near Wellington Heads, three-quarters mile west of Palmer Head; three-quarters mile wide. A favourite seaside resort. Good surf bathing. Reached by electric tram every 20 minutes. Post, telephone, and money order office. Named after Dr Lyall, of H.M.S. Acheron, which was on a survey cruise in New Zealand in 1847. Dr Lyall afterwards became famous as a scientist.

LYALLDALE, Canterbury. 6 miles west of Pareora.

LYELL, Nelson. On an arm of the Buller River at junction of Lyell Creek, 41 miles east from Westport by motor, or rail Inangahua Junction, thence motor 12 miles. Buller County. Gold mining (quartz and sluicing). Magnificent bush scenery. Roads rather hilly. Hotel accommodation. Entirely surrounded by mountains. Good trout fishing and deer stalking on hills close by. Lyell was named after a miner who first worked here. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Murchison, 24 miles.

LYELL CREEK. Runs through north-western part of Kaikoura.

LYNDHURST, Canterbury. 53 miles south from Christchurch, on Rakaia-Methven line of railway. Ashburton County. Farming settlement. Post and telephone. Nearest doctor at Methven, five miles. Population, 275.

LYNDON LAKE. Near Porter's Pass, Canterbury. 2700ft above sea-level.

LYNNFORD, Canterbury. Telephone office, 15 miles from Ashburton. Rural delivery from Ashburton.

LYNTON DOWNS, Marlborough. Telephone office, 13 miles from Kaikoura. Mails private bag from Kaikoura.

LYTTELTON, the chief port of Canterbury. Is on the north shore of Port Cooper. The town, lying at the foot of the precipitous hills which divide it from Christchurch, is decidedly picturesque, extending as it does round the foot of and up the hills. The port is a busy one, as all the export and import traffic

for Christchurch and Northern Canterbury has to pass to and from the shipping by railway, there being no other port or means of transit. The railway comes on to the wharf, and ships are discharged and loaded from and into the trucks direct. The railway station is also close to the wharves, and passengers for Christchurch (seven miles distant) are conveyed hourly through the tunnel by electric train. The business of Lyttelton arises entirely from and in connection with the shipping, and the chief business streets are London street, Norwich quay, and Oxford street.

Lyttelton was named in 1850, after Lord Lyttelton, and the first Canterbury settlers landed here on December 16, 1850, the place being then known as Port Cooper, after an early trader, a name which still, to some extent, clings to the port. The tunnel leading to Christchurch was made in 1867, is 10 chains more than a mile and a-half long, and this line was the first railway opened in New Zealand. The first steamer to visit the port was H.M.S. Acheron, in 1848.

Lyttelton Harbour is an old volcanic crater, with an average width of two miles. The lava streams are visible at Godley Head and the sea wall near Sumner.

The natural advantages of the port have been enhanced by reclamation and harbour works, which include two breakwaters 2010ft and 1400ft in length, enclosing about 107 acres; long lengths of wharf accommodation, a patent slip for ships, and a splendid graving dock. The railway, electric power, machinery, and appliances are available throughout, which renders loading and unloading practicable both by day and night. The town, as already mentioned, nestles on the side of the hills, the streets being generally steep, flanked by solid stone and wooden buildings, and a background of green spurs and bold rocky faces gives to the whole a charming appearance. The water supply is obtained from artesian wells on the Christchurch side of the hills. Population, 3110. Has post, telegraph, and money order offices and one bank. S.M. Court sits fortnightly. Places of interest are Diamond Harbour, Governor's Bay, and Corsair Bay. Steamers from Wellington arrive every morning and depart every evening, except Sundays, this being known as the steamer express service, the time occupied being about 10 to 11 hours. The distance is 175 miles.

The first iron ship built in New Zealand was built here in 1864.

MAATA, Taranaki. 4 miles east-south-east from Eltham.

MABEL SCHOOL, Southland. 14 miles from Invercargill by motor. Southland County. Good roads. Post and telephone office. Doctors at Invercargill. Fishing.

MABEL ISLAND. One mile from Picton.

MACANDREW BAY, Otago. A beautiful seaside resort situated on Peninsula side of Otago Harbour, seven miles from Dunedin by motor. Peninsula County. Now very popular as a resi-

dential part of Dunedin. Tennis, golfing, swimming, and boating. Named after late James Macandrew, a former superintendent of Otago. An interesting and pleasant trip from here to Larnach's Castle. Post and telephone office. Population, 632.

MACAULAY ISLAND. Kermadec Islands.

MACETOWN, Otago. An old mining settlement 11 miles up the Arrow River from Arrowtown. Once the centre of a very rich gold-bearing area.

McCLEVERTY MOUNT (1000ft). Tinakori Hills, Wellington.

MACKAY'S BLUFF. Near Wakapuaka, Nelson. Named from James Mackay, who settled here in 1845.

MACKAYTOWN. Railway siding four miles from Paeroa.

MACKFORD, Taranaki. On Mokau River, five miles due east from its mouth.

MACKINTOSH BAY. Small bay on north of Banks Peninsula.

McKERROW GLACIER. Near Mount Cook, Southern Alps.

McKERROW LAKE. On Greenstone Saddle, Wakatipu.

McLAREN PEAK (2840ft). Pelorus Sound.

McLEAN'S. Railway siding, six miles from Waimate, now served by motor.

MACLENNAN, Otago. 90 miles south-west from Dunedin by rail. Clutha County. Is situated at the junction of the Maclennan and Tahakopa Rivers, about a mile and a-half from the sea. Good beach and magnificent scenery. Farming, sawmilling. Good trout and sea fishing. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Owaka, 16 miles. Roads good.

McNAB, Southland. 43 miles north-east by rail from Invercargill. Southland County. Post office. Roads good. Fishing and shooting. Nearest doctor at Gore, three miles.

McRAE LAKE. About 80 miles south from Blenheim. Underground outlet.

MACRAES FLAT, Otago. 63 miles north from Dunedin. Rail to Palmerston, thence motor west 21 miles. Waihemo County. Sheep farming and gold mining settlement. Hotel accommodation. Post, money order, telephone, and savings bank offices. Good fishing and shooting. Named after a Scotch shepherd who was here before the gold rush. Nearest doctor at Palmerston, 21 miles. Population 112.

MAEREWHENUA, Otago. 33 miles north-west from Oamaru. Post and telephone office. Railway road motor to Tokarahi, then three and a-half miles. On the Maerewhenua River. The name means "Land of Maere," a Maori sea-god, and old Maori ovens and tools have been found here. Plenty of hare shooting and good trout fishing. Gold mining (sluicing). Waitaki County. Level roads. Doctor at Kurow.

MAGGIE CREEK, Nelson. Murchison County. 75 miles south from Nelson by motor. Good roads. Gold mining. Trout fishing, deer and pig shooting. Doctor at Murchison, 34 miles.

MAGNET BAY, Auckland. Named from a vessel (Magnet) wrecked there in 1836.

MAGNET BAY, Banks Peninsula.

MAHAKI. Railway siding, 26 miles north-west from Gisborne. Near Waikohu.

MAHAKIPAWA, Marlborough. 29 miles north-west from Blenheim; by motor, via Havelock. Near the head of Pelorus Sound. Farming and gold-mining district, with good roads. Dairy factory, hotel. Good shooting, fishing, and bathing, and fine camping grounds. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Picton, 14 miles. Marlborough County. When Te Rauparaha came to this valley he came up the sound, arriving about dusk. Next morning he and his lieutenant climbed to the top of a hill to survey the land. Meantime the Maoris at the pa at the head of the valley, hearing that Te Rauparaha had landed, set fire to their pa and fled. Te Rauparaha seeing the fire from the hilltop, said, "Mahikipawa"—I see smoke. Greenstone axes and a burial ground have been found here.

MAHANA, Nelson. 20 miles west from Nelson by motor. Waimea County. Good shooting. Roads good. Name means "warm." A good fruit-growing district. Doctor at Richmond, 12 miles. Rural delivery from Upper Moutere.

MAHANGA BAY, Wellington. Eastern side of Point Halswell, Wellington Harbour.

MAHARAHARA, Hawke's Bay. A pastoral district, 86 miles south-west by rail from Napier. Woodville County. The meaning of the word "maharahara" is "think frequently of." Rural delivery from Dannevirke.

MAHARAHARA WEST, Hawke's Bay. Woodville County. Three miles from Maharahara by motor. Rural delivery from Woodville.

MAHARAKEKE, Hawke's Bay. 5 miles west of Waipukurau.

MAHAU, Marlborough. A sheep-farming district, 36 miles north from Blenheim. Motor to Havelock, thence launch. Sheep-farming. On an arm of Pelorous Sound. Sounds County. Mahau means "shelter." Mails private bag from Havelock.

MAHENO, Otago. Nine miles south by rail from Oamaru, in Waitaki County; on Kakanui River. A splendid farming district. Population, 166. Flourmilling and quarrying. Trout fishing. Good roads. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Maheno means "to untie." Nearest doctor at Herbert, five miles.

MAHER'S CREEK, Westland. 23 miles north from Greymouth by motor. On the Greymouth-Westport Beach road. Grey County. The scenery on the road is very fine, and there are some good

beaches for bathing and camping. Doctor at Runanga, 16 miles. Dairy farming. Rural delivery from Barrytown.

MAHIA, Hawke's Bay. 118 miles north-east from Napier by motor or rail to Nuhaka, thence motor. Wairoa County. Farming district. Roads good. Shooting and fishing. Good beaches (grey sand). Doctor at Wairoa, 35 miles, or district nurse at Nuhaka, 15 miles. Post office. Mahia means "indistinct sound."

MAHIA, Auckland. Railway siding, 16 miles south from Auckland.

MAHIA PENINSULA, Hawke's Bay. S.S. Tasmania wrecked here on July 29, 1897.

MAHIKARAU RIVER. Flows into Mercury Bay, Auckland.

MAHINAPUA LAKE. A picturesque scenic resort, seven miles south-west from Hokitika by good motor road. The scenery, bush and lake, is very charming. Mahinapua means "moonlight blossoms."

MAHINEPUA. Or Stephenson's Island, Whangaroa Bay.

MAHINEPUA BAY. Near Mangonui.

MAHIRAKAU, Taranaki. 187 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Okahukura, thence 19 miles. Ohura County.

MAHITAHI, Westland. 133 miles south from Hokitika by motor. Sheep-farming. In Westland County. Plenty of shooting close at hand. On Mahitahi River. Post and telephone office. Name means "single handed work." Roads good. Nearest doctor, Wataroa, 75 miles.

MAHOE, Taranaki. A dairy-farming and cattle-grazing district. 38 miles south from New Plymouth. Rail to Stratford, then motor eight miles. In Stratford County. Cheese factory. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Kaponga, five miles. Mahoe is the name of a tree (white wood).

MAHOENUI, Taranaki. On the Awakino River, 160 miles south from Auckland, by rail to Te Kuiti, then motor south-west, 30 miles. On the main Auckland-Taranaki road. Beautiful scenery, good shooting and trout fishing. Named "Mahoenui" on account of large white wood trees here; mahoe means "white wood tree," and nui "large." Nearest doctor at Pio Pio. Waitomo County. Post, telephone, and money order office.

MAHUNGA, Marlborough. 18 miles west from Kaikoura.

MAHURANGI, Auckland. 30 miles north-east from Auckland by steamer, or rail to Kaipara Flats, thence motor. Popular picnic and yachting resort for Aucklanders, the harbour being well sheltered, and the scenery beautiful. Post office. Nearest doctor at Warkworth, seven miles. Name means "the rock that points to the sky." Rodney County.

MAHURANGI RIVER. Flows into Hauraki Gulf, north of Auckland City.

MAHUTA. Railway siding, five miles from Huntly.

MAIA. Railway siding, 4 miles north from Dunedin, Port Chalmers line. Maia means "brave" or "brave warrior."

MAIDEN FLAT CREEK. Near Jollie Range, in Southern Alps.

MAIHIIHI, Auckland. 127 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Otorohanga, thence motor 13 miles. Dairying. Maihiihi is the name of a tree. Doctor at Otorohanga. Rural delivery from Hamilton.

MAIMAI. A railway siding, 41 miles north-east from Greymouth. Name means "a native dance."

MAIMAI RIVER. Tributary of Little Grey River.

MAINA, Auckland. Telephone office, nine miles from Rotorua, on shore of Lake Tarawera.

MAIORO, Auckland. 5 miles north of Waikato Heads.

MAIR. A railway siding, two miles from Whangarei.

MAIRANGI BAY, Auckland. Waitemata County. 10 miles north from Auckland by ferry and motor bus. Post office.

MAIRETAHI. 16 miles north from Helensville.

MAIROA, Auckland. 144 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Te Kuiti, thence motor 18 miles. Waitomo County. Good roads. Name means a cooked dish of shell fish from the beach, made up like cheese, boiled, and kept a long time. Nearest doctor at Pio Pio, eight miles. Rural delivery from Te Kuiti.

MAITAHI. A railway siding nine miles north from Dargaville.

MAITLAND, Southland. 50 miles north-east by rail from Invercargill, and 10 miles from Gore. Southland County. Gold dredging. Fishing. Roads good. Doctor at Gore. Rural delivery from Gore.

MAKAHU, Taranaki. 58 miles south-east from New Plymouth. Rail to Te Wera, thence motor. Whangamomona County. Name means "white hawk." Nearest doctor at Stratford, 25 miles. Rural delivery from Stratford. Roads good.

MAKAIRO, Wellington. Farming district eight miles from Mangatainoka by motor. Rural delivery from Pahiatua.

MAKAIRO RIVER. Tributary of Tiraumea River, Wellington.

MAKAKA, Taranaki. 15 miles west-south-west of Stratford.

MAKAKAHO, Taranaki. Patea County. Telephone office. Rail to Waitotara, thence motor. Rural delivery from Waitotara. Good roads in summer. Doctor at Waverley. Good shooting.

MAKAKATI RIVER. Rises in Tararua Ranges. Fine trout.

MAKARA, Wellington. On the sea coast; seven miles north-west from Wellington by tram and motor; near Terawhiti. A farming district and summer resort. Good roads for motoring through Karori, but hilly about here. A stream running through the valley has beautiful clear water and abundance of fish. Good

shooting. Makara County. Nearest doctor at Karori, three miles. Rural delivery from there. Makara means "head."

MAKARAKA, Auckland. Four miles from Gisborne by rail. Cook County. Post and telephone office. Hotel. Sheep and dairy farming. Butter factory. Good roads. Doctors at Gisborne. Population, 304.

MAKARANUI. Railway siding, five miles from Ohakune.

MAKARAU, Auckland. A small settlement 50 miles north from Auckland by rail (station two miles off). Name means "place of a hundred loves." Dairy and sheep-farming. Good roads. Nearest doctor at Helensville, 14 miles. Rural delivery from Kaukapakapa. Waitemata County.

MAKARAWA, Wellington. 6 miles east of Wanganui.

MAKARETU STREAM. Tributary of Mangahao River, Wellington.

MAKARETU, Hawke's Bay. 69 miles south-west from Napier. Rail to Takapau, then motor 14 miles. Waipawa County. At the foot of Parkis Peak, the highest point in the Ruahine Ranges. Mountaineering parties make their departure from Makaretu. February and March are the best months for the ascent. Dairy and sheep farming. Good deer shooting. Within three miles by good road of the favourite hunting country of Hawke's Bay. Coursing good, hares being plentiful. Here, on November 25, 1868, 18 Maori rebels, and on December 3, 37 rebels. all under Te Kooti, were killed. Maori legend gives this as the settling place of the first Maoris, generations ago, coming by the canoe Arawa. Post, telephone, and money order offices. Nearest doctor at Takapau. Was originally settled as a Scandinavian immigrants' village in 1872.

MAKAREWA, Southland. Six and a-half miles north from Invercargill. Rail to Linds Bridge, thence half a mile. In Southland County. Trout fishing in Makarewa River. Splendid roads. The bush here and river and township named from Maoris, who, baiting for eels, found, after a storm, their hooks floating on the surface of the water, and named it Makarewa, meaning "floating hooks." Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Invercargill. Population, 629.

MAKAREWA JUNCTION, Southland. Eight miles by rail north from Invercargill. Post, telephone, and money order office. Southland County. Freezing works. Fishing.

MAKARORA, Otago. At the very head of Lake Wanaka, 230 miles north-west from Dunedin. Rail to Cromwell, thence motor. The scenery in this district is grand, the chief attraction being the numerous waterfalls, especially in the Albert and Wilkin Valleys, and the bush. There is plenty of shooting to be had, deer and paradise ducks being plentiful, and good trout fishing. Post and telegraph office. Sheep and dairy farming and sawmilling. Vincent

County. Doctor at Wanaka, 40 miles. The starting place for Haast Pass. Boarding house. Makarora means "long mountain."

MAKARORA, Hawke's Bay. 20 miles west-north-west from Waipawa.

MAKARORI BEACH, Auckland. Near Gisborne.

MAKAURI, Auckland. Seven miles west from Gisborne by rail. Cook County. Excellent roads. Dairy and sheep farming. Doctor at Gisborne. Population, 245.

MAKEOKEO, Auckland. Telephone office, 14 miles west from Te Awamutu by motor. Mails from Pirongia.

MAKERIKERI RIVER. Tributary of Ashley River, Canterbury.

MAKERUA. Railway siding, 35 miles south of Palmerston North.

MAKETU, Auckland. 202 miles from Auckland. At the mouth of the Kaituna River, in the Bay of Plenty. Rail to Paengaroa, thence motor service four miles. An old Native district now settled and occupied by farmers—Europeans and half-castes. The landing place of the canoe Arawa, one of the original canoes to reach New Zealand. Maize growing and dairy farming. Post, telephone, and money order office. Fishing of all kinds may be had, trout in the river, and kingfish, mako shark, and swordfish in deep water. During the Maori rebel war, on April 22, 1864, 93 rebels were killed and wounded here. 800 Hau Hau Maoris were entrenched on the sandhills and 200 Imperial troops with 600 Arawa Natives opposed the Hau Haus, but the troops had to retire. The old redoubt is still to be seen. Tauranga County. Population, 147. Nearest doctor at Te Puke, nine miles. About a mile away are hot springs, with waters of great curative properties. Launches available. Name derived from the original field where the Arawa tribe grew their kumeras in Hawaiki before coming to New Zealand.

MAKIKIHI, Canterbury. 18 miles south by rail from Timaru. In Waimate County. Amidst good agricultural land. Roads level and good. One hotel. Linen flax factory. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Population, 250. Name means "disappearing water." Doctor at Waimate, ten miles.

MAKINO, Wellington. A dairy-farming settlement, 101 miles north-west from Wellington by rail, in Oroua County. Strawberry and raspberry growing. Cheese and butter factory here. Good roads. Nearest doctor at Feilding, two miles. Rural delivery from Feilding.

MAKIRIKIRI, Wellington. On the Wanganui River, seven miles north from Wanganui township, by river steamer or motor. Sheep district. Roads very good for motoring. Wanganui County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Hotel. Goods herds of fallow deer in district. Makirikiri means "white gravel." Population, 335. Doctor at Wanganui.

MAKO. 12 miles east from Winton.

MAKOHAU, Wellington. 8 miles north-west from Marton.

MAKOKOMAKO. Three miles from Piriaka.

MAKOMAKO, Wellington. Farming district, 8 miles west by motor from Pahiatua. Makomako is Maori name for the bell-bird. Rural delivery from Pahiatua.

MAKOTUKU, Hawke's Bay. 68 miles south by rail from Napier. In Dannevirke County. Post, telephone, and money order office. One hotel. Trout fishing, and shooting. Good roads. Dairying and brickmaking. Doctor at Norsewood, six miles. Population, 184. Name means "white heron."

MAKOWHAI. 105 miles north-east from Wellington. Rail to Palmerston North, thence motor service. Cheese factory. Manawatu County. Doctor at Bulls, eight miles. Name means "floating wood." Rural delivery from Palmerston North.

MAKU, Wellington. See Pukehinau.

MAKURI, Wellington. On Makuri River, 125 miles north from Wellington. Pahiatua County. Rail to Pahiatua, then 20 miles by motor daily. Post, telephone, and money order office. Hotel. Splendid farming country; good roads and fishing. Makuri Gorge celebrated for beautiful scenery. Nearest doctor at Pahiatua, Makuri means "white dog."

MALOLOLELEI, Upolo. Pacific Islands.

MALUA, Upolo. Western Samoa.

MALVERN. 35 miles south-west from Blenheim. Rural delivery from Blenheim. Sheep farm.

MALVERN HILLS. Near Glentunnel, Canterbury.

MAMAKU, Auckland. 158 miles south-east from Auckland by rail. Rotorua County. Sawmilling and farming. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Waterfalls, caverns, chasms, and deep gorges make it a splendid tourist resort. Tuis and bell birds plentiful, and good fishing in adjacent streams. Population, 633. Named from a tree fern growing in profusion here. Nearest doctor at Rotorua, 14 miles.

MAMARANUI, Auckland. Eleven miles from Dargaville by rail. Pheasant shooting, and good roads. Hobson County. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Dargaville.

MANA ISLAND. A small island off the west coast of Wellington, near Plimmerton. Known also as Table Island, and is 440ft high by 1¼ miles long and half a mile wide. This island is exactly opposite what was once Taupo pa. Five miles from shore. A strong stockade was erected after the Wairau massacre as a place of retreat.

MANAIA, Taranaki. 69 miles north-west from Wanganui, and two miles from the coast. Rail to Hawera, then motor, 10 miles. Waimate West County. A great cattle raising and dairying district. Splendid pastoral country, with good soil and grass. There is good duck, pheasant, hare, and quail shooting, and trout

ON THE WESTPORT-GREYMOUTH HIGHWAY.

Geo. Chance, F.R.P.S.

fishing. Splendid motoring roads. Has three banks, and dairy factories. Three hotels. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Very picturesque golf links five minutes walk from town. Half-holiday on Saturday. Taranaki and the Waimate Plains in particular are full of interest to anyone who cares to visit the scenes of some of the most severe struggles between the Native race and the Europeans. In the centre of the township of Manaia is a monument in the shape of an obelisk of red granite erected to the memory of those killed in the Maori War of 1866-67, giving the names and rank of those who died for their country. Some six miles from Manaia another monument is erected to mark the spot where Major von Tempsky, one of New Zealand's greatest heroes, fell. At the mouth of the Kapuni stream, four miles away, is a Maori pa memorable for having been bombarded by an English man-of-war, and where a white woman was retained as a prisoner by the Maoris for two years.

Manaia takes its name from an influential chief who once resided here, and is a town district with a population of 610.

MANAIA. Bay and Harbour on Coromandel Harbour. Maori settlement at head of bay.

MANAKAU, Wellington. A sheep and dairy farming district 52 miles north by rail from Wellington; in Horowhenua County. Hotel. Roads good. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Otaki, six miles. Population, 407.

MANANUI. Railway siding, five miles south-west from Hokitika, on Ross line.

MANAPOURI, Otago. On the shores of Lake Manapouri, 102 miles north-west from Invercargill. Rail to Lumsden, thence motor 50 miles. Manapouri is 13 miles by motor from Te Anau. It is perhaps the most beautiful of the Otago lakes. The s.s. Manuere plies on Lake Manapouri (the depth of which is 1458ft—216ft more than Wakatipu) to north and south arms, lake head, Beehive, Waiau River, Channel Islands, Safe and Surprise Coves, Kelpie's Port, etc. Accommodation house. Offers abundance of trout-fishing sport. Plenty of shooting—ducks, swans, etc.; red deer from one to ten miles away by walking, boat, or steamer. The roads are good. Name incorrect—should be "Manawapouri" ("Lake of Sorrowing Heart"). Old name was Moturau ("many islands"). Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Lumsden. The lake is 597ft above sea level, and is the deepest lake in New Zealand.

MANAROA, Marlborough. 54 miles north from Blenheim, on an arm of Pelorus Sound. Motor to Havelock, thence launch 26 miles. Sounds County. Farming district. Sea fishing. Mount Stokes, 4000ft high, may be reached from this place, being the Pelorus side of it. Post and telephone office. Name means "long flat." Nearest doctor at Picton, 14 miles, or Blenheim by plane, as there is an emergency aerodrome here.

MANAWAHE, Auckland. Farming district, 5 miles from Matata. Whakatane County. Rural delivery from Matata.

MANAWAIA BAY. An inlet of Bay of Islands.

MANAWAORA, Auckland. 150 miles north-west from Auckland. Rail to Opua, thence launch or steamer to Russell, thence eight miles by launch. On Manawaora Bay, and formerly a favourite Maori camping ground, and now a popular rendezvous for yachts and launches, the bay being well sheltered. Sheep and dairy farming. Telephone office. Bay of Islands County. Doctor at Russell. Name means "peace" or "contentment." Mails from Russell. Road from Whangarei to Russell good.

MANAWARU, Auckland. 123 miles from Auckland. By rail to Te Aroha, thence eight miles by motor. Piako County. Plenty duck and trout. Has two cheese factories. Name means "big or brave heart." Doctor at Te Aroha. Population, 525. Rural delivery from Te Aroha.

MANAWATU GORGE. Bisecting the Tararua and Ruahine ranges, between Ashhurst and Woodville, forming a natural outlet for the Manawatu River. The gorge is one of the famed beauty spots of New Zealand. Both road and rail run through the gorge.

MANAWATU HEADS, Wellington. 77 miles north-west from Wellington, at the mouth of the Manawatu River. Rail to Levin, thence motor 15 miles, through Foxton. Manawatu County. Close to beach. Good safe bathing. Post and telephone. Good fishing and shooting. Roads good. Excellent camp sites in sheltered positions. Doctor at Foxton, three miles.

MANAWATU RIVER. Rises in Ruahine Ranges, near Norsewood, Hawke's Bay, and runs in a tortuous course through Manawatu Gorge to the sea at Foxton. Good trout stream.

MANDEVILLE, Southland. 51 miles north-east by rail from Invercargill, situated close to Otamita, Waimea, and Mataura Rivers. Sheep farming. Good duck shooting and trout fishing. Good roads. One hotel. Southland County. Post and telephone. Nearest doctor at Gore, 11 miles. Population, 170.

MANDEVILLE NORTH. A railway siding 21 miles from Christchurch.

MANGAATUA RIVER. Tributary of Manawatu River, rising in Ruahine Ranges. Stocked with trout.

MANGAETUROA, Wellington. 4 miles south-west from Raetihi.

MANGAHAO, Wellington. Farming district four miles by motor from Pahiatua. Rural delivery from Pahiatua.

MANGAHAO HYDRO, Wellington. 77 miles north from Wellington. Rail to Shannon, thence motor. Horowhenua County The site of extensive hydro electrical works for supplying lighting and power to surrounding districts and towns. Mails from Shannon.

MANGAHARAKEKE. Stream running into Waikato River.

MANGAHAUENE RIVER. Runs into Tokomaru Bay.

MANGAHEI, Hawke's Bay. Farming district 14 miles by motor from Dannevirke. Rural delivery from Dannevirke twice weekly.

MANGAHOE, Wellington. Farming district 20 miles by motor from Hunterville.

MANGAHOUHI, Wellington. 23 miles from Wanganui.

MANGAHUME, Taranaki. Five miles east from Opunake.

MANGAIA, Cook Islands. One of the largest of the annexed islands, being about 30 miles in circumference, and having an area of some 30 square miles. It is somewhat peculiar in structure. At a short distance inland from the shore there rises an almost perpendicular wall of dead coral about 100ft high, as if the reef of earlier days had been lifted bodily by some convulsion of nature. This Makatea, as it is called, runs right right round the island, and is the lip of an ancient crater of vast extent. In the centre rises a barren hill of volcanic clay called the crown of Mangaia, about 600ft high. (The Native name is Rangimotia.) Between this and the Makatea are the low-lying rich lands, where the taro, for which the island is famous, and bananas are cultivated. The surface of the Makatea consists of masses of rough coral rock, interspersed with patches of volcanic soil, where kumaras, yams, coffee, oranges, limes, etc., grow to perfection. The lime groves are particularly extensive, and much lime-juice is made, but not a quarter of the fruit utilised. Since the establishment of the Island Council under the presidency of the Resident Agent the exports of the island have greatly increased. Some of the rock formations of the island are wonderful and picturesque. The Makatea abounds in extensive caves, with beautiful stalagmites and stalactites, and is perforated by numerous caves and crevices, which in olden times were used as depositories for the dead, etc. The top of the Makatea averages about a mile in width, and is well adapted to the growing of the citrus family of fruits. The interior of the island, which contains some good valleys, is well watered. Much land awaits cultivation. Mangaia produces the best coffee in the group at present. The reef which encircles the island at a short distance from the shore is without an opening, and communication between the island and outside can only be obtained by crossing the reef in native canoes. Steamer occasionally from Auckland from April to December. Population 1455. No doctor nearer than Raratonga, 108 miles. The name was first applied by Captain Cook, who during his visit to this island in 1777 inquired its name; the natives, thinking he referred to the most powerful man, said: "No te Aei te Mangaia." Cook took Mangaia to be the name of the island, and it has been used as such since, but "Anau" was the former name. Post and money order office and radio-telegraph, communicating with Rarotonga.

Shooting, flying foxes and ducks and big game sea fishing. Roads good.

MANGAITI, Auckland. 119 miles south-east from Auckland by rail. Good farming and flaxmilling district. Creamery. Plenty of shooting. Good roads. Mangaiti means "small stream." Doctor at Te Aroha, four miles. Rural delivery from Te Aroha. Ohinemuri County.

MANGAKAHU VALLEY, Auckland. 8 miles east of Ongarue.

MANGAKEHIA. Tributary of the Mokau River.

MANGAKURA, Auckland. Farming district, 77 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Hoteo, thence eight miles. Rural delivery from Kaipara Flats.

MANGAKURI, Hawke's Bay. 7 miles south-east of Elsthorpe.

MANGAMAHOE, Wellington. In the Mauriceville County, 82 miles north by rail from Wellington. Farming district, with good roads. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Eketahuna, eight miles. Named from manga, "a stream"; and mahoe, "a tree."

MANGAMAHU, Wellington. 29 miles north-east from Wanganui. Rail to Fordell, thence motor 16 miles. Farming district, with picturesque scenery and good roads. Good shooting. Hotel. Post, telephone, and money order office. Wanganui County. Mangamahu means "gentle stream."

MANGAMAIRE, Wellington. 100 miles north-east by rail from Wellington. Pahiatua County. Cheese factory. Post and telephone office. Good fishing. Doctor at Pahiatua, six miles. Name means stream where maire, native tree, grows. Roads good.

MANGAMAKO, Wellington. 5 miles south from Mangaweka.

MANGAMAUNU, Marlborough. 85 miles south from Blenheim by motor. Kaikoura County. Post and telephone. Farming Good roads and fishing and shooting, and good bathing. Doctor at Kaikoura, 10 miles. Name from "manga," stream; and "maunu," the grey duck. The Maori pa here was raided by Te Rauparaha, but the residents escaped into the bush.

MANGAMINGI, Taranaki. Farming district, 11 miles east by motor from Eltham. Telephone office. Rural delivery from Eltham.

MANGAMUKA BRIDGE, Auckland. 217 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Okaihau, thence motor 20 miles. Hokianga County. Rich farming lands, through which runs the Mangamuka River, flowing into Hokianga Harbour. Splendid camping spot. Few miles from noted gorge of this name, also the Omahutia kauri forests, in which the largest Kauri in New Zealand is said to be seen. Named from Manga, "creek," and Muku, "spool of Nikau palm" or "brittle flax," which abounds here. Post, telephone, and money order office. Resident district nurse. Doctor at Kohukohu, 16 miles. Pheasant shooting. Roads good.

MANGAMUTU. 106 miles north-east from Wellington. Pahiatua County. Rail to Pahiatua, thence motor two miles. Post and telephone office. Farming district, with dairy factory and good roads. Shooting and fishing. Doctor at Pahiatua. Population, 251.

MANGANUI RIVER, Auckland. Flows into Awakino River.

MANGANUI RIVER, North Auckland.

MANGAOHAE, Auckland. Farming district, 25 miles south by motor from Te Kuiti.

MANGAOHUTU, Wellington. 30 miles south from Taumarunui. Near Pipiriki.

MANGAOKEWA. 4 miles north-east from Kopaki.

MANGAONE. A stream three miles north from New Plymouth.

MANGAONE RIVER. Tributary of Tiraumea River.

MANGAONOHO, Wellington. 58 miles north-east by rail from Wanganui. Rangitikei County. Sheep and dairy farming. Post and telephone office. Fishing and shooting. Doctor at Hunterville, seven miles. Name means "resting place."

MANGAOPORO. Affluent of Waiapu River, Auckland.

MANGAORAPA, Hawke's Bay. Farming district 40 miles south by motor from Waipukurau.

MANGAORE. Three miles from Shannon.

MANGAOTAKI, Auckland. Farming district 15 miles south-west from Te Kuiti by motor. Rural delivery from Pio Pio. Doctor at Pio Pio.

MANGAOWERA. Tributary of Awatere River, Marlborough.

MANGAPAI, Auckland. On an inlet of Whangarei Harbour. 118 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Whangarei, thence motor 12 miles. Whangarei County. Farming district. Good roads. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Whangarei. Waipu Caves within easy riding distance. Name means "Good branch."

MANGAPAKEHA, Wellington. 20 miles east from Masterton on the Castle Point road.

MANGAPAKIHI. Stream rising in Tararua Range, Wellington.

MANGAPANI ,Wellington. Eight miles from Waitotara.

MANGAPAPA. Stream rising in Mount Whariti and flowing past Woodville.

MANGAPAPA, a suburb of Gisborne, 1½ miles by motor. Good hare shooting. Name means "creek running over papa rock." Post, telephone, and money order office.

MANGAPEHI, Taranaki. 143 miles south from Auckland by rail. In the centre of the King Country, and the last place in the Dominion to come under the Europeans. Famous for excel-

lent totara timber. Post, telephone, and money order office. Sawmills. Very fine native bush and large timber trees. Trout fishing. Good roads. Nearest doctor at Te Kuiti. Waitomo County. Population, 415.

MANGAPIKO, Auckland. Farming district, four miles from Te Awamutu. Waipa County. Rural delivery from Te Awamutu.

MANGAPIRI, Southland. A sheep farming district. 71 miles north-west from Invercargill. Rail to Otautau, thence motor 39 miles. Telephone office. Roads good. Wallace County. Doctor at Tuatapere, 25 miles. Rural delivery from Otautau.

MANGAPUAKA, Hawke's Bay. 12 miles due east from Dannevirke.

MANGAPURŪA LANDING, Wellington. On Wanganui River, 74 miles north by boat from Wanganui. A soldier settlement. Waimarino County. Pig shooting plentiful. Rural delivery from Raetihi, 40 miles.

MANGARAKAU, Nelson. 119 miles north-west from Nelson by car. Coal mining and sawmilling. Fishing and shooting. Nearest doctor 30 miles. Good roads. Post and telegraph office.

MANGARAMARAMA, Wellington. Farming district, three miles by motor from Pahiatua. Rural delivery from Eketahuna.

MANGARATA, Nelson. 75 miles south from Nelson. Rail to Glenhope, thence motor, or motor from Nelson. Murchison County. Farming district. Doctor at Murchison, 7 miles.

MANGARE RIVER. Flows into Wairoa River, Auckland.

MANGARIMU, Wellington. Farming district, 31 miles north-east by motor from Feilding. Rural delivery from Kimbolton.

MANGAROA, Wellington. 23 miles north-east from Wellington by rail. Hutt County. Dairy farming and cheese factory. Good motor roads. Post office. Doctor at Upper Hutt, 3 miles.

MANGARU, Wellington. 15 miles south-east from Masterton.

MANGATAHI, Hawke's Bay. Farming district 17 miles west by motor from Hastings. Mails private bag from Hastings or Maraekakaho.

MANGATAINOKA, Wellington. 109 miles north by rail from Wellington. In Pahiatua County. A post and telegraph office. Has one hotel and private accommodation is obtainable. Roads good for motoring. Has two cheese factories, and is the centre of a butter and cheese district. Brewery. Is on the river of the same name (a tributary of Manawatu River), wherein is good trout fishing. Nearest doctor at Pahiatua, 3 miles. Population, 518. Named from "manga," stream; and "tainoka," native broom.

MANGATAMATA. A lake near Pokeno, Auckland.

MANGATANGI, Auckland. 53 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Pokeno, then motor 13 miles. Waikato County. Dairy farming. Trout fishing, duck and pheasant shooting. Roads good.

Telephone office. Rural delivery from Pokeno. Doctor at Pukekohe, 21 miles. Mangatangi means "babbling brook."

MANGATAPU, Auckland. 144 miles south from Auckland by rail (Selwyn's Siding). Matamata County. Sawmilling and farming. Doctor at Putaruru, six miles. Name means "sacred stream." Roads bad.

MANGATARATA, Auckland. 58 miles south-east from Auckland by motor. Hauraki Plains County. Farming district, with telephone office. Doctor at Thames, 17 miles. Name from "manga," stream; and "tarata," a tree. Rural delivery from Waitakaruru.

MANGATAWHIRI, Auckland. 49 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Pokeno, then motor 9 miles. Franklin County. Post and telephone office. Farming district, with good roads, and shooting and fishing. Doctor at Tuakau, 12 miles. Name means "winding stream."

MANGATEPARU, Auckland. Piako County. 103 miles south from Auckland by rail to Morrinsville, thence motor. Rural delivery from Morrinsville.

MANGATERA, Hawke's Bay. 77 miles south-west by rail from Napier, on the Napier-Wellington line a mile and a-half from Dannevirke. Post and telephone office. Engineering works. Good fishing in stream. Nearest doctor at Dannevirke. Dannevirke County.

MANGATERETERE, Hawke's Bay. Farming district, 11 miles south-west from Napier. Rail to Whakatu, thence two miles. Rural delivery from Hastings. Hawke's Bay County.

MANGATETE RIVER. Small stream flowing into Rangaunu Bay, Auckland.

MANGATINA. 23 miles north-east from Westport.

MANGATITI, Wellington. 136 miles north-east from Wellington. Rail to Pahiatua, thence motor 30 miles. Akitio County. Name means "birds on the river." Nearest doctor at Pongaroa, 6 miles. Post and telephone office. Roads good.

MANGATITI RIVER. Tributary of Aohanga River, East Coast, Wellington. 70ft waterfall on this river.

MANGATOI, Auckland. 11 miles south from Te Puke.

MANGATOKERAU RIVER, Auckland. Flows into Tolaga Bay.

MANGATOKI, Taranaki. On Mangatoki River, 40 miles south from New Plymouth. Rail to Eltham, then four miles by motor. Good trout fishing, and pheasant, duck, quail, and hare shooting. Roads good. Dairying district and dairy factory. Eltham County. Post and telephone office. Name means "black axe." Doctor at Kaponga, four miles. Population, 348.

MANGATORO, Hawke's Bay. Farming district 10 miles south-east by motor from Dannevirke. Dannevirke County. Mails private bag from Dannevirke.

MANGATOTARA, Taranaki. 39 miles south-east from New Plymouth. Rail to Toko, thence 2 miles. Stratford County. Roads good. Doctor at Stratford, 8 miles. Rural delivery from Stratford.

MANGATU, Auckland. 128 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Donnelly's Crossing, then 2 miles. On Hokianga main road. Kauri Park, 3 miles from Donnelly's Crossing, presents a splendid sight. Shooting, and roads good in summer. Nearest doctor at Dargaville, 28 miles. Hobson County. Rural delivery from Donnelly's Crossing.

MANGATU, Auckland. 12 miles north of Te Karaka.

MANGATUNA, Auckland. 7 miles north from Tolaga Bay.

MANGATUPOTO, Auckland. 3 miles west of Ongarue.

MANGATUNA, Hawke's Bay. Farming district, 21 miles east by motor from Dannevirke. Mails private bag from Dannevirke.

MANGAWAI, Auckland. 95 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Kaiwaka, thence motor 11 miles. Otamatea County. Fruit-growing and farming. Hotel. Post, telephone, and money order office. Name means "black water," or "shadow." Nearest doctor at Paparoa. Population, 235.

MANGAWARA RIVER. A tributary of Waikato at Taupiri.

MANGAWEKA, Wellington. On the Rangitikei River, 148 miles north from Wellington by rail (Main Trunk). Rangitikei County. Hotel, bank, and post, telegraph, and money order office. Fishing and roads good. Named from a stream ("manga") in locality, about which woodhens (weka) were plentiful. A town district. Population, 380. Doctor at Taihape, 15 miles.

MANGAWHAI HARBOUR. A bar harbour on East Coast, north of Auckland. Steamer Ruby wrecked on the bar, March 31, 1893.

MANGAWHARE, Auckland. A suburb of Dargaville. One hotel. Telephone office. Hobson County. Rural delivery from Dargaville.

MANGAWHATA, Wellington. 102 miles north-east from Wellington by rail to Palmerston North, thence by road. Roads good. Name means "place of storage built upon piles to keep away from water." Nearest doctor at Palmerston North. Manawatu County. Rural delivery from Palmerston North.

MANGAWHENUKA STREAM. Tributary of Tiraumea River.

MANGAWHERO ROAD, Taranaki. Railway siding, 12 miles east from Opunake.

MANGAWHIA, Wellington. 7 miles north from Waitotara.

MANGERE, Auckland. 11 miles from Auckland, via Onehunga. In Manukau County. A thriving fruit-growing, gardening, dairying, and farming district. It is the commercial airport for Auck-

land. The sea fishing in the harbour is very good. Roads good. Post and telephone. Mangere means "lazy." Extinct volcano here. Doctor at Otahuhu, two miles. Population, 730.

MANGLES RIVER. Near Murchison, Nelson.

MANGLES VALLEY, Nelson. Four miles from Murchison.

MANGOIHE, Auckland. 7 miles west of Raetihi.

MANGONUI, Auckland. On the Mangonui Harbour, on the south-east portion of Doubtless Bay, 238 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence motor 41 miles. Mangonui County. Shooting and sea fishing good. Farming district, with dairy factory and good roads. Good beach for camping and bathing. Hotel and doctor. Post, telegraph, and money order office. S.M. Court sits alternate months. Population, 228. Mangonui means "big shark." D'Urville, the French navigator, landed here in 1769, and was said to have been here when Cook sailed past.

MANGOREI LOWER, Taranaki. Five miles south from New Plymouth by motor. Taranaki County. Butter factory, electric power station, and waterworks. Burgess Park here was donated to the Borough of New Plymouth by Mr and Mrs C. H. Burgess. Good fishing and shooting. Good roads. Doctor at New Plymouth. Name means "meeting of the waters." Rural delivery from New Plymouth.

MANGOREI LOWER, Taranaki. Four miles south from New Plymouth by motor. Taranaki County. Roads good. Farming and dairying. Doctor at New Plymouth, and rural delivery from there.

MANGOREWA. A rocky gorge on Rotorua-Tauranga bush road, 17 miles north from Rotorua.

MANGOREWA. Stream crossing the Rotorua-Tauranga bush road.

MANIATUTU. Railway siding 22 miles south-east from Tauranga.

MANIHIKI. One of the annexed Pacific Islands. The island consists of about two square miles of land, encircling a lagoon some six miles in diameter. Principal export is copra. The London Missionary Society look after the education of the children of the island. Manihiki is an atoll, but, unlike Penrhyn, it has no opening through the reef into the lagoon, and when the natives wish to visit the neighbouring island of Rakahanga their boats have to be carried across the narrow strip of land separating the lagoon from the sea.

MANLY, Auckland. 20 miles north-east of Auckland on Whangaparaoa Peninsula.

MANOEKA, Auckland. Two miles from Te Puke.

MAN-OF-WAR BAY, Waiheke Island, Hauraki Gulf.

MANORBURN DAM. Irrigation dam 11 miles from Moa Creek. Good fishing.

MANUAE. One of the two small islands enclosed within one reef, and which are known as the Hervey Isles—a name that is frequently applied to the Cook Group as a whole. Manuae and Te Au-o-Tu, the two islands, contain approximately 500 acres and 800 acres respectively of good coconut land. Population of the two islands, 8.

MANUHARA, Wellington. Four miles north of Pongaroa.

MANUHERIKIA. River flowing into the Clutha at Alexandra, Otago.

MANUKA CREEK, Otago. 45 miles south-west from Dunedin by rail. Bruce County. Farming district, with good roads. Post and telephone. Named from the abundance of the manuka tree growing in the gorge through which creek flows. A favourite picnic spot. Nearest doctor at Milton, 10 miles.

MANUKA POINT. North-west of Rakaia River, Canterbury.

MANUKAU HARBOUR. Situated on the west coast of Auckland, and the West Coast harbour for that city, being separated from Waitemata Harbour on the East Coast by only a few miles. Is a large inlet, at the head of which is the port of Onehunga—eight miles rail or tram from Auckland. Settlements—Awhitu, Brooklyn, Huia, Kohekohe, Mangere, Manurewa, Papakura, Patumahoe, Titirangi, Waipipi, etc. The bar is subject to constant change.

MANUKAU HEADS, Auckland. 32 miles south-west from Auckland. Entrance to Manukau Harbour. Rail to Onehunga, then steamer. Franklin County. Industries: Dairying, sheep farming, and gum digging. Plenty of fishing. Watering place, sea bathing, etc. Post and telephone office. Name supposed to come from manu, "a bird"; and kau, "a swim"—bathing place for sea birds. Nearest doctor at Waiuku, 30 miles. Outside of the heads was the scene of the wreck of H.M.S. Orpheus, 1706 tons, with 256 of a crew, on February 8, 1863. One hundred and eighty-seven lives were lost, including Commodore Burnett. Lighthouse and leading beacons for a shifting bar.

MANUI, Wellington. Six miles from Mangaweka.

MANUNUI, Auckland. 178 miles south from Auckland by rail. A town district. Population, 770. Sawmills, veneer works, and box factory. Roads good. Fishing in river. Is on Wanganui River. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Name means "plenty of birds," or "big bird." Doctor at Taumarunui, four miles. Kaitieke County.

MANUPIRUA. Hot sulphur springs on southern shore of Lake Rotoiti.

MANUREWA, Auckland. A borough 15 miles south by rail from Auckland City. Manukau County. Population, 1560. Name means "bird on the wing." Farming district. Roads good. Post, telegraph, money order office, and savings bank. Resident doctor.

MANUTAHI. Island on Waikato River, near Rangiriri.

MANUTAHI, Taranaki. 50 miles north-west by rail from Wanganui, near the coast. In Patea County. Farming district, with dairy factory. Roads good. One hotel. Post, telegraph, and money order office. "Manutahi" means "one bird." Nearest doctor at Patea, nine miles.

MANUTUKE, Auckland. Eight miles south by motor from Gisborne daily. Cook County. Pastoral district, with post, telephone, and money order office. Doctors at Gisborne. Population, 290. Name from manu, "a bird" and tuke, "a snare." Good roads.

MANY COVES BAY, Queen Charlotte Sound.

MAORIBANK, Wellington. Four miles north-east from Upper Hutt.

MAORI BAY, Marlborough. On Pelorus Sound. In Sounds County. 38 miles north-west from Blenheim. Motor to Havelock, thence launch 12 miles. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Picton.

MAORI BEACH. A few miles from Halfmoon Bay, Stewart Island.

MAORI CAVES. Near Waikari, North Canterbury.

MAORI HILL, Otago. A residential suburb of Dunedin.

MAORI KAIK. See Otakou.

MAORI LAKES. In Ashburton Gorge, Mount Somers district, Canterbury.

MAORIS. The Native inhabitants of New Zealand and owners originally of the soil are noted as a fine race of aborigines. They have ever been more populous in the North than in the South Island. It is found that the Maoris are a law-abiding people, as crime is not increasing among them. Maoris are represented in Parliament, there being usually one Native chief in the Legislative Assembly, the first appointment being made in 1872, and four Maoris in the House of Parliament. The Maoris have voting power for the parliamentary members, and at each polling day large numbers use the privilege and vote for election of these members. The Maoris are rich in land. It is estimated that they own more than 7,000,000 acres. In this area there are valuable lands, but allowance must be made for mountain ranges and portions where the soil is poor. It is found that the Natives are wisely utilising their lands, although not to the extent that might be wished, and they also own a great number of sheep, cattle, pigs, and horses. The Maoris take great interest in education, and the aptitude for learning shown by their children at the schools provided for them is most marked. For many years the Government has maintained schools in Native districts, and solid work is done in giving the children an English education. The Native schools are inspected periodically by the Government inspector,

and the day on which this official makes his inspection is one of great interest to the youthful Maori. The Maoris have for their benefit a court for settling Native claims, called Native Land Court. Many of the Maoris are now well off from the rents of their lands. Others earn their living by cultivating land, dairy farming, cutting flax, digging kauri gum, working at flaxmills, sawmills, or stripping wattle bark. The last is a new industry, well suited to the Natives. As as rule the men dress as do Europeans; the women are fond of bright colours, and do not succeed in dressing according to the latest fashion. The wealthy Natives live in good houses, and some keep excellent horses and motor cars. They own a good many agricultural machines and implements. The Maori population of the Dominion as on June 30th, 1943, was estimated at 96,939, and is increasing fairly rapidly though the gain is accompanied by a very considerable dilution of blood.

The Maori strongholds were called pas (or pahs), and were fortified stockades. In times of war the whole tribe sought refuge within these. The pa was usually on the summit of a hill, on an island, or on the bank of a river. Some pas were very extensive, as many as 1000 to 2000 being in them. As Christianity spread wars ceased, and the use of fortified pas died out, the Maoris dwelling at peace without wall or fence to protect them. The pig, of which numbers are to be found in every Maori village, is said to have been first left on the islands by the Spaniards, before Cook's visit. The Maori name is "poaka," a word resembling in sound the Spanish name for a sow, "puerca," but more likely the Maorifying of the word "pork." The dog is also called in some parts by the Spanish name, "pero," though usualy called "kuri."

The Maoris did not worship idols. They believed in spirits, called Atuas, and that after death the soul went to the Reinga, or place of tapu abode, approached down a steep precipice at what is now known as Cape Reinga. The change from barbarism to Christianity was very rapid and complete. From a people addicted to cannibalism and to the worst passions they became in a few years an intelligent and superior race.

The Tangi is a great lamentation on the death of a chief or individual. Women used to lacerate their arms and faces with the shells of the pipi or mussel until they became covered with blood.

Tapu was a custom or law, the laying on of which literally means to pronounce the person or article sacred for a greater or less period of time. The rite done by the Tohunga, or "wise man," resembles the "tabu" of the Sandwich and other islands. Burial places, articles consecrated to the dead, a person who has been sick until recovery, a girl when betrothed in marriage, are all "tapu."

The Maori language is soft and euphonious, containing but 14 letters, in which are included all the vowels. Its syllables are remarkably liquid, and with the exception of "ng" and "wh," every consonant is separated by one or more vowels.

The Rev. J. Morgan, a very early missionary, about the year 1838, underwent dangers of the most fearful description, and lived for a long period at the mercy of two fighting cannibal tribes; but in time, through his efforts, he witnessed the beneficent effects of Christianity amongst a people who only eight years before had held their banquets of human flesh before his door at Otawhao, while they shook the bloody heads and limbs of their enemies in the face of his terrified wife. On the formation of this mission station, nine years before, there was not a single Christian Native near, and after the expiration of the first year the station had for safety to be removed to a distance of 150 miles. Afterwards it was again re-formed at Otawhao, and in a few months 200 Natives were gathered into the congregation, where they built for the mission a chapel large enough to hold 1000, the entire design and work being that of the Natives themselves, and the whole tribe became Christianised. To show the state of things before that, infanticide prevailed to a fearful extent, children being generally destroyed on the second or third day after birth. A Native young mother strangled her child because it was ill, afterwards taking a puppy to suckle at her breast, assigning as a reason "that it might be strong to catch pigs." She had a second child, and with it, at the other breast, she suckled a second pup. When the missionary's wife accidentally discovered this she persuaded the mother to abandon the pup. The woman then embraced Christianity, and suckled no more puppies. In 1828 Mrs Chapman, the wife of the missionary at Rotorua, had her infant scholars taken away from her by their parents to partake of cannibal feasts, and when she attempted to prevent it they told her "that human flesh was sweeter than pork."

From the life of an old Maori who had become a Native teacher was related some of the fearful doings of his young days, before the advent of the missionary. He had accompanied his father on all fighting expeditions. At Waingaroa he saw great numbers slain and eaten; at Hanga also he saw many slain and eaten; at Maungatariteri 40 men, besides women and children, were killed and all eaten; at the same place at a second fight 60 men were killed and all eaten. His own tribe being beaten in another war, 100 were killed and eaten by their foes, he narrowly escaping; at Mokau 200 were killed, and nearly all eaten; and later, at the same place, a similar number, with women and children, were clubbed and eaten; at Poverty Bay 200 were killed and eaten; at Taranaki, which became the seat of a tribal war, he saw great numbers killed, and cannibal feasts were held almost daily. At the great Waikato pa, Matuketuke, a dreadful carnage took place, 2000 being slain, and feasts held upon the bodies on the spot where they lay. As late as 1843 the bones of these 2000 still lay whitened on the plains, with the ovens in which the flesh was cooked for the horrible banquets. The eating of the enemy was really to humiliate the defeated tribe, as it was considered very degrading to have a relative eaten, and was the cause of many a

blood feud between the different tribes. Such was the state of things when the first missionaries settled in the midst of the Maoris of New Zealand, carrying their lives and the lives of their wives in their hands. This was a very long time before the arrival of the Rev. Mr Marsden, who came to the Bay of Islands from New South Wales. The noble work done by these men and their wives in the old brutal days was marvellous, and their works live behind them still, showing the wonderful effects of the teaching of Christianity

MAPAU, Auckland. On northern reaches of Kaipara Harbour. Rail to Paparoa, thence 15 miles north-west.

MAPIU, Auckland 163 miles south from Auckland Rail to Waimiha, thence motor, ten miles. Trout fishing. Waitomo County Post, telephone, and money order office Name means "white step," or "white jump," probably from Oamaru Falls (150ft high), on Mapiu stream. Doctor at Te Kuiti. Roads good.

MAPUA, Nelson. Waimea County. 22 miles north-west from Nelson by motor. Fruitgrowing and sawmilling. Fishing and shooting. Roads good. Post and telephone. Nearest doctor at Richmond. Mapua means "abundant."

MARA, Wellington. Farming district, 45 miles south-east by motor from Pahiatua. Akitio County. Rural delivery from Eketahuna. Name means a "garden." Correct spelling "Maara."

MARAEHOKO Westland. Telephone office, three miles from Hokitika

MARAEKAKAHO, Hawke's Bay. A sheep farming district, 17 miles south-west from Hastings by motor. Hawke's Bay County. Good roads. Post, telephone, and money order office. Trout fishing and duck shooting. Doctors at Hastings. Name means "flat of the toi toi."

MARAEROA, Auckland. 209 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Okaihau, thence motor 12 miles. Hokianga County. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Rawene. Pheasant shooting. Name means "long flat." Mostly a Native settlement.

MARAETAI, Auckland. On the East Coast, 27 miles south by car from Auckland. In Manukau County. A small farming district and seaside watering place, on Hauraki Gulf. Maraetai means "garden by the sea." Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Clevedon. Roads good.

MARAETAI, Auckland. 12 miles due south of Putaruru.

MARAETOTARA, Hawke's Bay. Farming district, 23 miles south by motor from Hastings.

MARAKEKE. Railway siding, four miles south-west from Waipukurau.

MARAKERAKE, Otago. Telephone office. Waitaki County. Nine miles north-west from Maheno.

MARAKOPA, Auckland. 37 miles from Te Kuiti. Rail to Hangatiki, then 31 miles. Farming.

MARAMA, Marlborough. Farming district, 23 miles south-west from Blenheim. Rail to Seddon, thence seven miles. Marama is Maori name for the moon. Mails from Seddon.

MARAMA BAY. On Manukau Harbour.

MARAMARUA, Auckland. 47 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Pokeno, thence 17 miles by motor. Waikato County. Farming district. Good roads. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Pukekohe. Name means "two moons."

MARANGAI, Auckland. 207 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Okaihau, thence motor 2 miles. Bay of Islands County. Dairying. Good roads. Telephone office. Rural delivery from Okaihau. Doctor 3 miles away. Name means "easterly gales."

MARANUI, Wellington. A suburb of Wellington, by tram to Lyall Bay. Good beach.

MARAREWA. Railway siding, 34 miles south-west from Nelson.

MARAROA LAKE. 30 miles from Lumsden, Southland.

MARAROA RIVER. Flows into Waiau River.

MARAU. Headland eight miles north of Tolaga Bay.

MARCHANT MOUNT. In Puketoi Ranges, Wellington.

MARCHANT RIVER. Tributary of Grey River.

MARCO, Taranaki. Four miles south of Koutaratahi.

MAREHARA. Tributary of Waiapu River.

MARERETU, Auckland. 100 miles north-east from Auckland by rail. Good shooting and good roads. Farming district. Post, telephone, and money order office. Otamatea County. Doctor at Paparoa, seven miles. Name means "to stop flying."

MARIMA, Wellington. Farming district. 103 miles north form Wellington. Three miles by motor from Mangamaire. Pahiatua County. Rural delivery from Mangamaire.

MARIRI, Nelson. 31 miles north-west from Nelson by motor. Good roads. Fruit-growing. Waimea County. Doctor at Motueka, six miles. Mariri means "tranquilised." Rural delivery from Upper Moutere.

MARKET CROSS, Nelson. 60 miles north from Westport by motor. Dairy farming and sawmilling. Post and telephone office. Fishing and shooting and good motor roads. Limestone caves and beautiful bush scenery. Two good beaches for camping and bathing. Buller County. Named because being at the junction of four crossroads.

MARLBOROUGH DISTRICT. Is in the north-east corner of the South Island, and contains about 2,792,500 acres. It is bounded on the north and east by Cook Strait, and the East Coast as far as the Conway River. From the Conway to Pelorus Sound the boundary is Nelson district.

The district is mountainous; Tapuaenuku, the highest of the Inland Kaikouras, attains an altitude of 9462ft. Of the Seaward

Kaikouras, or Looker-on Mountains, the highest points are Kaitarau and Whakari, which are 8700ft and 8500ft respectively.

Marlborough dates from November 1, 1859, the day on which it came into existence as a province by a proclamation gazetted October 4 of the same year. The district had previously been part of Nelson Province. The name Marlborough was decided on by the Government in Auckland, on the ground that the new province on Cook Strait should bear, like adjacent Nelson and Wellington, the name of a great fighting hero. The names of Blenheim, Picton, and Havelock followed naturally.

The first Marlborough Provincial Council was elected early in 1860, and assembled at the Blenheim Courthouse on May 1.

The first church in Marlborough was built by the Rev. Samuel Ironsides, a Wesleyan minister, at Port Underwood, and was opened on August 5, 1842, when the service was attended by whalers and Maoris from all parts of the Sounds.

In the part bounded by Cook Strait deep fiords and bays run far into the land. The principal of these are Queen Charlotte and Pelorus Sounds, which are remarkable for the number of their reaches and inlets, and the beauty of their precipitous and forest-clad hills, culminating in Mount Stokes, 3943ft above the sea.

Four considerable rivers, the Wairau, Awatere, Clarence, and Conway, rise towards the western boundary; the two former fall into Cook Strait; the two latter discharge into the sea on the eastern side. These rivers water large and fertile valleys, but none can be entered by vessels except the Wairau, one of the tributaries (the Opawa) of which is navigable for small steamers as far as Blenheim, about 10 miles.

The plains are the Wairau Plain, 65,000 acres, on which stands Blenheim, the capital of Marlborough. More than half of the population of the Marlborough Land District is centred in the town of Blenheim and on the Wairau Plain. The industries are sawmilling and farming, Marlborough being one of the chief grain-growing districts in the Dominion, especially barley.

The climate is one of the finest; the thermometer seldom falls below 30deg. or rises above 78deg. Along the shores of the Sounds the mildness of the winter, owing to the curious distribution of land and water, allows lemons, oranges, passion fruit, figs, and other sub-tropical fruits to be grown in favourable situations. In all parts of the low country the common English fruit trees—apple, plum, pear, cherry, etc.—yield abundantly, the fruit, owing to the clearness of the atmosphere, being of excellent quality. In the high country, where snow falls occasionally during winter, the red, white, and black currants can be produced in quantities. Hops are also grown.

The chief towns of Marlborough are Blenheim, the capital of the province, on the Wairau Plain; Picton, the chief port; Havelock, on Pelorus Sound; and Kaikoura.

MARLOW, Auckland. Telephone office. 10 miles south from Kawakawa. Mails from Maromaku.

MAROHEMA, Wellington. 16 miles north of Waitotara.

MAROHEMO, Auckland. 93 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Maungaturoto, thence motor, three miles. Telephone office. Otamatea County. Nearest doctor at Paparoa, eight miles. Rural delivery from Maungaturoto railway. Pheasant shooting. Good roads.

MAROKOPA, Auckland. 176 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Te Kuiti, thence motor 50 miles. Kawhia County. Roads good. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Te Kuiti. The famous Maori chief, Te Rauparaha, lived close to Marokopa. The scenery in the neighbourhood is splendid—caves, waterfalls, etc.

MAROMAKU, Auckland. 158 miles north from Auckland by rail. Bay of Islands County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Kawa Kawa. Good pheasant shooting. Name means "wet swamp." Roads good.

MARONAN, Canterbury. Farming district, 17 miles west by motor from Ashburton. Rural delivery from Ashburton.

MAROPIU, Auckland. 115 miles north from Auckland by rail. Hobson County. Good pheasant and duck shooting, and good fishing. Roads Good. Doctor at Dargaville, 13 miles. Mails rural delivery from there.

MAROTIRI, Wellington. 82 miles from Wellington. Rail to Shannon, then motor. Manawatu County. Farming. Good fishing and shooting. Roads good. Doctor at Foxton, five miles. Rural delivery from Foxton.

MAROTIRI ISLANDS, or Hen and Chicken Islands. A group of islands a few miles south-east from Whangarei Heads.

MARSDEN, Westland. Ten miles south from Greymouth by motor. Grey County. Mining, farming, and sawmilling. Good roads. Post and telephone office. Doctors at Greymouth.

MARSDEN BAY. Near French Pass, Marlborough.

MARSDEN POINT, Auckland. At entrance to Whangarei Harbour. Mails from Ruakaka, 4½ miles.

MARSHALL, Wellington. Four miles west of Rangiwahia.

MARSHLAND, Canterbury. Five miles north from Christchurch by motor. Waimairi County. General farming and dairying. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Papanui, three miles. Population, 590. Great onion-growing district.

MARSHLANDS, Marlborough. Two miles from Spring Creek.

MARSLAND HILL. Historical hill in New Plymouth. Site of military barracks for many years.

MARTINBOROUGH, Wellington. Near Wairarapa Lake. 53 miles north from Wellington. Rail to Featherston, thence motor

11 miles. A borough with population of 940. Dairy factories, newspaper, banks, etc. Hotels. Good roads, and good fishing. Sheep and dairy farming. Splendid red deer stalking country. Resident doctor. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Alternate monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Featherston County.

There was at one time a famous Native carved whare rununga (meeting house) at Table Lands here, but it was destroyed by fire. Although it is believed that £4000 was offered for it, Tamahau refused to sell.

MARTINS, Auckland. Near Mahurangi Heads.

MARTIN'S, Nelson. Railway siding, two miles from Westport.

MARTIN'S BAY, Otago. A wild and beautiful bay at the entrance to Hollyford River, with a small settlement of a few residents, 239 miles north-west by Government steamer, with stores, etc., from Bluff. Situated on West Coast of Otago, fiord district, in Lake County. The nearest telephone is Glenorchy, 70 miles by bridle track. Abundance of shooting (swans, ducks, etc.) and fishing. Nearest doctor at Queenstown.

MARTINS ISLAND. At mouth of Buller River.

MARTON, Wellington. 35 miles south-east by rail from Wanganui and 116 miles north from Wellington. Rangitikei County. A borough town with a population of 2830. One daily newspaper, four banks, flourmill, dairy factory, sawmill, and sash and door factory; several hotels; post, telegraph, and money order office. Half-holiday held on Saturday. Called after Marton (Yorkshire, England), birthplace of Captain Cook. Town is well supplied with gas and electricity, and supplied with water. The roads in neighbourhood are good. Fortnightly sittings of S.M. Court. Resident doctors.

MARTON JUNCTION. Where the Main Trunk line joins the Wanganui-New Plymouth railway line. 37 miles south-east from Wanganui. Rangitikei County. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Marton, two miles. Mails delivered from Marton.

MARUA, Auckland. Whangarei County. 148 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Hikurangi, thence motor, six miles. Good roads. Name means "valley." Rural delivery from Hikurangi. Nearest doctor there. Shooting, farming.

MARUAKOA, Otago. Farming district, 14 miles west from Oamaru by road. Good roads. Rural delivery from Oamaru.

MARUHOU. Headland near Hicks Bay.

MARUIA, Nelson. On Maruia River. 126 miles south-west from Nelson. 30 miles from Reefton by car, or by way of the Lewis Pass, Canterbury-Westland Highway, 123 miles from Christchurch. Farming district. Dairy factory. Roads good. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Murchison, 37 miles. Murchison County. Valuable curative springs for rheumatism, and also

accommodation house. Motorists' camping ground. Near here is Cannibal Gorge. Fishing and shooting.

MARUIA RIVER. Tributary of Upper Buller, near Murchison.

MARUMOKO, Auckland. Farming district, nine miles by motor from Motuhora.

MARU MARU, Hawke's Bay. 92 miles from Napier by motor. in Wairoa County. Wonderful caves two miles off. Mails from Wairoa.

MARUROA, Auckland. On Whangape Harbour.

MARYBANK. Two miles from Wanganui.

MARY MOUNT. A peak in Malvern Hills, Canterbury.

MASON'S BAY, Stewart Island, where ambergris is sometimes found.

MASON'S FLAT. Four miles west from Hawarden.

MASON'S RIDGE, Hawke's Bay. Farming district, 17 miles from Hastings.

MASON RIVER. Tributary of the Waiau-ua River, Nelson.

MASSACRE BAY. 54 miles north-west from Nelson, near Motupipi. The scene of the massacre of a boat's crew of Tasman's sailors. Near here is Departure Point, named by D'Urville on January 14, 1827.

MASSEY. Five miles from Henderson.

MASTERTON, Wellington. 67 miles north from Wellington by rail. Is the chief town of the Wairarapa Valley. The industries of the town are dairy factory, engineering, cement pipe works, abattoirs, freezing works, woollen mills, and sawmills, and the surrounding country is both agricultural and pastoral. This is a borough town, well lit with electricity, with good buildings, water supply and drainage. The Acclimatisation Society's fish ponds and hatcheries are located here, and from these trout are distributed throughout New Zealand and to the Australian States. Visitors are admitted to these ponds and hatcheries every day, except Sunday, from 1 to 5 p.m., and they should not be missed. There is splendid trout fishing in the Waipoua, Ruamahanga, and Waingawa Rivers, which are close to the town. Well-appointed and conveniently situated motorists' camp site. Three eighteen-hole golf courses. Swimming baths. Public library and reading room. Three picture theatres, opera house. Two secondary colleges and two private preparatory colleges. The roads around and throughout the whole of the Wairarapa are excellent for motoring. Private boarding is obtainable at reasonable rates; and there are several private hotels. There is an agricultural and pastoral association, the show being held every February. Has post, telegraph, and money order offices, six branch banks, one daily newspaper, residential club, gasworks, museum, benevolent society, and hospital. Fortnightly sittings of

S.M. Court. Population, 9480. No-license carried November, 1908. Masterton was first settled as a town on May 20, 1854, proclaimed a borough in 1877, and connected by the railway in 1880. The name was given to it after the late Mr Masters, who died in 1874. Resident doctors.

MATA, Auckland. 125 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Oakleigh, thence motor four miles. Whangarei County. Farming and sawmilling district. Doctor at Whangarei. Good roads. Rural delivery from Whangarei.

MATA NORTH SETTLEMENT, Auckland. Farming district. 207 miles north-east from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence motor and launch, via Kohukohu. Hokianga County. Rural delivery from Kohukohu. Doctor at Rawene, 14 miles. Good shooting and roads.

MATAAHU. Headland six miles north of Waipiro Bay.

MATAHANEA, Auckland. Telephone office, 11 miles south from Opotiki.

MATAHI, Auckland. 16 miles south from Taneatua.

MATAHIWI, Wellington. Farming district, near Masterton.

MATAHIWI LANDING, Wellington. Telephone office, 32 miles up river from Wanganui.

MATAHURA RIVER. Flows into Lake Waikare, Auckland.

MATAHURU, Auckland. Telephone office. Waikato County. 49 miles north from Hamilton. Farming. Rail to Ohinewai, thence motor. Rural delivery from Ohinewai. Doctor at Huntly.

MATAI. Railway siding, 19 miles north-east from Greymouth.

MATAI BAY. Near Cape Karikari, North Auckland.

MATAIKONA, Wellington. 10 miles north of Castle Point.

MATAIMOANA, Taranaki. Farming district, 20 miles north from Waverley.

MATAINUI. Now called Wataroa, which see.

MATAIPUKE, Canterbury. Farming district, 26 miles by motor from Ashburton. Rural delivery from Ashburton.

MATAIPUKU. Some rising ground near Rotorua, the site of a battle between the Taupo and Rotorua Natives in olden times.

MATAITAI, Auckland. 17 miles north-east from Papakura.

MATAKANA, Auckland. 76 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Kaipara Flats, thence motor 14 miles, or 49 miles north of Auckland by service car. Rodney County. Farming and fruit-growing district. Dairy factory, and wine-making. Pheasant shooting. Roads good. Post, telephone, and money order office. Population, 384. Name means "putrid fish." Boarding house. The tribe that inhabited this valley was a fugitive branch of a distant tribe renowned for their eternal vigilance for war parties. They were practically extinct at the end of the Maori Wars, and the real Maori name was lost. There is evidence of a

pa on a conical peak locally known as the "sugar loaf." Doctor at Warkworth. Fishing, pheasant and duck shooting.

MATAKANA HARBOUR. Deep land-locked harbour. 34 miles north from Auckland.

MATAKANA ISLAND. 12½ miles long. Is between entrance to Kati Kati and Tauranga Harbour.

MATAKANA LOWER, Auckland. 47 miles north from Auckland by service car. Launches leave here for Kawau Island. Railhead Kaipara Flats. Rodney County. Post office. Farming district. Doctor at Warkworth, 5 miles. Good sea fishing. Motor camp. Good roads.

MATAKANUI, Otago. In Central Otago; a gold-mining and sheep run district, with post, telephone, and money order office. 126 miles north-west from Dunedin. Rail to Omakau, then motor. Roads good. Hotel accommodation. Good fishing and shooting (hare and duck). Vincent County. Nearest doctor 6 miles.

MATAKAOA POINT, Auckland. Headland 20 miles east of Cape Runaway.

MATAKAWAU, Auckland. 59 miles west from Auckland by motor. Franklin County. Post office. Doctor at Waiuku.

MATAKITAKI, Nelson. 77 miles south-east from Westport by motor, via Murchison. Telephone office. Murchison County. Trout in abundance, and good deer stalking. Name means "looking forward." Doctor at Murchison, 14 miles. Good roads. Mails from Reefton.

MATAKITAKI UPPER, see Upper Matakitaki.

MATAKITAKI RIVER. Branch of Buller River.

MATAKOHE, Auckland. Purely a farming district; 102 miles from Auckland, at the northern end of the inner arm of Kaipara Harbour, on the Arapawa tidal river. Pheasant and native game shooting, and schnapper and mullet fishing. Rail to Paparoa, thence motor 8 miles. Farming district. In Otamatea County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Name means: mata, "pointed," and kohe, "tree," the kohe having a pointed leaf. Doctor at Paparoa.

MATAMATA, Auckland. A rising town district; population, 1480. On Frankton-Rotorua railway; 122 miles south-east from Auckland. Deer stalking, pheasant and quail shooting, and trout fishing. Dairy factories in immediate neighbourhood. Water supply and drainage system. Town and all farms in vicinity lit by electricity. S. M. Court sits alternate months. Motor service to Tauranga. Hot springs. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Resident doctors. In the old Maori days a Maori woman here destroyed six children in succession "that she might be strong to run away from the light." Another woman destroyed all her children until she embraced Christianity. She would, before that, not even look at her children for fear she should love them. Private hotels.

MATAMAU, Hawke's Bay. Sheep and dairy farming district. 72 miles south-west by rail from Napier. In Dannevirke County. Good shooting and fishing. Dairying. Population, 252. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Dannevirke or Norsewood, 7 miles. Matamau means "stingy." Dairy factory.

MATANGI, Auckland. 94 miles south from Auckland by rail. Dairying and farming. Condensed milk and cheese factory. Roads good. Waikato County. Post, telephone, and money order office, store, and boarding house. Nearest doctor at Hamilton, 7 miles. Population, 554. Matangi means "breeze."

MATANGIRAU, Auckland. 227 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence motor 55 miles. Whangaroa County. Good fishing and shooting. Roads good. Post and telephone. Name means Matangi, "wind"; rau "leaf"—noise made by wind among the leaves. Nearest doctor at Whangaroa, four and a-half miles.

MATAORA, Auckland. On east coast, 8 miles north of Waihi.

MATAPARA, Auckland. 125 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Te Awamutu, thence motor. Otorohanga County. Farming district, with telephone. Doctor at Te Awamutu, 24 miles. Rural delivery from Te Awamutu.

MATAPIHI, Auckland. Railway siding two miles from Tauranga.

MATAPOURI BAY. On east coast, 119 miles north from Auckland. Telephone office.

MATAPU, Taranaki. 43 miles south from New Plymouth. Rail to Te Roti, thence 3 miles. Hawera County. Dairy factories in district. Good roads and good fishing. Name means "gunshot." Matapu was originally a Maori camping ground, and was fired on during the Maori War. Post and telephone. Nearest doctor at Eltham, nine miles. Population, 331.

MATAPUNA, Auckland. Residential area two miles and a-half from Taumarunui. Mails delivered from Taumarunui.

MATARAE. 41 miles from Dunedin, on Otago Central railway, near Sutton.

MATARANGI BEACH, Auckland. Near Whangapoua.

MATARAUA VALLEY, Auckland. 199 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Kaikohe, thence motor 10 miles. Bay of Islands County. Farming district. Doctor at Kaikohe. Rural delivery from Kaikohe. Roads fair.

MATARAWA. Railway siding 13 miles south-west from Masterton. Rural delivery from Carterton.

MATARAWA, near Wanganui. Was the scene of the terrible "Gilfillan massacre" in 1847, the whole family except Miss Gilfillan (and her father, who was absent) being murdered by Natives.

MATARIKI, Nelson. 45 miles south-west from Nelson. Rail to Tadmor, thence 3 miles. Farming district. Deer stalking and trout fishing. Good roads. Waimea County. Post office. Nearest

doctor at Wakefield, 28 miles. Name means "pleidas, a star." The first appearance before sunrise indicated the beginning of the Maori year.

MATAROA, Wellington. 167 miles north from Wellington, on Main Trunk Line. Farming and sawmilling. Good trout fishing, duck and pheasant shooting. Post telephone, and money order office. Boardinghouse. Nearest doctor at Taihape, six miles. Name means "the long point." Rangitikei County. Population, 250.

MATATA, Auckland. On the Bay of Plenty and Rivers Rangitaiki and Tarawera. 219 miles south-east from Auckland by rail. Whakatane County. Mostly sheep and maize-growing district. Flax is also cultivated on extensive scale. Hotel. Duck and teal shooting. Curative hot springs, 12 miles. Good roads. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Population, 290. Resident doctor. Name means "dividing of waters."

MATATOKI, Auckland. 141 miles south-east from Auckland by rail. Post and telephone office. Farming and dairying district, with dairy factory and stone quarry. Nearest doctor at Thames, seven miles. Thames County. Name means "small axe," a small axe being the consideration given to the Maoris for a large tract of country. Good roads.

MATATUA, Auckland. 12 miles east-south-east from Te Whaiti.

MATAU, Taranaki. 40 miles east from New Plymouth. Rail to Kiore, thence six miles. Farming district, with good roads. Wild pigs in neighbourhood. The Maoris say Matau means "fish-hook," from the bend in the river, which resembles a fishhook. Telephone office. Rural delivery from Stratford. Nearest doctor at Stratford, 30 miles. Clifton County.

MATAU, Otago. This was the old Maori name for Clutha River, and is now applied to the north branch from below railway bridge at Balclutha.

MATAURA, Southland. A picturesque borough on Mataura River. 32 miles north-east by rail from Invercargill. Has large freezing and manure works, paper mill, dairy factory, and coal mine. The town is lit by electricity, generated by water power, which is also employed for the freezing works and paper mills. Has branch banks and a post and telegraph office. Half-holiday held on Saturday. The roads are very good. Population, 1530. S.M. Court sits alternate months. Resident doctor. Mataura means "reddish lustres." Trout fishing. The Maoris used to come here at certain seasons and collect the lamprey (kana kana) found hanging to the falls in the river close to the town.

MATAURA ISLAND, Southland. Formed by the Mataura River branches and possesses good farming land, all well occupied. There is a dairy factory and a post and telephone office. It is 38 miles east from Invercargill. By rail to Wyndham, thence

motor 10 miles, or motor from Edendale to Wyndham, thence 10 miles. Good fishing good roads. Southland County. Doctor at Wyndham.

MATAURA RIVER. Rises in Eyre Mountains and flows through Southland into Toe Toes Bay. The mouth of the river was called by the Maoris "Owi," but the river itself, about 1840, was known as Toe Toe after a Maori who lived there.

MATAURI BAY, Auckland. Farming district 216 miles north-west from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence motor 44 miles or by coastal steamer. Whangaroa County. There is fair pheasant shooting, also good fishing. Market fishing is the main industry. There is big game fishing to be had off Matauri-Cavalli Islands near here. Splendid ¾-mile beach. Roads good. Post and telephone office. Matauri means "faces of the first generation." Nearest doctor at Kaeo.

MATAUTU, Savaii, Western Samoa. Post office.

MATAWAI. Tributary of Waiau River, Coromandel.

MATAWAI, Auckland. 44 miles north-west from Gisborne by rail. Roads good. Nearest doctor at Gisborne. Resident district nurse. Post, telephone, and money order office. Stores and hotel. Population, 325. Waikohu County. Fishing and pig shooting. Name means "edge of the water."

MATAWAIA, Auckland. Seven miles west from Kawakawa.

MATAWHAURA. Bush-covered bluff at eastern end of Lake Rotoiti.

MATAWHERO, Auckland. Five miles west from Gisborne by rail. Cook County. Splendid farming, dairying, and sheep country. Two hotels. Dairy and bacon curing factories. Population, 306. Name means "ruddy countenance," supposed to refer to a chief in the early days. Matawhero was the scene of the Poverty Bay massacre, which took place here in November, 1868, when 33 white settlers—men, women, and children—were massacred by the rebel Maoris under Te Kooti. Nearest doctor at Gisborne, five miles. Rural delivery from Gisborne.

MATHIAS RIVER. Tributary of Rakaia River, Canterbury.

MATI, Auckland. Two miles west of Matamata.

MATIATIA BAY, Waiheke Island, Hauraki Gulf.

MATIERE, Taranaki. 178 miles south from Auckland by rail, changing at Okahukura. Ohura County. Dairy factory and farming. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Boarding-houses. Good shooting on the Ohura River. Population, 455. Doctor at Ohura. 9 miles. Roads good.

MATINGARAHI, Auckland. On north-western shores of Firth of Thames.

MATIRA, Auckland. 17 miles due west of Huntly.

MATUKETUKE PLAINS. Plains on the Waipa River, Auckland, where an early traveller says that the bones of 2000 Maoris,

slain in a Native engagement, lay whitening in the sunshine, and that it was difficult to believe that so calm and lovely a spot had once been the scene of so dire a tragedy.

MATUKITUKI RIVER. Flows into Lake Wanaka through magnificent mountain country.

MATUKU, Southland. 66 miles north-west from Invercargill. Rail to Lumsden, thence motor nine miles. Wallace County. Farming district, with good roads. Telephone office. Good trout fiishing and duck and hare shooting. Nearest doctor at Lumsden. Matuku is Maori name for the blue heron. Rural delivery from Mossburn.

MATUKUROA, Taranaki. Nine miles from Patea. Rural delivery from Patea.

MAUKE, Cook Islands. The island of Mauke is small, being only about four and a-half square miles in area, but it is remarkably fertile, and exports over 150 tons of copra and about 7600 cases of oranges annually. The population consists almost entirely of natives. Steamer from Auckland, usually June, August, and October. It is 1750 miles from Auckland, and there is a post and money order office and radio telegraph. "Mauke" is a corruption of "Mao Uke." When a war party from Atiu conquered the island, they cooked several of the natives, and being in a hurry to return to Atiu, the chief cried "Mao Uke" ("cooked, uncover the oven").

MAUKU, Auckland. 35 miles south from Auckland City by rail, on Paerata-Waiuku line. Farming district. Roads fair. Has beautiful falls, known as the Mauku Falls. Shooting and fishing close at hand. During the Maori war a British stockade here was, in October, 1863, attacked, when 20 rebels and 10 Europeans were killed. Name means "Clear of Uku," where there is no white clay found. Nearest doctor at Pukekohe. Franklin County. Population, 319. Rural delivery from Pukekohe.

MAUNGAKARAMEA, Auckland. 118 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Tauraroa, thence motor 4 miles. In Whangarei County. Near the southern part of Whangarei Harbour. A farming and dairying district. Telephone office. Name means "weeping mountain." Extinct volcano here. Doctor at Whangarei. Population, 240.

MAUNGAKAWAKAWA. Extinct volcano near Te Ahuahu, Auckland.

MAUNGANUI BLUFF, Auckland. A high bluff rising from the sea to a height of 2045ft, on west coast, Auckland.

MAUNGAONGAONGA. A hill 20 miles from Rotorua.

MAUNGAPOHATU, Auckland. In the Urewera County, 257 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Rotorua, thence 86 miles, mostly by motor, the latter part of road being only a bush track. Chiefly a Maori farming settlement, having post office. Whakatane

County. Nearest doctor at Rotorua. Name means "mountain of stone."

MAUNGARAKI MOUNTAINS. Run parallel with shore on east coast, Wellington.

MAUNGARAKI. Residential area, Petone, Wellington.

MAUNGATAPERE, Auckland. 139 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Whangarei, thence motor eight miles. Whangarei County. Dairy farming, there being two butter factories. Good shooting and good roads. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Whangarei. Population, 201.

MAUNGATAPU. Sacred mountain, ancient Native burial ground, near Morrinsville, Auckland.

MAUNGATAPU. A bridle track over Maungatapu Mount from Pelorus bridge to Nelson. Scene of Burgess, Kelly, Levy, and Sullivan's highway robberies and murders in early days.

MAUNGATAUTARI, Auckland. Farming district, nine miles by motor from Cambridge. Rural delivery from Cambridge.

MAUNGATEPOPO, Wellington. Rail National Park, thence 14 miles.

MAUNGATI, Canterbury. Farming district 20 miles west from Timaru by motor. Waimate County. Telephone office. Rural delivery from Timaru.

MAUNGATIRO, Canterbury. Telephone office, 11 miles from Kurow.

MAUNGATUA, Otago. 23 miles west from Dunedin by motor. 5 miles from Outram on the road to Waipori Falls, good for motoring. Rabbit and duck shooting, and trout and perch fishing. Dairy and sheep farming. Dairy factory. Taieri County. Maungatua means "Hills of Spirits" or "Hill of God." Nearest doctor at Outram. Mount Maungatua is a good climb for tramping parties, and is of considerable interest to botanists, the alpine flora being extensive and varied. Rural delivery from Outram.

MAUNGATUROTO, Auckland. 93 miles north from Auckland by rail to railway station of same name, thence two miles by motor. Otamatea County. Grazing and farming district. Good fishing and shooting (pheasant and duck). Roads good. Hotel, and dairy factory. Name means "lake or valley between the hills," from its position. Post, telephone, and money order office. Extinct volcano here. S.M. Court sits alternate months. Population, 469. Doctor at Paparoa, 7 miles.

MAUNGATUROTO RAILWAY, Auckland. 91 miles north from Auckland by rail. Otamatea County. Post and telephone office. Boarding house. Doctor 7 miles. Roads fair.

MAUNGAWERA, Otago. 199 miles north-west from Dunedin. Rail to Cromwell, then motor. Name means "hot mountain." Nearest doctor at Wanaka, 9 miles. Situated between Lake Wanaka and Lake Hawea. Trout fishing, duck shooting, and deer

stalking. Telephone office. Vincent County. Rural delivery from Cromwell.

MAUNU. Farming and residential area near Whangarei, Auckland.

MAURICEVILLE, Wellington. 78 miles north by rail from Wellington City. Lime-burning, brick, and pipe making, and dairy factory. Fishing and shooting. Roads good. Post, telephone, and money order office. In Mauriceville County Doctor at Masterton. Population, 179.

MAURICEVILLE WEST, Wellington. 81 miles from Wellington. Rail to Mauriceville, thence three miles. Mauriceville County. Telephone office. Rural delivery from Mauriceville. Farming district, with store, but no hotels. Sawmill. Roads fair. Nearest doctor at Masterton.

MAUTOROA, Southland. 12 miles from Wyndham.

MAVORA LAKE. Near head of Mararoa River, Otago.

MAVORA MOUNT (6590ft). Head of Mararoa River.

MA-WARO. 26 miles west from Timaru by rail. Farming district, with good roads. Good trout fishing, and rabbit, hare, and duck shooting. Telephone office. Doctor at Fairlie, 13 miles. Mackenzie County. Ma-waro means "much coal." Rural delivery from Cave.

MAWHAI. South headland of Tokomaru Bay. Waiapu County.

MAWHERAITI, Nelson. 37 miles north-east from Greymouth by rail. Inangahua County. Hotel, sawmill, post, and telephone office. Government Experimental Farm situated here. Doctors at Reefton, 10 miles. Mawheraiti is the Maori name for the Little Grey River, Mawhera ("widespread") being the Maori name for the Grey and "iti," little.

MAWITIPAUA BAY, Waiheke Island, Hauraki Gulf.

MAXWELL, Wellington. 16 miles north-west from Wanganui by rail. Waitotara County. Farming district. Splendid swimming pool and good beach. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Waverley, 14 miles. Named after late George Maxwell, shot by Maoris in 1868. Population, 262.

MAYFIELD, Canterbury. 74 miles south from Christchurch. Rail to Ashburton, thence motor 21 miles. Ashburton County. Good roads, shooting. Post and telephone office. Splendid farming and sheep district. Doctors at Ashburton. Population, 397.

MAY HILLS, Otago. Below Martin's Bay, West Coast.

MAYNE ISLANDS. Two small islands half mile apart one mile west of entrance to Bon Accord harbour, Kawau Island—one named Goat Island, the other Rabbit Island.

MAYOR ISLAND, Auckland. In the Bay of Plenty, about 25 miles off the coast from Tauranga. Swordfish and other "big

game" fish in the locality make the island an attraction to sportsmen.

MEADOWBANK, Auckland. A suburb of Auckland. Six miles south-east by tram, embracing outer part of Remuera.

MEDBURY, Canterbury. 57 miles north from Christchurch by rail. Waipara County. An old settled farming district, with good roads. Nearest doctor at Hawarden, 5 miles. Rural delivery from Hawarden.

MEEANEE, Hawke's Bay. Five miles south from Napier by motor. Hawke's Bay County. Dairy and general farming and fruit-growing. Good roads. Hotel. Post, telephone, and money order office. Shooting (quail, ducks, etc.). Ideal climate and good place for camping. Nearest doctor at Taradale, 2½ miles. Population, 331.

The Meeanee and surrounding districts are very rich grazing lands. There is splendid artesian water that will rise to 30ft above the surface of the ground in pipes.

Meeanee is an Indian name, many of which names were applied to Napier and locality by original military settlers from India.

MELLING. Railway siding 10 miles from Wellington on Upper Hutt line.

MELVILLE, Auckland. One mile south of Hamilton.

MENDIP HILLS, Canterbury. Telephone office, 8 miles from Parnassus.

MENZIES' BAY. 15 miles by steamer from Lyttelton, or road via Little Akaloa. Sheep farming. Mails private bag.

MENZIES FERRY, Southland. 26 miles north-east from Invercargill, rail to Endendale, then motor. Farming and dairying district, with dairy factory. Good fishing and duck shooting. Post and telephone. Doctor at Wyndham, three miles. Southland County. Population, 290.

MERCER, Auckland. A town district on Waikato River, in Franklin County; 43 miles south by rail from Auckland. Steam boats communicate up and down river to Cambridge, Hamilton, Ngaruawahia, Huntly, Rangiriri, Whangape, Awaroa, Opuatia, Port Waikato, and other settlements, chiefly with stores. Good duck and swan shooting. Good roads. Hotel. Saw and flax-milling and dairy farming. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Population, 290. Doctor at Pukekohe, 16 miles. Called after Captain Mercer, who was killed at Rangiriri during the Maori War and buried here. Railway completed May 6, 1875

MERCURY BAY. A harbour situated on east coast of Coromandel Peninsula, Auckland. Settlement Whitianga. Steamers ply to and from Auckland weekly. Captain Cook landed here in 1769, and bay was named by him from the transit of Mercury being observed on November 9, 1769, in this bay. A camp-

ing place for fishermen, who here enjoy the excellent sport of swordfishing.

MERCURY ISLANDS are two islands—one called Great, the other Red—on the approach to Hauraki Gulf. Mercury Island is interesting because it is the spot chosen by Captain Cook's party from which to observe the transit of Mercury. This ceremony was carried out by Captain Cook, Banks, and Solander.

MEREMERE, Taranaki. A dairying district, with dairy factory, 61 miles north-west from Wanganui. Take rail to Hawera, thence motor 10 miles. In Hawera County. Good shooting and good roads. A Maori pa of the same name, which means "morning star." Nearest doctor at Hawera. Rural delivery from Hawera.

MERINO DOWNS, Otago. Farming district, 10 miles by motor from Gore. Rural delivery from Gore.

MERIVALE. Suburb of Christchurch.

MERRIJIGS, Nelson. A mining township 56 miles north-east from Greymouth. Rail to Reefton, thence motor, nine miles. Gold mining, quartz, and alluvial sluicing and extraction by cyanide process being carried on. Deer stalking. One hotel. Post and telephone . Inangahua County. Doctor at Reefton.

MERRIVALE, Southland. Farming district 11 miles north-west from Otautau. Wallace County. Rural delivery from Otautau.

MERTON. Railway siding 29 miles north from Dunedin. Waikouaiti County. Dairy factory.

METELILLE GLACIER. In Southern Alps, vicinity of Mount Cook.

METHVEN, Canterbury. The terminus of the Rakaia-Methven branch line; 58 miles from Christchurch. Ashburton County. A post and telegraph and money order office. One of the oldest sheep and farming districts of Canterbury, formed of good land, and well worked. Linen flax factory. The roads are good, and shooting and fishing are to be had in the vicinity. The township has stores and bank, and is lit by electricity from Lake Coleridge, 22 miles away. Population, 771. S.M. Court sits alternate months. Resident doctor.

MICHIE'S CROSSING, Otago. Flag station 15 miles north by rail from Dunedin. Holiday resort.

MIDDLE HILL (5254ft). In Upper Ashburton district.

MIDDLEMARCH, Otago. 48 miles north-west by rail from Dunedin. Central Otago line. Farming district. Near Taieri River. Hare, duck, and rabbit shooting and trout fishing. Good roads. Two hotels. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Taieri County. Resident doctor. Quarterly sittings of S.M Court. Population, 420.

MIDDLETON. Railway siding, four miles south from Christchurch. Railway shunting yards.

MIDDLEVALE. Southland County. Rural delivery from Gore.

MIDHIRST, Taranaki. A dairy farming settlement. 27 miles south by rail from New Plymouth; in Stratford County. Dairy and casein factories. Good roads and good fishing. One hotel. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Stratford, 3½ miles. Population, 523.

MIHI, Auckland. Native village 20 miles north-east of Taupo.

MIHIWAKA, Otago. 12 miles north by rail from Dunedin. Farming dairying. Long Beach situated about 2 miles from here, and well worth a visit. Also Murdering and Kai Kai Beaches provide splendid camping sites with good sea fishing. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Port Chalmers, 4 miles. Waikouaiti County. Roads good. Name means "hail to the canoe."

MIHIWHETU, Auckland. 20 miles north-east of Gisborne.

MIKO, Nelson. 24 miles north from Westport. Rail to Nikau, then 2 miles. Small farming district. Roads good. Post and telephone office. Buller County. Doctor at Hector. Miko is the young shoot of the nikau palm.

MILBURN, Otago. The site of a busy lime-burning industry and also the centre of a good farming district. 32 miles south-west from Dunedin on the railway line. In Bruce County. Roads very good, being main road. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Milton, 4 miles.

MILFORD, Auckland. An outer suburb seven miles from Auckland City by harbour ferry and motor. Waitemata County. A favourite picnic and holiday resort, with a good beach.

MILFORD, Canterbury. Geraldine County. Farming district, 4 miles from Temuka by motor. Mails from Temuka.

MILFORD LAGOON. Mouth of Opihi river, South Canterbury.

MILFORD SOUND. Situated on west coast of Otago, the grandest and most magnificent of fiords, is so world-wide known that there is no need to give more than a few particulars here. It is surrounded by the highest mountains of the West Coast; Pembroke Peak, with its glaciers, on the left-hand side entering Sound, being some 6710ft in height, while Mitre Peak, so called from its appearance, on right-hand side, is 5560ft high. Another principal feature is the Lion, which resembles a lion couchant. The Sutherland Falls are an attraction of this locality that may not be seen from the Sound, being some 14 miles inland. In addition to the Sutherland Falls there are the splendid Bowen and Stirling Falls, on the north-east and north sides respectively, while the Cleddau and the Arthur Valleys at the head of the Sound are famed for their magnificent grandeur. Between the Sound and the Sutherland Falls is Lake Ada in the Arthur Valley, a beautiful lake upon which the Government has placed boats for the convenience of tourists proceeding to the Falls. The overland route

from Te Anau to Sutherland Falls, the highest in the world (1904ft), and Milford Sound is, without doubt, the finest known stretch of scenery in the whole length and breadth of the land, and is frequently referred to as "the finest walk in the world."

In close proximity to Milford there is a splendid ice fall and a very beautiful glacier, both of which are of easy access, and well worth a visit. The Arthur River and Lake Ada are well stocked with salmon and trout, and there is excellent sea fishing in the Sound. The Cleddau River provides excellent fly fishing, trout up to 10lb being not unusual. Tents, boats, provisions, and guides are provided. From head of Milford to Sutherland Falls is 14½ miles, 7 of which are by launch on Lake Ada, the rest by a good track. There are accommodation huts at the Falls. Oil launch is available to take tourists to and from the landing at Sandfly, Arthur River, and around the Sound and entrance. It is as well that the tourist, before undertaking this trip, should enquire at the Tourist Department for information, as there is only limited room at the various huts en route. The overland track is open for six months of the year (in summer). Distant from Lumsden, where nearest doctor is, 140 miles; from Bluff, by sea, 217 miles. There is a Government hostel with all the conveniences of a city hotel at the head of the Sound, where visitors may experience every comfort whilst enjoying the wonderful scenery by which they are surrounded. The Government lighthouse steamer, Matai, and inter-colonial steamers make periodic trips in the summer months. A lighthouse is installed at the entrance to the Sound on the southern side. Tourists can make the trip overland from Lake Te Anau to Milford, returning to Bluff or other ports by sea as opportunity offers. The Bluff-Melbourne round trip in the summer months includes a call at Milford (weather permitting), affording Australian and New Zealand passengers a great opportunity of seeing this wonderland. [Note: It should be pointed out that these are peace-time arrangements. At present (1945) the Milford Track is closed, and usual shipping arrangements cancelled. This state of affairs may continue till after hostilities cease, but enquiries at nearest Tourist Office will elicit latest information.] The Sound was officially named Milford by Captain Stokes, of H.M.S. Acheron, owing to some similarity to Milford, England. A motor road is now being constructed to connect Milford Sound with the east coast. This road has reached the Homer Saddle, through which a tunnel has been pierced, but the work on this project has been postponed in the meantime. A wonderful view of Mt. Tutoko (9042ft) is to be seen from the new road, providing one of the finest mountain settings in New Zealand. A post and radio telegraph office.

MILL BAY. On Manukau harbour. First sawmill established in the Dominion.

MILLER'S FLAT, Otago. 90 miles north-west from Dunedin by rail. Farming and fruit growing. In Tuapeka County. Post,

telegraph, and money order office. Two hotels. Good roads. Is on Molyneux River. Nearest doctor at Roxburgh, 12 miles. Population, 511. Shooting and fishing.

MILLER'S FLAT, Otago. Farming district between Arthurs Point and Arrowtown

MILL ROAD, Southland. Railway siding, four miles from Invercargill.

MILLERTON, Nelson. 21 miles north-east from Westport. Railway to Granity at foot of hill (two miles). Entirely coal mines; coal lowered to Granity and then trucked to Westport. Buller County. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Hotel and stores. Good roads, but second-gear work. Resident doctor. Population, 407. Millerton is one mile from the sea, and is 1000ft above sea level.

MILSON. 3½ miles from Palmerston North. Here is the airport for that city. This is a splendid aerodrome, alway fog-free and free from low cloud. Has full passenger facilities, refreshment room, lounge, etc.

MILTON, Otago. Formerly known as Tokomairiro, is a prosperous inland borough and country town on the main highway south from Dunedin. At the junction of the Milton-Lawrence line, 36 miles south-west by rail from Dunedin. Population of the borough is 1370. Owing to the fact that lime is easily obtainable here, it has been much used by the farmers and others, and has greatly improved the value of land in this district. There are dairy factories, woollen mill, brick works, bacon factory, and coal pits. Has two banks, an agricultural and pastoral society, bi-weekly newspaper, post, money order, and telegraph and telephone exchange. The roads are level and excellent for motoring, and there are several private boarding houses and private hotels, High School, and private schools. Monthly sitting of S.M. Court. Resident doctors. No-licence district. Good trout fishing and rabbit shooting in neighbourhood. Half-holiday held on Saturday. Milton is one of the oldest boroughs in Otago.

MIMI. River between Pukearuhe and Urenui, Taranaki. Name means "to micturate."

MIMIHAU, Southland. Nine miles from Wyndham. Southland County. Rural delivery from Wyndham. Name means "a passing shower."

MIMIHAU RIVER. Tributary of Mataura River, Southland.

MIMIWHANGATA. A bay near Helena Bay, Auckland.

MINA, Canterbury. 76 miles by rail from Christchurch. Farming district. Post office. Good trout fishing, and good roads. Cheviot County. Nearest doctor at Cheviot, 2½ miles.

MINDEN BLOCK, Auckland. Eight miles from Te Puna.

MINE CREEK, Nelson. 23 miles north-east from Westport.

MINEHAHA, Nelson. 16 miles from Murchison.

MINERAL SPRINGS AND WATERS. New Zealand is singularly rich in springs of water holding mineral salts in solution, and these are already noted for their valuable medicinal properties. Some of the acid baths, such as the "Priests" Bath at Rotorua, have nothing equal to them in use in any part of the world. Both hot and cold springs are found, the former being chiefly in the North Island. The following are chief mineral springs in New Zealand:—Ohaeawai, hot, 17 miles from Bay of Islands; Waiwera, hot, 30 miles north of Auckland; Kamo, cold, four miles from Whangarei; Puriri, cold, 10 miles from Thames; White Island, hot, near coast, Bay of Plenty (no use medicinally); Turikore, Te Koutu, Koreteoteo, Kuirua Manupoura, Cameron's Bath, Arikikapaka, Perekari, Te Kute, Te Mini, Te Kauwhanga Pain Killer Bath, and Sulphur Bay Springs all hot, and in the Rotorua and Rotomahana districts, and are all useful in rheumatic affections and skin diseases; Otumuhika (3), Ruahine, Orakeikorako, Murray's Bath, Alum Cave, Crows' Nest, Waipakahi, Te Hukahuka, Tarawera, and Parkes's Spring are all from Taupo Lake, and contain iodine, and are of use internally as well as externally; Whangape (hot) and Onetapu, in Waikato district, from foot of Ruapehu Mountain. All the above-mentioned are in the Auckland district. Roparoa, Manutahi, Pepoti, Te Puia, Morere, and Waipaoa are in the East Cape and Poverty Bay districts, and yield oil; Waipiro, hot, is also in the same district; Wallingford, Pahua, Burton's Spring, Akitio (2) are cold springs in Wellington district, and contain iodine. Hanmer Plain Springs, hot and cold, famous in rheumatic and skin diseases; Maruia Springs (hot), excellent curative properties; Sumner Lake Springs, hot, but not of value; and Amberley Spring, unfit for use, are all in Canterbury; Wickliffe Bay, in Otago, across from Port Chalmers, is saline, but not of value. Wairongoa Springs, 10 miles from Dunedin, used as an aerated water. Gibson's Spring, in Southland, useful in diarrhœa. Refer also to Hanmer Springs and Thermal Springs. See also Hot Springs.

Mud Baths.—In addition to the clear water baths there are what are termed mud baths, in which the mineral waters are mixed with a pasty clay. Their properties vary with the nature, strength, and temperature of the mineral waters, the latter being maintained by steam jets. The best known mud bath is at Sulphur Point, Rotorua. It is an acid bath, and is also rich in sulphuretted hydrogen, one gallon including as much as 10.12 grains of this gas. It has, therefore, a very powerful action on the liver, but is somewhat dangerous, and must be used with caution.

MINERS HEAD, Great Barrier Island. A point near Port Fitzroy. The scene of the wreck of the s.s. Wairarapa, October 29, 1894, when 150 lives were lost.

MINGINUI, Auckland. Eight miles south of Te Whaiti.

MINOR PEAK (2369ft). Head of Lake Wakatipu, Otago.

MINZION, Otago. Railway siding 11 miles south-east from Roxburgh.

MIRAMAR. A suburb of Wellington, about five miles south-east from the city by electric car. Main road to Seatoun and Worser Bay passes through. Football, polo, and hockey are played on the splendid level playing fields. Miramar has a most interesting Maori history, over 20 pa sites having been traced and many valuable relics discovered. The beaches at Seatoun, Worser Bay, Karaka Bay, Scorching Bay, and Breaker Bay, all of which are on Miramar Peninsula, offer many attractions to pleasure-seekers. Post and telephone office.

MIRAMAR PENINSULA. Forming western side of entrance to Wellington Harbour

MIRANDA, Auckland. 65 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Pokeno, thence motor 25 miles. On west side of Firth of Thames. Franklin County. Telephone office. Rural delivery from Pokeno. Miranda was the centre of large Maori settlements and headquarters of the Ngatipoao tribe. So called after H.M.S. Miranda, which landed troops in the early days, who built the Miranda redoubt. Nearest doctor at Turua, 18 miles. Lime works. Good roads.

MIRO-WHAKATIKI. Volcanic hill near Ruatangata, Auckland.

MIRZA. Railway siding 34 miles south from Blenheim. Mails from Ward.

MISERY MOUNT. Peak in Malvern Hills, and also near Bealey, Canterbury.

MISSION BAY, Auckland. A suburb of Auckland between Orakei and St. Heliers. Bathing beach. Resident doctor.

MITCHAM, Canterbury. 44 miles south from Christchurch by rail. Ashburton County. Farming district, with good roads. Post and telephone. Nearest doctor at Rakaia, eight miles.

MITCHELLTOWN, suburb of Wellington.

MITIARO. One of the annexed Pacific Islands, lying about 40 miles to the north-east of Atiu and an equal distance from Mauke. Its area is only about four square miles. It contains some good land, and is capable of producing over 100 tons of copra annually, and some hundreds of cases of oranges are exported annually.

MITIMITI, Auckland. 243 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Okaihau, thence motor. Hokianga County. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Rawene. Mitimiti means "to lap or lick," derived from the creek of same name, whose waters before entering the sea nearly disappear by seepage into the sand. The spirits of deceased Maoris, when on their way to Te Keinga, in the far north of New Zealand, to leave for Hawaiki, were wont to quench their thirst at the mouth of the creek before entering on the last

stage of the journey. Hence the name owing to having to lick up the water through being so shallow.

MITITAI, Auckland. On the Wairoa River, 125 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Paparoa, thence motor 31 miles. In Hobson County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Entirely a farming district. Plenty of shooting—native game, pheasants, etc. Roads good. Doctor at Dargaville.

MITRE PEAK. A remarkably shaped mountain in Milford Sound, on the West Coast of the South Island. It rises in one grand precipice of 5560ft from the surface of the sound.

MITRE PEAK. One of the principal peaks of the Tararua Range.

MOA BONE POINT. Between Christchurch and Sumner, a cave in which Maori relics were found.

MOA CREEK, Otago. 133 miles north-west from Dunedin. Rail to Omakau, thence 13 miles. Vincent County. Good shooting, fishing, and good roads. Farming and sheep district. Named from the moa bones found at first survey on banks of creek. Doctor at Ranfurly or Alexandra. Rural delivery from Oturehua.

MOA FLAT. Farming district near Heriot. Rail to Edievale.

MOANA, Westland. The centre of a sawmilling and bush district; 23 miles south-east by rail from Greymouth. In Grey County, on Lake Brunner. Boats and launches obtainable for trout fishing. The lake is ideal for yachting, speed boats, and swimming. Motor camp. Wild goats and pigs and other game plentiful. Name means "sea" or "the sea," and was called "Moana-Kotuku" by the Maoris, "the heron sea." Post, telegraph, and money order office. Hotel. Nearest doctor at Brunnerton, 15 miles. Sawmilling. Beatiful scenery around the lake.

MOANAPURU, Otago. About 12 miles from Milton, near the coast.

MOANARIRI, Otago. About ten miles from Milton, on the coast.

MOANAROA, Wellington. At the mouth of the Rangitikei River.

MOANGAWHEKE. Tributary of Wairoa River, Auckland.

MOAWHANGO, Wellington. 172 miles north from Wellington. Rail to Taihape, thence motor, 11 miles. Sheep farming district. Shooting—quail and pheasants. Roads good. Nearest doctor at Taihape. Rangitikei County. Name means "valley of the moa."

MOEANGIANGI, Hawke's Bay. 25 miles by motor north from Napier. Mails private bag.

MOEATOA, Auckland. Farming district 169 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Te Kuiti, thence car 46 miles. Awakino County. Post and telephone office.

MOEAWATEA, Taranaki. 64 miles north-west from Wanganui Rail to Waverley, then motor, 25 miles. Farming district. Rural

delivery from Waverley. Name means "sleep by daylight." Patea County. Doctor at Waverley.

MOEHAU, Auckland. 15 miles from Colville, Coromandel County. Granite quarries.

MOEHAU RANGE, in Coromandel Peninsula, Auckland.

MOENGAWAHINE, Auckland. 152 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Kamo, thence motor 18 miles. Farming district in Whangarei County, with good roads. Doctors at Whangarei, 21 miles. Moengawahine means "women's sleeping place." Rural delivery from Whangarei.

MOENGAWAHINE RIVER. Flows into Wairoa River, Auckland.

MOERA, Wellington. Ten miles from Wellington. Rail to Lower Hutt, then two miles. Hutt County. Mails from Lower Hutt.

MOERAKI, Otago. A favourite seaside resort 61 miles north from Dunedin. Rail to Hillgrove, thence one mile by motor by good road. Fine beach, three or four miles long, and with curiously shaped boulders. Moeraki means "sleepy day or sky." Fish freezer and lighthouse.

MOERANGI, Auckland. 132 miles south-west from Auckland. Motor to Kawhia. Farming district. Roads bad. Kawhia County. Post and telephone office. Pheasant and quail shooting. Doctor at Raglan, 21½ miles. Name means same as Moeraki (pronunciation in South Island).

MOERANGI. High peak four miles south of Rotorua.

MOEREWA, Auckland. 174 miles north of Auckland by rail. Bay of Islands County. Post, telephone, and money order office, and savings bank. Good shooting and fishing. Freezing works and dairy factory. Roads good. Population, 265. Nearest doctor at Kawakawa, two miles. Name means "melting sleep." Boarding house.

MOEROA, Taranaki. 67 miles south-east from New Plymouth. Rail to Eltham, thence motor, 30 miles. Farming district, with good roads. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Eltham. Eltham County. Moeroa means "long sleep."

MOETARA ISLAND, Tolaga Bay.

MOHAKA, Hawke's Bay. 57 miles north-west from Napier by motor. Wairoa County. A post, telephone, and money order office. Entirely a sheep station district, with good roads. Sea fishing, bathing, and good camping grounds. One hotel. A large Maori pa (supposed to be the largest in Hawke's Bay), one mile off, with resident Native clergyman. Rebel Maoris, under Te Kooti, in December, 1868, killed seven white settlers; and again in April, 1869, in battle with rebels, 57 Europeans were wounded and killed, and 12 rebels were killed. Doctor at Wairoa, 22 miles.

MOHAKA RAILWAY, Hawke's Bay. Wairoa County. 51 miles north-east from Napier.

MOHAKA RIVER. Flows into Hawke's Bay, south-west of Wairoa.

MOHAKATINO, Taranaki. Clifton County. 6 miles from Mokau by car. Nearest doctor at Pio Pio, 35 miles. Good roads. Rural delivery from Mokau.

MOHUTARA, Auckland. Seven miles from Waimauku.

MOIRS HILL (1117ft). Between Waiwera and Kaipara Heads, Auckland.

MOI KOI. A small island in Tory Channel, regarded with great dread by the Maoris as it is an old burying place, and the Maoris think that to tread on its shores means death.

MOITAPU BAY, Pelorus Sound.

MOKAI, Auckland. 189 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Putaruru, thence motor 50 miles. Post, telephone, and money order office. Sawmilling and farming. Name means "slave." Good roads. Nearest doctor at Taupo, 19 miles. Hot springs in the vicinity. Taupo County. Population, 145.

MOKAU, Taranaki. At mouth of Mokau River, one mile from bar, and port of the district; 56 miles north by motor from New Plymouth, via Waitara. Waitomo County. Good pheasant and wild pig shooting and fishing. Beautiful navigable river, its shores being clothed with primeval forests down to water's edge. No hotels being in King Country. Good grazing district. Post, telephone and money order office, and savings bank. Dairy factory and sawmill. Mokau was settled about 1894, and has made great strides. The whole country is taken up in 2000 and 5000 acre blocks, and all the settlers appear to be doing well. The port of Mokau is the centre where all the import and export is done, the chief exports being wool, coal, butter, and timber.

There is an abundance of good timber, and the limestone and coal deposits are extensive. A good motor road is formed from Waitara through Mokau to Te Kuiti, which connects Taranaki with Auckland. Name means "winding stream." In old Maori days here were killed and eaten 200 defeated Maoris on one occasion, and later a similar number, with women and children, were clubbed and eaten.

MOKAUITI, Auckland. 166 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Waimiha, thence 12 miles by motor. Waitomo County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Dairy farming and sawmilling district. Doctor at Te Kuiti, 35 miles. Name means "little winding stream." Population, 258.

MOKE LAKE. North-west base of Ben Lomond, Wakatipu.

MOKIHINUI, Nelson. Railway siding, 27 miles north-west from Westport.

MOKIHINUI MINE. 31 miles north-west by rail from Westport. Timber cutting and coal mining. Buller County. Near Seddonville.

MOKO HINAU. Island 14 to 20 miles north-west of Great Barrier Island, with lighthouse.

MOKOIA, Taranaki. 55 miles south from New Plymouth by rail. Hawera County. Farming district, with good roads. Dairy factory in township. Post and telephone office. Population, 150. Doctor at Hawera, 6 miles. Tongahoe and Manawapoua Rivers run on either side, entering the sea within a-quarter of a mile of each other. About 4 miles inland there is lovely scenery, known as Puke Moko Gorge, now taken over as a reserve by the Government. Maori redoubts on beach, 3 miles.. In 1867 the Maoris stopped the surveyors from surveying the country about here.

MOKOIA ISLAND. Easily reached by motor launch from Rotorua. Is the celebrated historic island in the centre of Lake Rotorua, the island home of the fathers of the tribe and the seat of the religious ceremonies, where in ancient times, the old tohungas, or priests, kept sacred the emblems or treasures which they brought from their ancestral home—the legendary Hawaiki. On the shores of Mokoia, the bath of Hinemoa, celebrated in legend and song, is still in a good state of preservation.

MOKONUI, Auckland. 25 miles west-north-west from Gisborne.

MOKOPEKA, Hawke's Bay. Sheep station. 15 miles south-east from Hastings. Mails from Hastings.

MOKO POINT. Promontory in Manukau Harbour.

MOKORETA, Southland. A sheep and farming district in Southland County. 40 miles east from Invercargill by rail to Edendale, then 18 miles by motor. A post and telephone office. Plenty of trout and eel fishing. Wild pigs and rabbit shooting. Flaxmills. Roads good. Name means "sweet water." Doctor at Wyndham. Mount Bleak, on east side of valley, is an extinct crater full of water, from which flows a magnificent waterfall. Good roads.

MOKORETA RIVER. Tributary of Mataura River, Southland.

MOKOTUA, Southland. 13 miles east by rail from Invercargill. Southland County. A farming district. Telephone office, and dairy factory. Doctors at Invercargill. Rural delivery from Invercargill.

MOLESWORTH, Auckland. 12 miles east from Kaiwaka.

MOLESWORTH, Marlborough. Farming district, 71 miles south from Blenheim by motor. Telephone office. Mails private bag from Blenheim.

MOLYNEUX. A district and river of Otago. See under Rivers. The name Molyneux was given to the river by Captain Cook. It was called by the Maoris, Matau, and was named Clutha by the Otago Association, after the Gaelic name for the Clyde.

MOMONA, Otago. 16 miles south from Dunedin. Rail to Allanton, thence two and a-half miles by motor. Post and tele-

phone office. Dairy factory. Wild-fowl plentiful. Nearest doctor at Outram, five miles. Taieri County. Name means "rich, fat," pertaining to the soil.

MONA BAY. On north-east side of Great Barrier Island,

MONA GLACIER. In Southern Alps, vicinity of Mount Cook.

MONAVALE, Auckland. 104 miles south-west from Auckland. Rail to Cambridge, thence motor three miles. Waikato County. Rural delivery from Cambridge. Cheese factory. Doctor at Cambridge. Good roads. Farming.

MONEYMORE, Otago. 40 miles south-west from Dunedin. Rail to Milton, then four miles. Farming district, coal mine. Rural delivery from Milton.

MONGUNGU. Oldest cemetery in New Zealand; founded 1826. Near Kohukohu, Auckland.

MONKEY FLAT, at head of Hollyford Valley.

MONKEY ISLAND. South-east corner of Orepuki Bay.

MONOWAI RIVER. Tributary of Waiau River, Southland.

MONOWAI ROCKS. Four miles and a-half south-east from Gable End, Gisborne.

MONROE MOUNT. North side of Awatere River, Marlborough.

MOONLIGHT, Otago. Farming district, with telephone office. Waihemo County. 32 miles west from Palmerston. Rural delivery from Palmerston.

MOONLIGHT. Old goldmining district and stream near Moke Lake, via Queenstown.

MOONLIGHT CREEK, Westland. Largest nugget discovered in New Zealand was found here.

MOONSHINE VALLEY. 25 miles north from Wellington. Near Pahautanui.

MOORHOUSE RANGE. In Upper Rangitata, Ashburton County.

MORAINE CREEK. Flows from Lake Adelaide into Hollyford River, West Coast, Otago.

MORERE, Hawke's Bay. 41 miles south from Gisborne, or 105 miles north from Napier. On the coast. A sheep station district, with post office and telephone office. Good roads. Wairoa County. Hot mineral springs and baths. Has one hotel Nearest doctor at Wairoa, 26 miles. Name means "a giant's stride swing."

MORIKAU, Wellington. Telephone office, 37 miles up river from Wanganui. Mails private bag from Wanganui.

MORNINGSIDE. A portion of Kingsland and Mount Albert suburbs, in Auckland City, on railway line.

MORNINGTON, suburb of Dunedin. Connected by cable car and motor buses. Post, telephone, and money order office.

MORNINGTON, Wellington. Adjoins Berhampore, Brooklyn, and Happy Valley, reached either by car to Brooklyn or by Island Bay car to corner of Luxford street and Adelaide road from Wellington City. A favourite residential portion of Wellington.

MORRINSVILLE, Auckland. A borough 18 miles east by rail from Hamilton, and 103 miles from Auckland. Piako County. The centre of a good agricultural district, and is surrounded by dairy farms, there being two dairy factories in the town. Has two hotels and good roads. Population, 2000. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Has a post, telegraph, and money order office and savings bank. This is the junction of the Thames and Rotorua lines.

MORRISON'S, Otago. Rail to Palmerston, thence motor north-west 25 miles, or rail to Dunback thence 15 miles. Sheep and dairy farming. There is good fishing in the Shag River, 1 mile off. Rabbits are plentiful. The roads are very good. It is 65 miles north from Dunedin. In Waihemo County. Has post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Palmerston.

MORRISONS BUSH, Wellington. Three miles from Greytown.

MORTON MAINS, Southland. 17 miles north-east from Invercargill by rail, with post and telephone office and dairy factory. Nearest doctor at Wyndham, 10 miles. Farming district, with good roads. Southland County. Population, 341.

MORVEN, Canterbury. 31 miles south from Timaru by rail, on main line of railway. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Farming district, with good roads. Population, 601. Good fishing and shooting. Doctor at Waimate, eight miles.

MOSGIEL, Otago. Ten miles south by rail from Dunedin, on the Taieri Plains. A borough and county town, with a population of 2150. There are the woollen mills, which employ a large number of hands, a colliery, butter and cheese factories, two banks (New Zealand and National), two hotels, and boarding-houses. Good water supply, and electric lighting. The roads are very good for motoring. Rabbit shooting is obtainable near at hand; other game is very scarce. There is a good Athenæum and reading room, and a poultry and pigeon society, as well as various athletic and other clubs in the township. There are churches of several denominations, a Roman Catholic college, and the borough is within six miles of the sea coast, reached by a good road. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Resident doctors. S.M. Court sits alternate months. Named by early surveyors after the farm of the poet Burns in compliment to the Scotch settlers who occupied the district. Taieri airport, the airport for Dunedin, is two miles from here.

MOSSBURN, Otago. A farming settlement and railway terminus on Waimea Plains; 61 miles north-west by rail from Invercargill. Lumsden, Te Anau, and Eglinton Valley-Milford motors pass through here. Excellent trout fishing and good shooting in this

district. Wild pig and deer shooting close at hand. Roads are good for motoring. One hotel. Post and telephone office. Named by early Scottish settlers after their old home. Nearest doctor at Lumsden, 12 miles. Wallace County.

MOSSTOWN. Two miles from Wanganui.

MOTAIREHE, Auckland. Maori settlement. 62 miles north-east from Auckland, on Great Barrier Island. Post and telephone office. Steamer weekly to Port Fitzroy, then launch, 6 miles. Is one of the most beautiful bays on the Great Barrier, and a most interesting place. Doctor at Coromandel. Great Barrier Island County.

MOTATAU, Auckland. 163 miles north from Auckland by rail. Bay of Islands County. Post and telephone office. Dairy farming district. Good shooting and clay roads. Doctor at Kawakawa, 13 miles. Name means "to talk to oneself."

MOTEA, Hawke's Bay. Farming district, 15 miles south-east by motor from Dannevirke. Mails private bag from Dannevirke.

MOTITI ISLAND. An island in Bay of Plenty, about 20 miles from Tauranga.

MOTONUI, Taranaki. Four miles east of Waitara.

MOTORIMU. An island in Kaipara Harbour, Auckland.

MOTU, Auckland. 52 miles north-west from Gisborne. Rail to Motuhora, thence motor three miles. Waikohu County. Sheep and dairy farming. Good roads. Great variety of ferns obtainable. Beautiful mountain scenery, the road from here to Opotiki being one of the scenic attractions of the Dominion. Motu Falls three miles distant. Post, telephone, and money order office. Population, 164. Doctor at Gisborne, 55 miles. Motu means "isolated" or "severed."

MOTU, Southland. Six miles north of Clifden.

MOTUARA ISLAND. Eight miles and a-half from Endeavour Inlet, at Mouth of Queen Charlotte Sound. Once a camping ground of Te Rauparaha when raiding the Sounds. It was here that Captain Cook, on Tuesday, January 30, 1770, hoisted the British flag and took possession of this country for Great Britain, and named the Sound after Queen Charlotte. A memorial has been built in the shape of a huge column, which may be seen for 10 miles down the Sound, and is also plainly visible by all vessels passing through Cook Strait.

MOTUEKA, Nelson. 34 miles from Nelson by motor, or 16 miles by sea. A borough with a population of 1730. Waimea County. Fruit, hop, and tobacco growing and poultry farming. Sawmill. Two banks, post, telegraph, and money order and Government offices. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Good trout fishing in Motueka and Riwaka Rivers. Roads are good. Name (correctly Motu-weka) means "land with plenty of wood-hens." Wonderful limestone caves in the neighbourhood. Resident doctors.

MOTUEKA. Small island near Cavalli Islands, Bay of Islands.

MOTUEKA RIVER. Flows into Tasman Bay, Nelson.

MOTU HEKA. An island north of Tolaga Bay, 180ft high.

MOTUHORA, Auckland. 49 miles north-west from Gisborne by rail; Waikohu County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Farming and sawmilling. Good fishing and good roads. Population, 348. Doctor at Gisborne. District nurse at Matawai, 6 miles.

MOTUHORA ISLAND. In Hauraki Gulf.

MOTUHOROPAPA ISLAND. In Hauraki Gulf.

MOTUHIRA. Native name for Whale Island, 5 miles north of Whakatane.

MOTUIHI, Auckland. An island in Auckland Harbour, 10 miles from the city by launch. Telephone office. Rural delivery from Auckland. Manukau County. During the Great War the island was used as an internment camp for enemy aliens.

MOTUITI. Railway siding three miles from Foxton.

MOTUKARAKA, Auckland. 223 miles north from Auckland City, on Hokianga Harbour. Rail to Okaihau, motor to Kohukohu, thence launch. Hokianga County. Pheasants, quail, and turkey shooting. Dairy factory. Semi-tropical fruits profitably cultivated. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Rawene, two miles by water. Motukaraka means Motu, "island"; and karaka, "tree."

MOTUKARARA, 22 miles south by rail from Christchurch. Little River branch. Post and telephone office. Duck shooting, trout and perch fishing. Dairying and general farming. Roads good. Nearest doctor at Lincoln, 10 miles. Springs County. 3YA transmitter at Gebbie's Pass.

MOTUKETEKETE ISLAND. In Hauraki Gulf.

MOTUKOKOPU. Island near Port Charles, Auckland.

MOTUKOREHO. Island in Auckland Harbour, with pier.

MOTU KURA ISLAND. Off Waimarama, Hawke's Bay.

MOTUMAKU GORGE. On road from Rotorua to Whakatane.

MOTUMAOHO, Auckland. A railway siding four miles from Morrinsville. Piako County. Rural delivery from Morrinsville.

MOTUMOTE, Southland. Telephone office, 30 miles from Otautau. Sawmilling. Rural delivery from Otautau.

MOTUNAU, Canterbury. 58 miles north-east from Christchurch. Rail to Scargill, thence motor three miles. Sheep farming district. Roads good. Post and telephone. Waipara County. Doctor at Waikari, 17 miles. Name means "a species of cabbage tree."

MOTUNAU ISLAND. Off Maketu, Bay of Plenty. Native name for Plate Island, so named from its hollowness in centre.

MOTUNAU ISLAND. A small island off the mouth of Motunau River, Canterbury.

MOTUNAU RIVER. In Waipara County, Canterbury.

MOTU NUI. An islet 120ft high, in Omaio Bay, Bay of Plenty. On Motu Nui there is a Native cemetery. On Pokahinui Point there is a celebrated cave, where women escaped from canoes of hostile tribes, entering the cave and walking out at the top. Splendid fishing.

MOTUNUI, Taranaki. Farming district 5 miles east from Waitara by motor. Rural delivery from Waitara.

MOTUOPA BAY. In Lake Taupo.

MOTU ORA. Island near entrance Mahurangi Harbour, Auckland.

MOTUOROI. Island off Anaura Bay.

MOTUPIKO, Nelson. At junction of Motupiko and Motueka Rivers. 31 miles south-west from Nelson by rail. Sheep farming. Roads good. Both rivers are splendid trout streams for fly and minnow fishing. Good deer stalking and quail shooting. Post, telephone, and money order office. Waimea County. Doctor at Wakefield, 15 miles.

MOTUPIPI, Nelson. Is an old settled farming district, 73 miles north-west by motor from Nelson on the coast of Golden Bay. In Takaka County. Is noted for the beauty and great healthiness of the climate. Beautiful limestone caves here. Good motoring roads. Good shooting and sea fishing. Name: Motu, "bush" pipi, "shellfish"—from the former dense bush and shellfish on beach. Nearest doctor at Takaka, 3½ miles (telephone). Rural delivery from Takaka.

MOTUREKE. An island off Mahurangi Heads, Auckland.

MOTU-RIPA. Island two and a-quarter miles south of Mawhai Point, north of Gisborne.

MOTUROA. Suburb of New Plymouth. This was the site during the ancient Maori tribal wars of a strong pa, with pits capable of holding 500 Maoris; and here during the Maori rebellion British troops had a reverse at a great battle fought under Colonel Whitmore in 1867, when of his troops 21 were killed and 20 wounded, Major W. Hunter being killed. An obelisk is erected here to commemorate the landing of the pioneer settlers of Taranaki at Moturoa in 1841 and 1842. The Breakwater and Sugar Loaf Rocks are here. The name means "tall islands."

MOTUROA ISLAND. Resolution Bay, Marlborough.

MOTUTAIKO. Island in Lake Taupo.

MOTUTANGI, Auckland. 18 miles north from Kaitaia.

MOTUTAPERA ISLAND, Coromandel Harbour.

MOTUTAPU. An island near Auckland, and pleasure resort for Aucklanders. Steamer on Sundays.

MOTUTARA. Holiday resort nine miles west from Waimauku railway station, which is on the Helensville line.

MOTUTAWA. Small island and ancient Native stronghold in Rotokakahi Lake, near Rotorua.

MOTUTEATEKA. Island off Mahurangi Heads, Auckland.

MOTUTI, Auckland. 16 miles west from Kohukohu by service bus. Farming district. Hokianga County. Post office.

MOTUTORA ISLAND. In Hauraki Gulf.

MOTUWHARA. An island in Lake Taupo.

MOUIA. Native settlement near Tarawera Lake, destroyed by eruption in 1886.

MOUKAHU, Wellington. 22 miles due north from Wanganui.

MOUMAHAKI, Wellington. 26 miles west by rail from Wanganui.

MOUMOUKAI, Auckland. Farming district, 15 miles south-east by motor from Clevedon. Rural delivery from Clevedon.

MOUNTAINS. In New Zealand the mountains, with few if any exceptions, have been scaled, most of the peaks and glaciers have been named, yet there is still in parts of the Middle Island a great field for exploration and discovery, for the wonders of the Southern Alps have only in recent years been known and appreciated. The principal mountain ranges and peaks are mentioned in the following paragraphs.

In the North Island the Main Divide runs parallel to the East Coast, and stretches under various names from Cape Terawhiti northwards. To the east of Lake Taupo it fringes the eastern edge of the central volcanic plateau. The various parts of the chain are: Rimutaka Range, Tararua Range, Ruahine Range, Raukumara Range. Smaller ranges from this chain are: Kaweka Range, Kaimanawa Range, Whakatane Range. Running parallel to the main chain are the Maungaraki, Puketoi, and Haurangi Ranges. In Auckland north and west are the Coromandel, Hakarimata, and Patearoa Ranges, and in the extreme north Maungataniwha running east and west.

The Main Divide in the South Island runs from one end of the island to the other. The northern section, the St. Arnaud and Spenser Mountains, lies half-way between the East and West Coasts. The central and southern sections, the Southern Alps, run close to the West Coast. The Southern Alps range from 3000ft to 12,000ft in height—the loftiest range of mountains in Australasia. On the East Coast are the Kaikouras, running through Marlborough and South Nelson. In Nelson, running parallel to the Main Divide, are the Paparoa, Lyell, Pikiruna, and Whakamarama Ranges. In Otago are the Kakanui, Hawkdun, Dunstan, Richardson, Humboldt, Rock and Pillar, Hector, Darran, Eyre, Princess, Hokonui, Takitimu, Umbrella, Whitecombe, Lammerlaw, Garvie, and Blue Mountains.

Stewart Island is mountainous. Mount Anglem (3200ft) is the highest peak.

The mountains in the North Island are estimated to occupy about one-tenth of the surface, and do not exceed 4000ft in height, with the exception of a few volcanic mountains that are more lofty. Of these, the following are the most important:—

1. Tongariro Mountain, situated to the southward of Lake Taupo. It consists of a group of distinct volcano cones, the lava streams from which have so overlapped in their descent as to form one compact mass at the base (6458ft).

2. Ngauruhoe (7515ft). Between Tongariro and Ruapehu. Still active, the smoke and vapour being visible for many miles.

3. Ruapehu. This mountain lies to the south of Ngauruhoe and Tongariro. It is a volcanic cone in the solfatara stage, and reaches the height of 9175ft. The most remarkable feature of this mountain is the crater-lake on its summit, which is subject to slight and intermittent eruptions, giving rise to vast quantities of steam. In March, 1895, such an eruption took place, forming a few hot springs on the margin of the lake, and increasing the heat in the lake itself. This lake lies at the bottom of a funnel-shaped crater, the steep sides of which are mantled with ice and snow. The water occupies a circular basin about 500ft in diameter, some 300ft below the enclosing peaks, and is inaccessible except by the use of ropes. This lake and the three craters previously mentioned on Tongariro are all in one straight line, which, if produced, would pass through the boiling springs at Tokaanu on the southern margin of Lake Taupo, the volcanic country north-east of that lake, and White Island, an active volcano in the Bay of Plenty, situated about 27 miles from the mainland.

4. Mount Egmont. This is an extinct volcanic cone, rising to a height of 8260ft. The upper part is always covered with snow. This mountain is situated close to New Plymouth, and is surrounded by one of the most fertile districts in New Zealand.

In the South Island some of the summits reach a height of from 10,000ft to over 12,000ft, Mount Cook, the highest peak, rising to 12,349ft. In the neighbourhood of the Sounds and Lake Te Anau there are many magnificent peaks, which, though not of great height, are, owing to their latitude, nearly all crowned with perpetual ice and snow. Further north the mountains increase in height—Mount Earnslaw, at Lake Wakatipu, and Mount Aspiring, which has been aptly termed the New Zealand Matterhorn, nearly 10,000ft in height. In north-west Otago are the following peaks of note:—Barff (7700ft), Bevan (7470ft), French (7800ft), Joffre (7400ft), Avalanche (8300ft), Rob Roy (8500ft), Liverpool (8040ft), Edward (8680ft), and Maori (8320ft). South Westland: Stargazer (7810ft) and Moonraker (6000ft).

MOUNT AJAX. A peak of the Southern Alps (6012ft).

MOUNT ALBERT. A borough suburb of Auckland. Post, telephone, and money order office. Population, 20,900.

MOUNT ALFRED. West of Evans Bay, Wellington; 400ft.

MOUNT ALLAN. Railway siding 22 miles west from Dunedin. Central Otago line.

MOUNT ANGLEM. The highest mountain in Stewart Island (3200ft). It was a volcano, and was known to the Maoris as Hana-nui ("to shine greatly," or "great heat.").

MOUNT ARAWARU (3000ft). Hill in Tararua Ranges, near Pahiatua.

MOUNT BAKER (1466ft). Wairarapa district.

MOUNT BARKER. Near Pembroke.

MOUNT BROWN, Canterbury. 34 miles north from Christchurch. Rail to Amberley, thence motor. Rural delivery from Amberley.

MOUNT BRUCE. Farming district, 19 miles north from Masterton. Rural delivery from Masterton.

MOUNT BRUCE. Peak in Tararua Range (2332ft).

MOUNT BUCKLEY, Westland. Farming and sawmilling district, three miles from Greymouth by rail (Kaiata Station).

MOUNT BURNETT. 2 miles from Collingwood.

MOUNT CAMEL (804ft). At entrance of Houhora Harbour, Auckland.

MOUNT CAMPBELL (4359ft). West of Motueka, Nelson.

MOUNT CARGILL, Otago. Named after Captain Cargill, one of the pioneers of Dunedin. A very hilly district eight miles from Dunedin on main north road. In Waikouaiti County. Occupied by small farmers. The mount (2232ft above sea level) is a resort for climbers, and from it the view is magnificent. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor, Dunedin.

MOUNT COOK, Canterbury. Is reached from Timaru; distance to Hermitage, 132 miles. Rail to Fairlie, thence motor service or motor direct from Timaru. At Lake Tekapo there is a very comfortable halfway hotel, then from Lake Pukaki to the Hermitage is through magnificent scenery. Lake Tekapo is first with its clear blue waters; next is Simon's Pass, where a splendid view of the dividing range to the south is obtained; while away below the Tekapo and Pukaki Rivers flow through the plain to the Waitaki. On the right are the Ben Ohau ranges, and the lake of the same name. As the road rises to Dover's Pass the scene is indescribably grand, as Mount Cook, although 40 miles distant, is now to be clearly seen, with Lake Pukaki in the foreground. Presently the famous Tasman Glacier, surrounded by its numerous peaks, comes clearly into view; then Mount Sefton, the majestic, with its hourly avalanches, and finally the Hermitage is reached. There is splendid accommodation, and winter sports of all kinds may be indulged in. Guides and climbing equipment can be obtained here. There is a good aerodrome here, and a trip by plane over the surrounding mountains is an unforgettable experience.

The glaciers within easy distance include the great Tasman Glacier (one of the largest in the world), the Murchison, Godley, Mueller, Hooker, and Stocking. Mount Cook (12,349ft) and the surrounding mountains are within convenient distance of the Hermitage. From the Ball Hut (3404ft) and Malte Brun Hut (5700ft), erected for the shelter of climbers, in the vicinity of Mount Tasman, many alpine excursions may be made. The Ball Hut is 12 miles, a road now opened to here, rough, but cars can negotiate it quite well, and the Malte Brun about 20 miles from the Hermitage. The West Coast may be reached from here via the Hooker Glacier, Fitzgerald's Pass, and the valleys of the Copeland and Karangarua Rivers.

The name Mount Cook was given by Lord Stokes, captain of H.M.S. Acheron, while on a survey cruise between 1847 and 1850, the mountain being surveyed from the sea. The Maori name is Aorangi, "Cloud piercer."

MOUNT DREW (2330ft), Pelorus Sound.

MOUNT EDEN (644ft). A borough, suburb of Auckland. On railway line. Situated round the base of the hill, which is an extinct volcano, plainly recognised as such by the basin at its top. There is a magnificent view of Auckland City from the summit. Post, telegraph and money order office. Population 19,200

MOUNT EGMONT, Taranaki. A lofty isolated peak 8260ft high. This beautiful, volcanic, snow-capped cone is visible from nearly every part of Taranaki (which is the Native name for Mount Egmont, and means "barren peak"). The gradual ascent begins and continues for eight miles, and the grade is so easy it is scarcely noticeable. This is an extinct volcanic cone. The upper part is always covered with snow. This mountain is situated close to New Plymouth, and is surrounded by one of the most fertile districts in New Zealand. Rising from the plains in solitary grandeur, it is an object of extreme beauty, the cone being one of the most perfect in the world. Fuji Yama (the sacred mountain of Japan) and Mount Egmont of Taranaki are the only two high mountains in the world unconnected with any range.

Comfortable mountain houses have been built on the northern side of the mountain at an elevation of 3000ft, at a distance of 19 miles from New Plymouth. These houses, which have every convenience, are maintained by the North Egmont Forest Board of Conservators, and are open for accommodation of visitors from the middle of December to the end of March in each year. The keeper acts as guide. In fine summer weather, when most of the snow is off, the mountain can be ascended without risk. The view from the top of Mount Egmont on a clear day, when the hills round Nelson can be seen, and the snow-clad peaks of Ruapehu and Tongariro stand out clearly by themselves, is one of the finest; Ngaruahoe, emitting smoke, is also clearly visible. The road to the houses is for part of the way through virgin bush, and the air on the mountain is very pure and rare. Was first sighted by Captain

Cook on January 9, 1770, and named by him in honour of the Earl of that name. In 1771 this mountain was named by French navigators "Le Pic Mascarin," after the name of their ship.

MOUNT FREDERICK. Paparoa Range, Nelson.

MOUNT FYFFE. Seven miles north-west of Kaikoura.

MOUNT HARPER. 76 miles from Ashburton, via Peel Forest. Ice skating in winter.

MOUNT HOBSON. Highest point on Great Barrier Island .

MOUNT HUTT, Canterbury. Ashburton County. 36 miles south from Christchurch by rail to Rakaia, thence motor. Rural delivery from Rakaia.

MOUNT IRON. Near Pembroke.

MOUNT LINTON, Southland. Coal mining settlement between Birchwood and Ohai.

MOUNT LOCKET, near Diamond Lake. Lake County.

MOUNT MALTE BRUN, rising to a height of 10,421 feet, is the main peak in the range of that name. The mountain is about 8 miles north-east of Mount Cook. The Malte Brun Range is a chain of rugged mountains separating the Tasman and Murchison Valleys, and the Malte Brun Hut is situated at a height of 5500 feet, about a mile from the south-west terminal of the Darwin Glacier. It was built by the Government in March, 1898. The first ascent of Mount Malte Brun was made in 1894.

MOUNT MAUNGANUI, Auckland. Known also as "The Mount." 196 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Tauranga, then 17 miles. Tauranga County. Doctor at Tauranga. Population, 690. Post, telephone, and money order office. Hotel and boarding houses. Favourite seaside resort.

MOUNT OLYMPUS (5400ft), Collingwood, Nelson.

MOUNT PIHANGA, Auckland. South of Lake Taupo. 4352 feet.

MOUNT PISA, Otago.. 11 miles from Cromwell. Mails private bag from Cromwell.

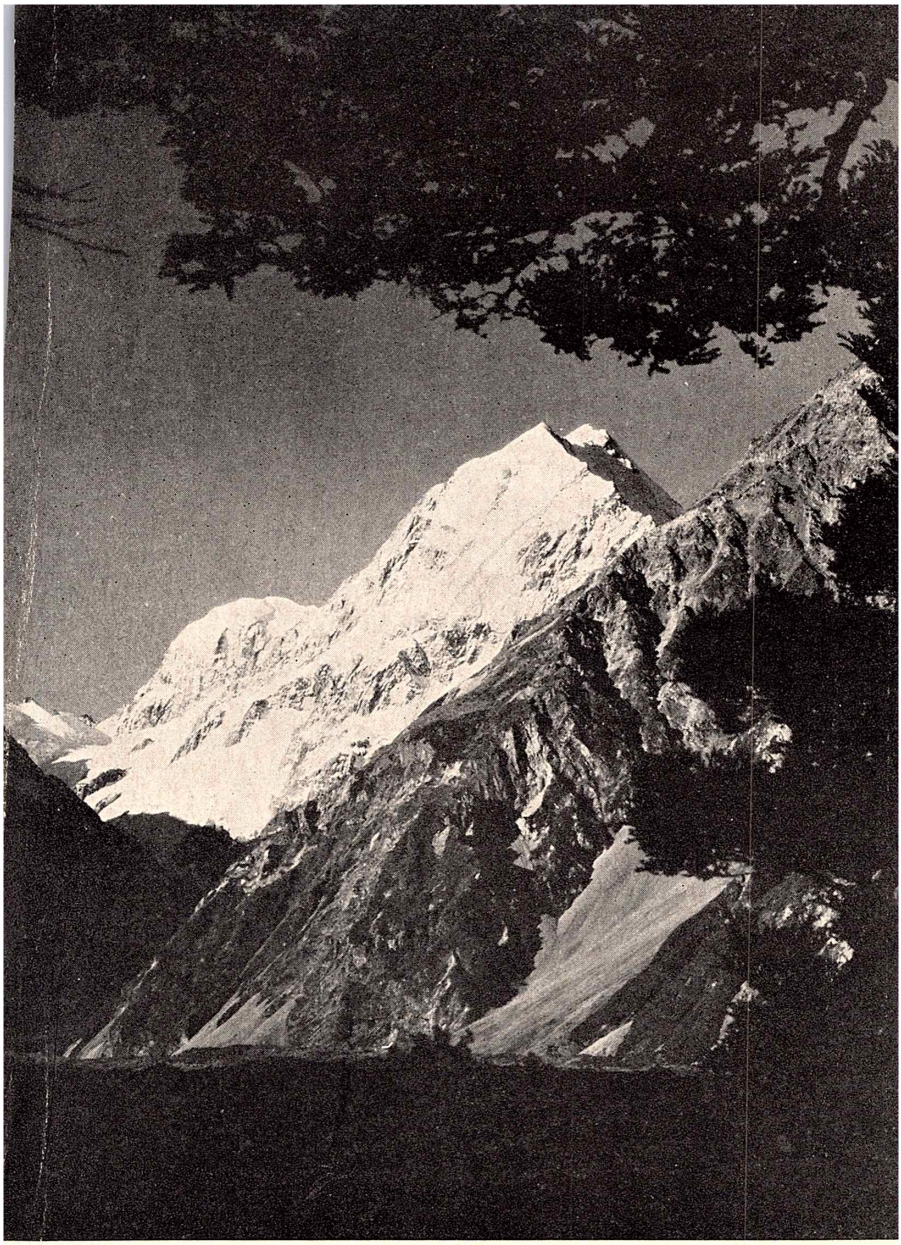
MOUNT PLEASANT. Railway siding, four miles from Picton.

MOUNT RANGITOTO. Six miles from Fergusons, Westland. Provides good climbing. Fifty years ago a small three-stamp battery driven by water-power from a stream on the mountainside was established by the early pioneers to work the deposits of gold and silver present here. The scheme is long since abandoned as too difficult of access. Fair track to the locality.

MOUNT REX. Railway siding, two miles from Helensville.

MOUNT ROSKILL. A residential suburb of Auckland, with post, telephone, and money order office.

MOUNT SHEWELL (2770ft), Pelorus Sound.



MT. COOK. 12,349ft. Govt. Publicity Photo.

MOUNT SMART. An extinct volcano near Penrose, Auckland.

MOUNT SNOWDEN (5800ft), near Diamond Lake. Lake County.

MOUNT SOMERS, Canterbury. 26 miles north-west from Ashburton by rail. Ashburton County. Sheep farming, coal mining, and lime crushing and burning. Post, telephone, and money order office. Deer and chamois shooting and trout fishing. Doctor at Methven, 18 miles. Named after the late Bishop Somers. Population, 300.

MOUNT STOKER, Otago. 12 miles from Middlemarch.

MOUNT STOKES (3900ft). At head of Kenepuru Sound, Marlborough.

MOUNT STORMY. Peak in Paparoa Range, near Karamea, Nelson.

MOUNT STUART, Otago. 57 miles south-west from Dunedin. Rail to Waitahuna, then four miles; or by service motor, via Milton, Bruce County. Doctor at Lawrence, 10 miles.

MOUNT STUART. Railway siding, 42 miles south-west from Dunedin. Roxburgh line. Favourite picnic resort, the grounds being alongside the railway.

MOUNT TARANAKI (888ft). A hill near Glorit, Auckland.

MOUNT VICTORIA. A signal station above Roseneath, Wellington. 2ZB commercial radio transmitter is here, a large neon sign making a striking landmark at night.

MOUNT WATERS (1675ft), Collingwood district, Nelson.

MOUNT WOORE (2180ft), D'Urville Island.

MOUREA, Auckland. 181 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Rotorua, thence 10 miles. Rotorua County. Fishing and shooting, and good roads. Post and telephone office. Doctors at Rotorua. Sawmilling.

MOUTAHIAURU. Island off Waipiro district. Waiapu County.

MOUTARA, Auckland. Five miles south-east from Tolaga Bay.

MOUTERE POINT and BAY on Lake Taupo.

MOUTERE, UPPER AND LOWER, Nelson. Are two postal districts 22 and 31 miles respectively from Nelson in a westerly direction by motor service car daily; in Waimea County. Fruit and hop-growing, tobacco and general farming. Roads good. Post, telephone, and money order office at Upper Moutere. Population of Upper Moutere, 313. The Moutere River runs through the settlements. Hotel accommodation at Upper Moutere. Nearest doctor at Motueka.

MOUTOA, Wellington. 72 miles north from Wellington. Rail to Shannon, thence motor three miles. Dairy farming and flaxmill-

ing. Roads good. Shooting and fishing. Doctor at Foxton, 6 miles. Manawatu County. Rural delivery from Foxton.

MOUTOA ISLAND. In Wanganui River. An old classic battleground during the Maori rebellion, where a battle was fought on May 14, 1864.

MOWHITI, Otago. Telephone office, eight miles south from Sutton.

MUELLER GLACIER. Southern Alps.

MUELLER MOUNT. Near Maruia Plains, Nelson.

MUHUNOA, Wellington. Four miles south from Levin.

MUIR'S REEFS, Auckland. Tauranga County. Eight miles from Te Puke.

MULIFANUA, Samoa. On Upolu Island. Post office.

MULLET POINT, Auckland. 35 miles north from Auckland by motor or rail to Kaipara Flats, thence motor or one and a-half hours from Auckland by service car. Rodney County. Farming district. Pheasant shooting. The bay abounds with schnapper and kahawai, and is a favourite summer resort. Post and telephone. Doctor at Warkworth, eight miles. Good roads.

MUNGAROA STREAM. Tributary of Hutt River, Wellington.

MURCHISON, Nelson. A very old mining district and township, now a prosperous dairying and sheep farming district. At the junction of Matakitaki and Buller Rivers. 83 miles south-west from Nelson. Rail to Glenhope, thence motor, 29 miles. Murchison County. Deer stalking, duck and quail shooting, and good fishing. Dairy factory, lime works, sawmilling. Post and money order office and telegraph. Public hall and library. Bank of New Zealand. S.M. Court sits alternate months. Population, 400. Resident doctor. Roads fair.

MURCHISON GLACIER. In Southern Alps.

MURDERING BEACH. Between Otago Heads and Purakanui Bay. On December 12, 1817, the brig Sophia, from Tasmania, visited here, when the Maoris attacked the crew, three of whom were killed.

MURITAI, Wellington. Part of Eastbourne Borough. Name means "sea breeze."

MURIWAI, Auckland. 17 miles south from Gisborne by rail. Cook County. A sheep farming district on the coast under "Young Nick's Head," celebrated for being the first land in New Zealand sighted by Captain Cook. Large Maori pa. Splendid pheasant and duck (lagoon) shooting. Good metalled roads. Has one hotel. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Gisborne.

MURIWAI BEACH, Auckland. 35 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Waimauku, thence motor, six miles. Waitemata County. Post and telephone office. A popular summer resort, there being

30 miles of lovely beach on which motor races are sometimes held. The approach to the beach is through magnificent bush scenery, there being groves of kauri, waterfalls, and lakes en route. Good shooting and fishing may be had, and the roads are good for motoring. Population, 114. Doctor at Kumeu, eight miles.

MURPHY MOUNT. North of Saxon's Pass, Marlborough.

MURRAY CREEK. Railway siding eight miles from Lumsden.

MURRAY MOUNT (5289ft). Near Amuri Pass.

MURRAY RIVER. Near Lumsden, tributary of New River.

MURRAY'S BAY, Auckland. Waitemata County. 10 miles north from Auckland by ferry and bus. Post office.

MURRAY'S MISTAKE. Small bay on south of Banks Peninsula.

MURUMURU, Wellington. Nine miles north-west from Raetihi. For mails see Raetihi.

MURUMURUNGA VALLEY, Auckland. A few miles south from Te Whaiti.

MURUPARA, Auckland. 213 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Rotorua, thence motor 42 miles. Whakatane County. Post and telephone office. Farming district, with good roads. Good fishing, shooting, and deer stalking. Murupara was the name of a "taniwha" (monster) said by the Maoris to have his home in a deep hole in the Rangitaiki River here. Doctor at Rotorua.

MUSGRAVE MOUNT. A peak in South Canterbury.

MUSKERS, Taranaki. Four miles south-east from Uruti.

MUSSEL BAY. Railway siding, one mile from Port Chalmers.

MUSSELBURGH. A suburb of Dunedin forming part of St. Kilda.

MYROSS BUSH, Southland. A farming district six miles north-east from Invercargill by motor. In Southland County. Roads good. Shooting fair. Post office. Doctors at Invercargill.

NAGLE COVE. North of Great Barrier, by weekly steamer.

NAI NAI, Wellington. Part of Borough of Lower Hutt. Present terminus of railway.

NAIKE, Auckland. 10 miles west from Rangiriri.

NAIRNVILLE. An outlying suburb of Wellington City.

NANCY RIVER. Tributary of Ahaura River, Westland.

NAPIER, Hawke's Bay. The capital town for the Provincial District of Hawke's Bay. It is pleasantly situated on Hawke's Bay, and commands a magnificent view of the whole noble sweep of this grand bay from Cape Kidnappers to Mahia. It is 199 miles north-east by rail from Wellington. Has six banks, daily newspaper, excellent library, art gallery, and museum, and post, telegraph, and Government offices. Napier is a borough town.

Population, 19,100; area, 2267 acres. It is well lit with electricity, and there is an excellent water supply from artesian wells pumped to reservoirs at the top of the hills. There are several State schools, boys' and girls' high schools, and a Native girls' school, with an Education Board for the district. There are also Roman Catholic schools.

The business part of the town lies on the flat land, a great number of the private residences, hospital, etc., are on the hills, from which fine views of surrounding country are obtainable. What first strikes visitors to Napier is its clean appearance, this being due to the well-formed macadamised streets. The splendid esplanade, nearly two miles long, planted with beautiful Norfolk pines, is said to be the finest in the Southern Hemisphere. The chief business streets are Hastings street, Tennyson street, Emerson street, Shakespeare road, Browning street, Dickens street—which with others are named after celebrated poets, literary, and other famous men. Places of interest are Clive square, Botanical Gardens, Tiffen, Nelson, and McLean Parks, and Hospital.

Since the disastrous earthquake in 1931 a new and better Napier has arisen, the modern buildings being pleasing to the eye. The sea front, which was formerly a shingle beach, has now been transformed into lawns and gardens, on which is erected a sound shell for band and other concerts, semi-circular glassed-in shelter, and a fountain, the jets being illuminated in different colours. A feature of Napier's business streets is that there are no telephone or electricity poles in them. The wires for these essential services are all underground.

A public putting green has been made, and other playing areas are in course of construction on the sea front.

Napier is now connected by rail with Wairoa and Gisborne in the north, and there are regular motor services to Taupo. Gisborne and Palmerston North are also joined with Napier by frequent air services.

The town is hot in summer, but it is a most delightful winter resort, the days being warm and sunny with frosty nights and mornings. Napier itself is recommended by many medical men as a resort for invalids suffering from pulmonary complaints, chiefly on account of the mildness of its winter season. Port Ahuriri is about two miles from the town, and here are situated the large wool and grain stores close to what is called the "Iron Pot," into which the small coasting steamers can enter. The exports of wool, skins, hides, tallow, flax, and frozen mutton are very large, and in the season large cargo ocean steamers are constantly in port. The long-looked-for breakwater harbour is now a "fait accompli."

There are motor bus services to Hastings, to Taradale, to Clive, to Meeanee, to Fernhill, Puketapu and Puketitiri.

There is a Supreme Court with library, a district land registry office, and a district law society, a Chamber of Commerce, Cale-

donian Society, a residential club, and two other clubs. Napier is the port of the Hawke's Bay sheep district.

The chief industries of the town are tobacco factory and woollen mills, and there are in the neighbourhood very large freezing works, foundries, breweries, fellmongeries, soapworks, vineyards, etc. Religious denominations are well represented, there being a fine Anglican Cathedral, Presbyterian Church (with a Presbytery for Hawke's Bay), and Congregational, Baptist, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic Churches, as well as a branch of the Salvation Army.

The roads are remarkably good for motoring in every direction. Private boarding and hotel accommodation is easily obtainable at reasonable rates. Sea trawling is carried on to a considerable extent, and there is good shooting within easy distance of the town.

There are 45 miles of streets in Napier. The town is provided with two fire brigades, abattoirs, gas works, etc. Napier has excellent municipal baths, erected in 1909 at a cost of £6000, in a perfect situation on the Marine Parade. There are seven hot saltwater baths in the building, the use of which has proved beneficial for rheumatic complaints.

Until 1866 Hawke's Bay had escaped the troubles of the Maori rebellion, but that year an outbreak occurred on October 11, when Colonel Whitmore, with 180 men and 200 friendly natives, marched from Napier, and a battle was fought at Petane Valley, where the rebels were defeated. This crushed the rebellion in Hawke's Bay.

NASEBY, Otago. 94 miles north from Dunedin. By rail to Ranfurly, thence motor 10 miles. A municipality (population 200), with post, telephone, and money order office. Two hotels. Half-holiday held on Saturday. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Gold mining is still carried on. Water from the north creeks has been brought in by the miners themselves, and the Government has expended a large sum in constructing a race of over 70 miles from the head waters of the Manuherikia River, and also a reservoir to conserve the water in times of fresh. On the extensive Maniototo Plain farming, both agricultural and pastoral, is carried on, and the chief products are sheep and wool. Good shooting may be had within a few miles of Naseby. The points of interest are to be found in the range of mountains to the north. The roads are excellent. As a sanatorium Naseby is recommended by medical men on account of the dryness of the climate and elevation above sea level, the town itself being 2000ft above the sea. In winter the snow and frost are very severe, and curling and skating are indulged in for about two months. There is a Winter Sports Association to develop winter sports in the town. Two large shallow dams for skating and curling are near the town, and there is an excellent bowling green. A Government plantation here for raising trees. Doctor at Ranfurly, 9 miles.

NATIVE ISLAND. Two and a-half miles from Paterson's Inlet, Stewart Island.

NATIONAL PARK, Wellington. 220 miles north by rail from Wellington. Kaitieke County. Sawmilling. Good fishing. This is the railway station for the Tongariro Park Chateau, 10 miles by motor. Post and telephone office.

NAUMAI, Auckland. Is situated on the Wairoa River, 117 miles north-west from Auckland. Rail to Paparoa, thence motor 23 miles; or rail to Helensville, thence steamer. Otamatea County. Good fishing; plenty of flounders. Dairying is the main industsry. Roads good. Store and boarding house. Post, telephone, and money order office. Name means "welcome." Nearest doctor at Ruawai. Population, 269.

NEAVESVILLE, Auckland. Nine miles north-east from Puriri.

NEEDLE ROCKS (221ft). Near Port Fitzroy, Great Barrier Island. When viewed from the south appear perforated.

NEEDLES POINT. High pinnacle rocks on Great Barrier Island, called also Aiguilles.

NELSON, The chief town of the provincial district of same name, is a municipality and seaport town 90 miles west from Wellington at the head of Blind Bay and 54 miles from the entrance of Tasman's Bay, one of the most charming towns in New Zealand. Surrounded on all sides, except the north, by mountains, it possesses a climate almost unequalled as a health resort for those suffering from chest complaints. The mean temperature is 56 deg. Fahr. Average rainfall 37 inches. Sunshine record for New Zealand; annual average, over 7 hours per day (winter average, nearly 6 hours).

Nelson was founded by the New Zealand Company in 1842. Early in that year three ships, the Arrow, Will Watch, and Whitby, arrived from England with about 100 pioneers under Captain Wakefield, who next year were joined by their wives and children. Two years later the settlement received a severe blow which impeded its progress for many years. A dispute between the Company and the famous Maori warriors, Te Rauparaha and Rangihaeata, as to the ownership of the Wairau Valley, led to the dreadful tragedy known as the Wairau massacre (June 17, 1843), in which Captain Wakefield and 20 of the leading settlers were killed. In 1860 an immense impetus was given to the town and district by the discovery of the West Coast and Collingwood goldfields.

The Maori name of the site of Nelson was Wakatu (a safe anchorage). The Maoris who were living in the district at the time of the settlement had recently come in their war canoes from Wanganui, and had exterminated the original inhabitants. They have long since returned to the North Island, so that there are hardly any Maoris left in the Nelson district.

The city is well laid out, with good buildings, picturesque suburbs, and well-kept gardens. The Anglican Cathedral, built on the summit of a central hill, and memorable as being the site of fortifications erected in the early days of the settlement for defence against an expected attack of the Natives, is a striking feature. The streets are well lit with electric light, and there is a good reservoir water supply from the hills. The airport is at Tahunanui, three miles. The stream which runs through the town of Nelson is the Maitai (iron, or foreigner). On the summit of Botanical Hill (less than a mile from the Post Office), is the initial trigonometrical station of Nelson, and the official centre peg of the Dominion.

There are plenty of good hotels and private boarding-houses; also two good clubs, jockey, trotting, and other sporting and athletic clubs and musical societies. The roads are excellent for motoring, and there are numerous drives round about. Blind Bay abounds in beautiful scenery, and is particularly suited for yachting. Good sea and trout fishing near. Deer stalking and wild goat shooting all over the province. The Nelson-Glenhope railway is the only railway near Nelson, and is 61 miles long, connecting Nelson with many farming settlements and the upper part of the Buller Valley. Steamer and air communication daily with Wellington. Cook Strait Airways provide an excellent service between Nelson and Wellington three times daily. Nelson has a good natural harbour under control of the Harbour Board. Daily motor car services with Marlborough and West Coast, and Christchurch. A new channel through what is known as the Boulder Bank, which forms the harbour provided by Nature, was commenced on July 30, 1906, and finished in 1909. This channel gives a depth of 27ft, and enables vessels drawing 15ft of water to enter and leave at any stage of the tide. The width is 450ft; berthage, 1475 lineal feet; depth at wharf 21ft, L.W.S. tides. Vessels over 10,000 tons can now berth at this port. The first large cargo steamer to pass through the new cut was the s.s. Rakaia, on April 19, 1909. Boulder Bank—The Maori name, O-tama iea (the place where the son was brought to land)— is an eight-mile natural breakwater. The Arrow or Fifeshire Rock stands as a sentinel, over 50ft high, in the old entrance to the harbour. The rock was afterwards named the Fifeshire, one of the first immigrant ships bearing that name being wrecked when going out of the harbour on February 27, 1842, upon the rock. Nelson is the only hop-growing district in New Zealand. Apple-growing has become a great industry, which promises to be still more successful. The district is the principal tobacco, hop, and fruit-growing area in the Dominion. Tobacco now totals over 3000 acres, hops nearly 700, fruit over 5000.

Freezing works and fruit preserving works, timber mills, tanneries, breweries, aerated water factories, biscuit, jam, and confectionery factories, and various other manufactures and

trades are kept busy. There is a daily newspaper, Government and other public offices, banks, library and museum, boys' and girls' colleges, technical school, and a school of music, art gallery, etc. Half-holiday held on Saturday. Population, 13,800. Named after Lord Nelson.

The Cawthron Institute founded under the will of the late Thomas Cawthron, a Nelson merchant, is perhaps the most useful Nelson Institution from the point of view of the general public of New Zealand. The object of the Institute is to carry out scientific research on all problems bearing on National production. In the agricultural and chemical sections discoveries on the potentialities of a large variety of soils have been made, and a soil survery with detailed map of the Nelson province has been carried out. The problem of cool storage of fruit is also carefully gone into.

In the Biological Department insect pests and fungoid diseases are carefully studied and useful insects are imported, bred, and distributed to farms and orchards. One of these friendly insects, Aphelinus Mali, has eliminated the Woolly Aphis trouble throughout New Zealand.

NELSON CREEK, Westland. 19 miles north-east from Greymouth. By rail to Ngahere, thence motor four miles. In Grey County. Four hotels. A mining, sawmilling, and farming district, known in olden days as Hatter's Terrace. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nelson Creek is a tributary of the Grey River. Doctor at Blackball, seven miles.

NELSON DISTRICT comprises the north and north-western portion of the Middle Island, the greater part being high and mountainous, and the western and inland ranges are covered with dense forest to the bush-limit, at from 4000ft to 4500ft. Cape Farewell, the northernmost point, is situated at western entrance of Cook Strait, on the south side of which lie Golden or Massacre Bay, and Tasman Bay, more commonly called Blind Bay. Golden Bay was originally called Massacre Bay from the massacre of a boat's crew belonging to Tasman, who visited it on the occasion of his discovery of New Zealand in 1642. At the head of Blind Bay, which has a depth of 54 miles from its entrance, stands the town of Nelson. From Separation Point, on the western side of Blind Bay, a range of mountains from 3000ft to 4000ft in elevation extends southward to Mount Murchison. From the French Pass, on the east, commences the St. Arnaud range—a portion of which is ultra basic igneous rocks, such as dunite and serpentine, forming the so-called "mineral belt" to the eastward of Nelson City. It reaches an elevation of 6000ft, and runs in a south-westerly direction to the Spencer Mountains, a large central mass attaining a height of 8000ft above the sea level, and ultimately to the Southern Alps. To the westward of the Spencer Ranges and those on the further side of Blind Bay are the Brunner, Lyell, Marine, and Tasman Mountains, from 5000ft to 6500ft in height. Still further westward along the coast are the Paparoa, Buckland Peaks, and

Papahaua Mountains, about 4500ft at their highest elevation, and the Whakamara Range, extending from Rocks Point to Cape Farewell.

The rivers are the Buller (Kawatiri) which has its source about 60 miles south-west from Nelson, where it flows out of the beautiful alpine lake Rotoiti, lying 1800ft above sea level at the foot of the lofty St. Arnaud Range. This river breaks through the massive mountain chains of the interior in transverse or westerly direction, forming, where it receives no tributaries, a succession of magnificent rocky gorges, and, after a course of about 100 miles, finally discharges its waters into the ocean on the West Coast. The Gowan River, a tributary, has its source in another exquisite lake, Rotoroa, 1623ft above sea level. Other tributaries of the Buller are: the Matakitaki, Maruia, Owen, Matiri, and Inangahua, all of which take their rise in the snowy ranges.

The Grey River (Mawhera), also discharging its waters on the West Coast, takes its rise in Lake Christabel, near the western flank of the Spencer Range. It has a very large basin, and numerous tributaries, of which the Ahaura is the chief.

The Waimea and Motueka Rivers flow into Blind Bay, the Takaka and the Aorere into Golden Bay.

The lakes of the district are alpine in character, surrounded by grand mountain and bush scenery. The principal are: Rotoiti, lying east, and Rotoroa, south-east, of Mount Murchison; Matiri, to the west of Owen Range, 980ft above the sea; Lakes Tennyson, 3614ft, and Guyon, 2658ft, on the eastern flank of the Spencer Mountains; Lake Christabel, on their western flank; Lake Hochstetter and Lake Sumner, the latter 1725ft, lying under Mount Emerson, 6000ft above sea-level.

The Waimea Plain, to the south-west of Nelson City, is closely settled and produces large quantities of barley, hops, and fruit. On the Moutere hills and in the Motueka and Riwaka districts are many thousands of acres of orchards, the soil and climate being specially favourable for apple culture. Tobacco growing is now carried on. From the Stoke Freezing Works considerable quantities of frozen mutton are annually exported to England. The Golden Bay district is mainly pastoral, and is noted for its butter and cheese, but numerous sawmills in the back country and the coal mines at Puponga give employment to many. The ports are Tarakohe, Waitapu, Collingwood, and Puponga.

The western side of the Nelson district was a terra incognita until about the year 1860, when gold was first discovered in large quantities. Mining, at first altogether alluvial, developed into quartz reefing, and hydraulic sluicing of large areas. The agricultural lands in the Grey and Inangahua Valleys were taken up and cultivated; and as mining became a more settled industry the miners occupied and tilled the non-auriferous alluvial flats in the many valleys, hence at the present time a number of homesteads are scattered throughout the district.

Reefton and its neighbourhood forms one of the chief quartz mining districts in New Zealand, and the West Coast, including Westland, contributes about 45 per cent. of the total amount found in the Dominion. The oldest alluvial field is at Collingwood Minerals other than gold found in the district are: Silver, Copper, chrome, antimony, manganese, hematite, and other ores. Extensive deposits of coal are found on the West Coast, within the areas of Grey and Buller coalfield reserves. Coal is also found in Collingwood, in Blind Bay, and in West Wanganui Inlet; and there are numerous smaller areas of coal-bearing strata here and there throughout the district. Copper ore is found near Nelson, and deposits of chrome ore are also found here. Silver ore has been worked in the Collingwood district; and at Parapara and Onekaka in Golden Bay are vast deposits of limonite iron ore. It will be readily gathered from the above brief description that mining is one of the chief industries of the Nelson district.

The timber industry on the West Coast of this district has now become a very important trade. Every year many millions of various kinds of timber, principally red and black pine, have been cut in this district alone for export, and white pine for butter and fruit boxes.

The flax industry employs many mills, and the quantity of fibre shipped every year is very large.

The Maruia hot springs attract many visitors, especially sufferers from rheumatic diseases.

Good roads, over which there is in almost every case a daily motor car service, connect Nelson with Blenheim, Westport, Reefton, Motueka, Takaka, Collingwood and Greymouth. A railway, 61 miles long, gives access from Nelson to the upper part of the Buller Valley. Reefton is connected by rail with Greymouth, whence there is a rail service to Christchurch. Two other roads to Canterbury pass in the one case via Tophouse, Wairau Gorge, and the Clarence Valley, and in the other via Maruia Valley, Lewis Pass, and the Waiau Valley. This latter being a splendid road and proving very popular.

The chief towns are: Nelson (the capital of the province), Westport, Reefton, Lyell, Denniston, Brunner, Stoke, Brightwater, Richmond, Foxhill, Belgrove, Motueka, Murchison, and Takaka.

In Blind Bay lies the small port of Waitapu, from which sawn timber is largely exported, drawn down from the Takaka Valley and brought down by steam tramway. From the head of this valley the main road through East and West Takaka, Riwaka, Motueka, and Moutere to Richmond (eight miles from Nelson) is carried over the Pipikiranga range through a pass 3476ft high.

NESS VALLEY, Auckland. Near Clevedon.

NETHERBY, Auckland. Six miles east-north-east from Taupiri.

NETHERTON, Auckland. 133 miles south-east from Auckland on Thames line. Rail to Paeroa, then 5 miles. Hauraki Plains

County. A farming district, with post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Paeroa, 5 miles. Population, 550. Good roads. Cheese factory.

NETHERWOOD, Marlborough. Farming district 32 miles by motor from Blenheim. Mails private bag from Blenheim.

NEUDORF, Nelson. A very old settled farming, hop, and fruit-growing district 23 miles west from Nelson by motor; in Waimea County. Good roads. Doctor at Motueka, 11 miles. Rural delivery from Moutere Upper.

NEVESVILLE, Auckland. 19 miles east from Thames. Hotel. Gum-digging. Thames County.

NEVIS, Otago. A mining settlement, 175 miles north-west from Dunedin. Rail to Cromwell, thence motor, via Bannockburn. Vincent County. Dredging, sluicing, and coal mining. One hotel. Roads good in summer months. Telephone and post office. So named because of its similarity to Ben Nevis in Scotland. Doctor at Cromwell, 25 miles.

NEWALL, Taranaki. Eight miles north-east of Rahotu.

NEW BRIGHTON, Canterbury. A popular residential borough and seaside resort five miles from Christchurch by electric tram. Has good level roads, and is much visited by motorists. Has tea and refreshment rooms and two licensed hotels. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Population, 5290.

NEW BRIGHTON, Auckland. See Kaiaua.

NEWBURY. Four miles from Palmerston North.

NEWCOMBE MOUNT (4382ft). Between Ahaura and Haupiri.

NEWHAVEN, Otago. Summer resort near the mouth of the Catlins River. Good shooting and fishing. Splendid walks about here. Rail to Owaka, thence four miles by road.

NEWLAND, Canterbury. Farming district, seven miles east from Ashburton. Rural delivery from Ashburton.

NEWLANDS, Wellington. Near Johnsonville.

NEW LYNN, Auckland. A borough 10 miles north from Auckland by rail. Population, 3670. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Brick, tile, and pottery works. Fruit farming and poultry farming. Cheese factory. Resident doctor.

NEWMAN. Railway siding, 90 miles north-east from Wellington. Eketahuna County. Cheese factory. Rural delivery from Eketahuna.

NEWMARKET, Auckland. A borough suburb of Auckland. Post, money order, andl telegraph office. Population 2970.

NEW PLYMOUTH, Taranaki. Known as the "Garden of New Zealand," is the capital town of the rich provincial district of Taranaki, and one of the most historical and prettily-situated towns in the Dominion. The general appearance of the town, with its

neat and well-kept gardens, well-built houses, etc., is very attractive. It is situated at the base of Mount Egmont, which rises from the plain, majestic and solitary, to the height of 8260ft. Egmont, from the fact that it is an isolated mount, and not one of a range, closely resembles Fuji Yama, the sacred mountain of Japan.

Needless to say, the view from the top is most extensive. At the climber's feet spreads out in clear outline the whole topography of Taranaki Province; in the distance rise up the massive flanks of Ruapehu, the weird shape of Tongariro, and the awesome volcano of Ngauruhoe, while on a moderately clear day the Alps of the South Island may be descried. The real way to "do" Mount Egmont is to spend a week at the Hostelry, which is practically a natural sanatorium fitted with every modern convenience, under capable management.

The famed Pukekura Park, Aotea Gardens, Marsland Hill of historic interest, Pukerangiora of the bloody seige, the old stone church of St. Mary's, with its banners of the regiments who fought in the Maori War, and innumerable other points of interest lie within or immediately without the boundaries of the borough. From the pinnacle of Paritutu Rock (600ft high) a splendid nearpoint view of the town and harbour can be had.

Sport is provided for by golf links, tennis and croquet courts, bowling greens, football and cricket grounds . The New Plymouth airport consists of approximately three hundred acres. It has runways of various lengths, varying from a maximum of 1500yds to a minimum of 1100yds. With the exception of defence aerodromes it is the largest and one of the best in New Zealand.

Taranaki, once the seat of a great Maori war, gets its name from Mt. Egmont, the snow-clad mountain, but called by the Natives Taranaki. Tasman, the Dutch navigator, was the first European who saw the land and mountain in December, 1642—not again until January, 1772, was it visited by any European, when Captain Cook sighted the mountain, and a month later M. du Fresne, the French navigator, sighted this point. None but whalers, it is believed, visited this port until 1841, when the New Plymouth Company established a colony at New Plymouth, purchasing 50,000 acres from the Natives and bringing out British emigrants to settle on the land.

Mr F. A. Carrington, who was laying off the site for the town in 1842, had to take shelter in Dickie Barrett's whare, as he was stopped by the Maoris. He named it after Plymouth, Devonshire (Eng.), the first emigrants being chiefly from Devonshire.

In Taranaki in the early days the rifle was always close to hand. It was here at Waireka in 1860 that British Volunteers first went into action, and it was here as late as 1880 that troops from other parts of New Zealand landed under the mountain to nip a new war in the bud.

Taranaki is essentially a grazing and dairying district, its chief products being butter and cheese. There are over 150 dairy factories and creameries scattered over the district, several of which are in close proximity to the town. Manufactures are represented by a sash and door factory, motor garages, a brewery, a cordial, and also a patent stopper factory and iron foundry, with fertiliser and freezing works and soap factory in the suburbs. There are water and drainage systems and an electric tram service. The town has both gas and electric light. There are daily sittings of S.M. Court. Post, telegraph, and money order office, and other Government offices. There are several good hotels and private boarding houses.

New Plymouth embraces an area of 4080 acres, and has a population of 18,000. Municipal enterprise is a feature of the town's progressiveness. High-pressure water and modern sanitation and extensive hydro-electric works have proved profitable investments for the borough. Educationally, the town is well provided with public schools, Technical College, and Boys' and Girls' High Schools. All the banks are represented, and there are also daily and weekly newspapers. New Plymouth is connected by rail with Wellington, 251 miles, daily, and tri-weekly with Auckland by rail. Motors run daily to Auckland and Wellington, also to Opunake (38 miles), Hawera (48 miles), Stratford (30 miles), Inglewood (12 miles), Awakino, and other inland towns.

Everywhere abound attractions for the tourist. Surf-bathing, hot and cold salt water baths (municipal), deep sea fishing, rainbow and brown trout angling in cold water streams; walks innumerable within the celebrated recreation grounds, municipal reserves, and seaside esplanades provide endless diversion for the resident and visitor. Within the past few years New Plymouth has become the centre of a rapidly growing tourist traffic, which is catered for and directed by the New Plymouth Twenty Thousand Club.

The best months to visit Mount Egmont are January, February, and March, the snow being thick at other seasons, but experienced climbers can ascend the mountain in all seasons.

Within about an hour's motor drive, along excellent roads, is situated the Mount Egmont Hostelry, at an altitude of 3200ft, on the slopes of Mount Egmont. The Hostelry is a modern structure in concrete, equipped with electric light, hot and cold water service, and up-to-date sanitation; guides supplied. The motor drive through the mountain reserve, a 72,000 acre reservation of virgin forest, is an experience never to be forgotten.

Moturoa, the port of the province, is situated two miles from the centre of the town. The harbour is accessible in all states of tide and weather to shipping, with 33ft at low water; and is the only breakwater harbour on the west coast of New Zealand available to the largest Home-going ships.

Between the harbour and the town lies the oilfield, where several bores are now producing petroleum from the subterranean depths. A small refinery has been erected, and much enterprise is being shown in the development of an industry which will mean much for the future of the Dominion, but no great success has so far been obtained. The weekly half-holiday is Saturday.

NEW RIVER. Eight miles south of Greymouth.

NEW RIVER. Falls into New River Harbour, Southland. Maori name was "Omawe." Known in upper reaches as Oreti River.

NEWSTEAD, Auckland. A dairy-farming locality 91 miles south-east by rail from Auckland; in Waikato County. Dairy farming district, with creamery. Rural delivery from Hamilton. Roads good. Doctor at Hamilton, five miles.

NEWTON, Auckland. Portion of Auckland City, having post, telegraph, and money order office.

NEWTON FLAT, Nelson. 47 miles east from Westport by motor. Post and telephone. Store, hotel. Roads good. Good trout fishing. Nearest doctor at Murchison, 12 miles. Murchison County. Gold mining. Roads fair.

NEWTON RIVER. Near White's Point, Upper Buller.

NEW ZEALAND consists of three chief islands, which extend from 33 to 53 South latitude and from 162 to 173 West longitude. They are known now as the North Island, 498 miles long and of 44,468 square miles; the Middle Island (more generally, however, spoken of as South Island), 525 miles long and of 58,525 square miles; and Stewart Island, of 665 square miles, the coast lines of the islands being 2200, 2000, and 130 miles respectively. Other islands are included as within the Dominion and under the same Government; they are—Chatham Islands, Auckland Islands, Campbell Islands, Antipodes, Bounty, Cook Islands, Kermadec Islands, and Snares Islands. New Zealand exercises a mandatory government over Western Samoa.

New Zealand had been a part of New South Wales until the end of 1840, and it was proclaimed an independent Crown Colony in 1841.

In 1852 the British Parliament gave New Zealand a constitution, dividing the colony into nine provinces, and vesting the government in a Governor, a nominee Legislative Council, and an elective House of Representatives. On January 1 of the following year this act was promulgated in New Zealand, and Sir George Grey assumed office as Governor.

In July, 1853, instructions were issued by Governor Grey for election of members of Parliament, the House first meeting at Auckland on May 27, 1854.

Tasman discovered New Zealand on December 9, 1642, but did not land, and for 127 years the land was not visited, until 1769 Captain Cook visited in a 320-ton ship, and landed at several

places, visiting it again in 1773, 1774, and 1777. His surveys of the coast were careful and accurate, and are found so even at the present day. Most of the features of the coast line were named by him, the names being still retained.

Tasman anchored, but did not land, in what is now Golden Bay, Nelson Province, but he named it Murderer's Bay, afterwards changed to Massacre Bay, owing to some of his sailors being massacred here by Maoris. He also named the land Staaten Land. The place is now called Golden Bay, because it was here the first gold was found.

Captain Cook took possession of New Zealand on November 15, 1769.

In 1807 the Rev. Samuel Marsden, 14 years a chaplain in New South Wales, returned to England to organise a New Zealand mission, and he arrived in the North Island in 1814, preaching on Christmas Day, the first sermon delivered in New Zealand.

The first signature, or rather tatoo, of a Maori chief was attached to the first deed in 1815, when the Rev. Mr Marsden purchased land for missionary purposes at the Bay of Islands.

New Zealand was known before the year 1840 in Great Britain as New Ireland, and under that name it appeared in geographies of about that date. The three islands were named after the divisions of Ireland, and were called New Leinster, New Munster, and New Ulster.

George Bruce, an Englishman, engaged in the marine survey of New South Wales, settled in New Zealand about 1806 under the protection of Te Puhi, whose daughter he married.

In 1839 five ships left the Old Country (four from Gravesend and one from Clyde) to found the colony of New Zealand with 1125 emigrants. The Bengal Merchant, with 160, was the only vessel from Scotland. All the others left from London with the exception of the Duke of Roxburgh, which carried 167 pioneers out of Plymouth Sound. The English were drawn chiefly from the southern counties.

Missionaries came in 1814 from New South Wales. The first colonisation took place at a district north of Auckland, and in 1833 a British Resident was appointed at what is now known as Russell, Bay of Islands. A settlement next took place in 1840 at Port Nicholson—now Wellington. In 1840, also, New Zealand was proclaimed under sovereignty of Great Britain, and in 1841 was declared a separate colony, Auckland being the capital. The settlement of Nelson next took place in 1841. Taranaki followed immediately, Otago in 1848, and Canterbury in 1850.

In 1845 H.M.S. Inflexible visited New Zealand, being the first steamer.

The signing of the Treaty of Waitangi was executed in 1840, and the first British Governor, Lieutenant Hobson, was appointed in 1841, while in 1842 Bishop Selwyn arrived. On October 1,

1854, the first Imperial troops were employed in New Zealand. On February 24, 1870, the last of the troops left New Zealand, sailing from Auckland, peace having been declared by the Governor, Sir George Grey, on October 25, 1864.

The Bank of New Zealand was incorporated on July 29, 1861.

Wellington was made the capital in February, 1865.

The flight of Te Kooti in 1869 caused the war, which had lasted for 10 years, to cease. Three thousand troops and 9000 Natives were killed and wounded. This war cost £4,000,000, for which a loan was made, this being the start of the loan money of New Zealand. Te Kooti wounded and followers dispersed, March 25, 1870.

The provincial districts of New Zealand are:—Auckland, Hawke's Bay, Taranaki, Wellington in the North Island; Marlborough, Nelson, Westland, Canterbury, and Otago, which includes Southland, in the South Island.

The cable to New South Wales was opened in 1876, and the Pacific cable was connected with New Zealand in 1902. The 'Frisco mail service was initiated in 1870.

The old age pensions became law on November 1, 1898, and Women Franchise was granted September 19, 1893.

The status of the colony of New Zealand was changed to Dominion of New Zealand on September 26, 1907. The population, including Maoris and mandated territory of Western Samoa, was estimated on December 31, 1935, as being 1,639,956, that of New Zealand proper being 1,568,220.

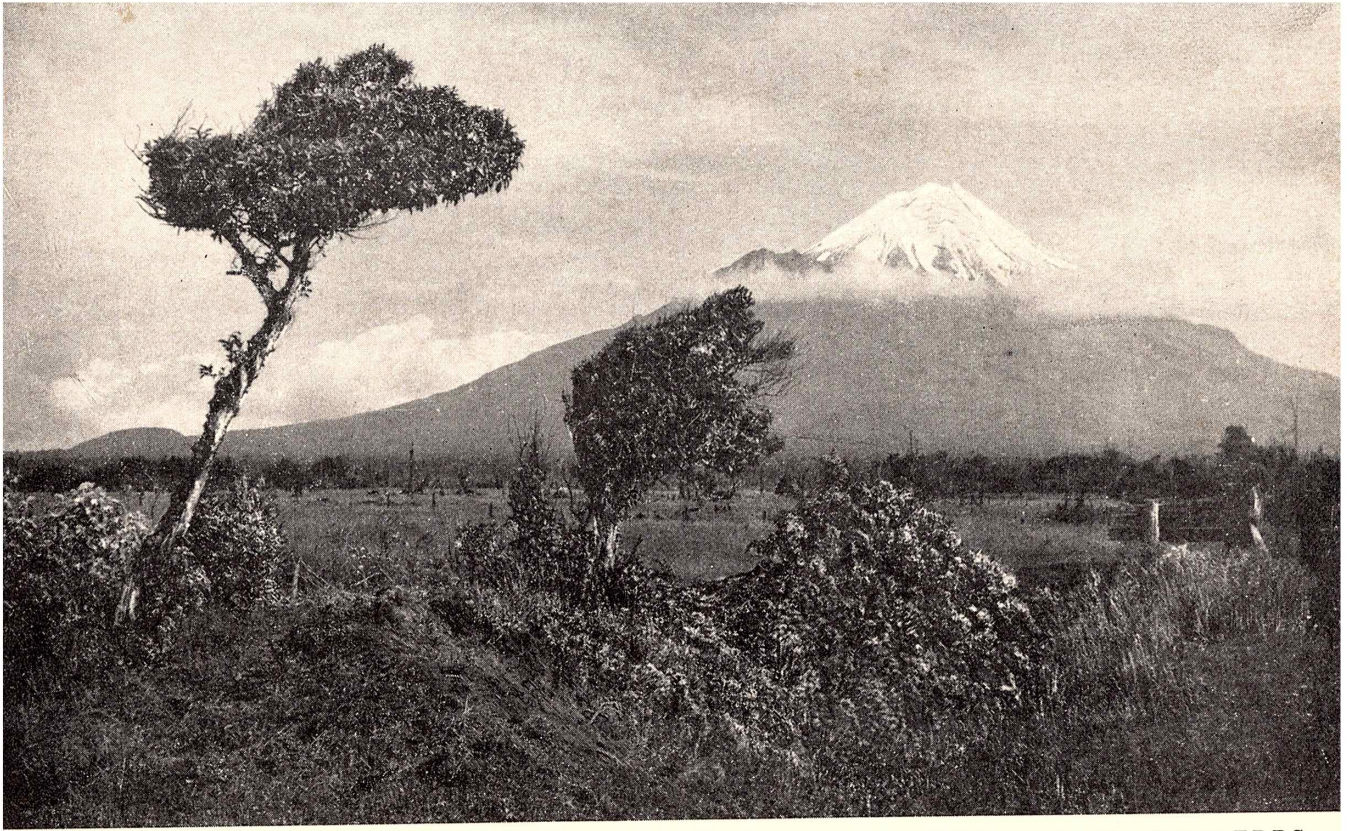
The immense extent of good grazing and farming land makes the Dominion a great wool, meat, butter, and cheese-producing country. Water is everywhere abundant and timber plentiful. Gold and coal mining are carried on in both the North and South Islands.

NGAERE, Taranaki. 34 miles south-east by rail from New Plymouth. A dairy farming district. Good roads. Shooting and fishing. Post and telephone office. Stratford County. Ngaere means "swampy," or "quivering earth," from its swampy formation. Store, cheese, and butter factory. Doctor at Stratford and Eltham, three miles. Population, 500.

NGAHAPE, Auckland. 112 miles south from Auckland. By rail to Te Awamutu, thence motor 12 miles. Otorohanga County. Doctor at Te Awamutu. Creamery and stone quarry. Name means "crooked leg." Rural delivery from Te Kawa.

NGAHAPE, Wellington. 20 miles south-east from Masterton.

NGAHAURANGA, Wellington. Four miles by rail or motor from Wellington. Makara County. Is the site of meat preserving works, and municipal abattoirs. The road to it is level, but hills rise abruptly from it. Post, telephone, and money order office. The place was once a Native settlement. Situated at



MT. EGMONT.

Geo. Chance, F.R.P.S.

the mouth of the Gorge, where a gurgling stream entered Wellington Harbour. Here was the tomb of the chief Waripouri, who died in 1843. Name means "landing place" (for canoes).

NGAHAURANGA GORGE. A picturesque gorge between Ngahauranga and Johnsonville, Wellington.

NGAHERE, Westland. A sawmilling, farming, and mining township, 15 miles north by rail from Greymouth. Grey County. Is a post, telephone, and money order office. Roads fair, but hilly; and has two licensed hotels. Is half a mile from Grey River. Population, 246. Nearest doctor at Blackball, three miles. Name means "marshland."

NGAHEWA. Small lake, 17 miles from Rotorua, on Rotorua-Galatea road.

NGAHINAPOURI, Auckland. Farming district, seven miles south by motor from Hamilton. Rural delivery from Ohaupo.

NGAHURURU. Once a Native settlement on the Waikato River, about 150 miles from mouth. An early traveller says he met here in 1843 the Maori chief Hongi Hongi, who, at the capture of one of the pas near Mount Egmont, took 60 captured Natives and drove them before him with his greenstone mere like a flock of sheep for 180 miles. A missionary settlement was established and those natives who were still heathen styled themselves devils, and the chief Hongi Hongi being asked if he were a mihouari (missionary convert), said with evident delight that he was a devil.

NGAIO, Wellington. A residential suburb of Wellington, three miles by train or bus. Was formerly called Crofton, but on August 12, 1908, name was altered as above to prevent confusion with Crofton, near Marton.

NGAIO DOWNS, Marlborough. Sheep farming. Mails private bag from Blenheim.

NGAIONUI, Marlborough. 6 miles from Ward. Mails private bag from Blenheim.

NGAKAPUA LAKE. North of Ahipara Bay, Auckland.

NGAKAWAU, Nelson. A coal mining locality, 20 miles north-east by rail from Westport; in Buller County. Roads good. Has one hotel, and post, telephone, and money order office. The Ngakawau River runs alongside the township. Excellent scenery in Ngakawau Gorge, within easy reach. Good sea fishing, and deer and goats in the hills at the back of the township. Name said to mean "home of shags." The Westport-Stockton Coal Company has electric tramway to their coal mine. Population, 148. Resident doctor.

NGAKONUI, Wellington. 12 miles east of Martinborough.

NGAKORO. Lake in Waiotapu Valley, 20 miles south of Rotorua.

NGAKURU, Auckland. 15 miles from Rotorua.

NGAMATAPOURI, Wellington. 53 miles north from Wanganui. By rail to Waitotara, then 28 miles by motor. Patea County. Farming district, with good roads. Rural delivery from Waitotara. Doctor at Waverley, 31 miles.

NGAMOKO, Hawke's Bay. 74 miles south-east from Napier. Rail to Ormondville, thence motor eight miles. Dannevirke County. At the source of the Manawatu River, and half a mile from Ruahine Range. Dairy farming district, with good roads. Name means "wine berry." Cheese factory. Nearest doctor at Takapau, 13 miles. Rural delivery from Norsewood.

NGAMOTU, Taranaki. Three miles from New Plymouth.

NGAPAENGA, Auckland. 158 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Te Kuiti, thence 22 miles. A farming district. Telephone office. Waitomo County. Good shooting and fishing. Fair roads. Nearest doctor at Pio Pio. Rural delivery from Te Kuiti.

NGAPAERURU, Hawke's Bay. Farming district, 12 miles by motor from Dannevirke. Rural delivery from Dannevirke.

NGAPARA, Otago. A farming district 17 miles west from Oamaru by road service. Coal mining and flourmilling. Good roads. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Waitaki County Name means "The Tables." Population, 216. Doctor at Oamaru.

NGAPIPITO. Railway siding, 11 miles west from Kawakawa.

NGAPOHATU, Southland. 29 miles west from Invercargill. Rail to Riverton, thence three miles. Wallace County. A seaside resort, with good shooting and bathing. Post and telephone. Doctor at Riverton. Name means "the rocks."

NGAPOURI LAKE. South of Rotorua.

NGAPUHI, Auckland. Railway siding, 3 miles south of Kaikohe.

NGAPUKE, Auckland. 185 miles from Auckland. Rail to Manunui, thence six miles. Taumarunui County. Sawmilling. Doctor at Taumarunui. Name means "a lot of hills."

NGAPUNA, Otago. 52 miles north-west by rail from Dunedin. Farming district. Otago Central line.

NGAPUTAHI, Auckland. Four miles east of Te Whaiti.

NGAROMA, Auckland. 135 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Te Awamutu, thence motor 35 miles. Otorohanga County. Government hut on Mangakino River for shooting and fishing parties. Roads fair. Post and telephone office. Name means "the streams."

NGAROTO. Railway siding 99 miles south from Auckland. Rural delivery from Ohaupo.

NGARUA, Auckland. Farming district, six miles by motor from Waitoa. Rural delivery from Waitoa. Doctor at Te Aroha.

NGARUAWAHIA. Auckland. Situated at confluence of Waikato and Waipa Rivers, both of which are navigable. A borough

town 74 miles south from Auckland by rail, having a population of 1470. Agricultural implement works, bank, post, telegraph, and money order office. Coal mine at Glen Massey, six miles away, and fine deposits of sand, pottery clay, and limestone close by. The surrounding district is mostly farming. The borough is lighted by electricity, and power is available from Arapuni. Alternate monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Fine picnicking spots and motor camp. A great event of the year here, and one most worthy of a visit by tourists to witness, is the annual regatta held on the nearest Saturday to St. Patrick's Day, the features of which are the Maori war canoe races, Maori canoe hurdle races for men and also for women, and another Maori canoe race called "A chase for a bride," as follows:—The chase, a Maori girl in a small canoe, will get a good start from the chasing canoes, each manned by a crew of six Maori men. When the chase is caught she must get on board the capturing canoe, which will then become the chase, and so on to the finish. The canoe of the girl chase must be caught and held to constitute a capture; but the bringing of the bows of a chasing canoe level with where the girl sits in a canoe that has previously captured her constitutes a capture, and the girl must be given up to the new captors. The canoe that carries the girl past the winning post takes the prize. Was the residence of the first Maori king. The site was the headquarters of General Cameron during the Maori war in 1863. Visitors should see the new residence of Maori king and model pa. A model farm is worked in conjunction with this under the direction of Princess Te Puea Herangi, C.B.E. Occupied by troops December 8, 1863. British ensign hoisted on Maori flagstaff, 1863. This is the explanation of the meaning of the name: Ngaruawahia —Nga-rua-wahia (break open the pits). Nga, the (plural); rua, pit; wahia, break open. About 275 years ago a man named Te Ngaere was the paramount chief in this district, which abounded with food—kumeras, fish, and birds. Te Ngaere fell in love with and married Hekeiterangi, daughter of a high Maniapoto chief named Mania Uruahu, who looked with disfavour on the alliance, considering Te Ngaere not the equal of his daughter. Te Ngaere, to impress them, invited his father-in-law to visit him. His pa was where the cemetery now is, food pits still visible thereabouts. On top of the small hill just behind and across the railway line was a look-out tower, on which a warrior was usually posted. When Mania Uruahu and his party showed up in the distance, this warrior announced, "Here they come," and descending lower called, "Nga rua wahia"—break open the pits. It was the custom when visitors arrived to expose the food as a mark of visible hospitality, the visitors cooking it themselves. These pits were small cones, heaped as high as possible, indicative of the height of hospitality. Good fishing and duck shooting. Resident doctors.

NGATAKI, Auckland. 226 miles north from Auckland. Steamer to Otiria, thence motor. Farming and gum-digging district. In Mangonui County. Post and telephone office. Roads

fair, and shooting to be had. Ngataki means "seats of the elect." Doctor at Waihopo, six miles.

NGATAMAHINE, Auckland. Rail to Te Kuiti, thence south 28 miles. Post office. Farming district. Waitomo County.

NGATAMIRO, Taranaki. 40 miles north-east from New Plymouth. Rail to Waitara, thence motor 29 miles. Clifton County. Farming. Nearest doctor at Waitara. Roads bad.

NGATAPA, Auckland. In Poverty Bay district. 17 miles north-west from Gisborne by good roads. Cook County. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Gisborne. Population, 169. Here Te Kooti was attacked and defeated December 5, 1868. He escaped, but his followers were broken up. Ten rebels were there killed, and on January 5, 1869, 120 rebels and five Europeans were killed in a second battle with Te Kooti. Te Kooti entrenched and rallied his army round him. Troops attacked him and captured Ngatapa, killing 136 Hau Hau Natives, but Te Kooti, though wounded, again escaped. The last important battle ended all fear of general rising. £5000 was offered for Te Kooti's capture, but he was not found.

NGATEA, Auckland. 15 miles south from Thames by motor. Hauraki Plains County. Good shooting (ducks and pheasants). Splendid boating. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Dairy and cheese factories. Doctor at Paeroa. Population, 522. Roads good.

NGATIMARU. Railway siding, 27 miles north-east from Stratford.

NGATIMOTI, Nelson. On Motueka River. 46 miles north-east from Nelson by motor. Waimea County. Hop and fruit-growing, and sheep farming and dairying. Pheasant, quail, and rabbit shooting, and trout fishing. Roads good, and beautiful scenery. The district is named after a native who lived here in the bush years before the settlers came. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Motueka, 12 miles. Name was originally "Nga Timote," found carved on a matai tree by the first pakeha settlers. The name was thought to be the name of a chief.

NGATIRA. Railway siding, 147 miles south-east from Auckland, on Rotorua line. Te Kooti had his strongest fortified post here.

NGATORO, Taranaki. Farming district, three miles from Inglewood. Rural delivery from Inglewood. Inglewood County.

NGATOTARA LAKE. Near Otaki, Wellington.

NGATURI, Wellington. Farming district, 8 miles east by motor from Pahiatua.

NGAUMU, Wellington. 15 miles south east of Masterton.

NGAURUHOE. See mountains for particulars.

NGAURUKEHU, Wellington. Railway siding on Main Trunk, 11 miles from Taihape.

NGAWAKA, Wellington. Farming district, five miles by motor from Taihape. Mails from Taihape.

NGAWAO, Auckland. 28 miles from Rotorua by motor. Mails from Rotorua.

NGAWAPURUA. Railway siding 98 miles south-west from Napier.

NGAWARO, Auckland. 199 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Tauranga, thence motor 24 miles by clay road, which is almost impassable in wet weather without chains, or 163 miles by road from Auckland. Telephone office. Rotorua County. Doctor at Tauranga. Name means "at home." Mostly forestry carried on here. There is a good scenic drive by good road through the gorge to Rotorua, 20 miles. Rural delivery from Te Puke.

NGAWHA, Auckland. 190 miles north-west from Auckland. Rail to Kaikohe, thence motor 5½ miles. Bay of Islands County. Good motoring roads. Hot springs possessing valuable curative properties. On the hill immediately behind the town is the site of the pa which was held by Hone Heke against Colonel Despard. A stone church is now built on the site. Doctor at Kaikohe. Post and telephone office. Ngawha means "boiling sulphur springs."

NGAWHATU, Nelson. 6 miles by car from Nelson. Waimea Co. Resident doctor. Post and telephone office.

NGONGOTAHA, Auckland. On shores of Lake Rotorua. 166 miles south-east from Auckland by rail. Sawmills, butter factory. Post, telephone, and money order office. Rotorua County. Trout fishing, quail and pheasant shooting. Government trout hatcheries and pheasant farm. Fairy, Rainbow and Taniwha Springs should be visited. Doctor at Rotorua, 5 miles. Also the name of a mountain close by (2554ft). Population, 1150. Ngongotaha means "a drink out of a calabash." Boarding house, fishing lodge, and up-to-date motor camp.

NGUNGURU, Auckland. 147 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Whangarei, thence motor 16 miles. Whangarei County. Shooting and fishing, and good, safe beaches for bathing. Very popular seaside resort for the Whangarei district. Good camping grounds, and fine coastal scenery. Roads good. Post and telephone. Doctor at Whangarei. Name means "murmur." On tidal river of same name, with bar entrance 18 feet deep at high spring tides.

NGUTUNUI, Auckland. 117 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Te Awamutu, thence motor 17 miles. Waitomo County. Good fishing and shooting and good motor roads. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Te Awamutu. Name means "big lips," from the mouth of river.

NGUTUWERA, Wellington. 30 miles north-west from Wanganui. Rail to Waitotara, thence five miles by motor. Rural delivery from Waverley. Dairy farming. Cheese factory. Roads

good. Doctor at Waverley, seven miles. Patea County. Place so named because a woman named "Ngutu" was here burnt to death in a whare, "wera" meaning "burnt."

NIAGARA, Southland. 53 miles east from Invercargill. Southland County. Has a post and telephone office. Sawmilling and cheese factories. Roads good. Rail to Tokanui, thence motor 14 miles. Good fishing. Doctor at Wyndham.

NICHOLAS MOUNT (4827ft). Near Lake Wakatipu.

NIGHTCAPS, Southland. A coal mining and farming township and district; 44 miles north-west by rail from Invercargill. A town district, population, 590. Good roads. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Hotel accommodation. Resident doctor.

NIHONIHO, Taranaki. 192 miles south-west from Auckland by rail. Ohura County. Post and telephone office. Butter factory. Good shooting and good roads. Doctor at Ohura, five miles. Nihoniho means "the young shoots" (of a plant).

NIHOTUPU, Auckland. Post and telephone office. 14 miles from Auckland. Waitemata County. Hotel.

NIKAU, Wellington. Farming district four miles from Mangamaire. Pahiatua County. Rural delivery from Mangamaire.

NIKAU, Westland. Near Seddonville.

NIKAU BAY, Pelorus Sound. Mails private bag by launch from Havelock.

NILE RIVER. Falls into sea near Charleston, Nelson.

NIMROD MOUNT. A peak in South Canterbury.

NINE MILE, Southland. South-west of Riversdale.

NINEPINS. Shoal of rocks lying eastward of Kaikoura.

NINEPINS. Islands in Manukau Harbour.

NINETY-MILE BEACH, Auckland. On west coast, North Auckland. Stretches from Ahipara in the south to Scott's Point in the north.

NINI POINT. Northern end of Great Barrier Island.

NIREAHA, Wellington. 98 miles north from Wellington. Rail to Eketahuna, thence motor five miles. Good fishing and shooting. Dairy factory. Roads good. Post, telephone, and money order office. Eketahuna County. Doctor at Eketahuna. Population, 275. Named after a Maori chief.

NIUE (Savage Island). 1598 miles from Auckland. Monthly steamer and mails. Doctor at Alofi. No accommodation. Post, radio telegraph, and money order office. Sword fishing.

NOBLES, Nelson. Farming district, seven miles from Ikamatua by road. Mails from Ikamatua.

NOELINE GLACIER. In Southern Alps.

NOKOMAI, Southland. 73 miles north-east from Invercargill by rail. Kingston branch. In Southland County. Hydraulic sluicing. Mails from Parawa.

NOLANTOWN. Suburb of Hawera.

NONOTI. Railway siding 74 miles north from Christchurch.

NOPS ISLAND, Whangaruru Harbour, Auckland.

NORFOLK ROAD. Railway siding 20 miles south from New Plymouth.

NORMANBY. Suburb of Dunedin.

NORMANBY, Taranaki. 3 miles north by rail from Hawera. A town district. Population, 350. In Hawera County. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Dairy factory, hotels, and good roads. Trout fishing. Excellent view of Mount Egmont. Electric light. Doctor at Hawera, four miles.

NORMANBY. Railway siding 4 miles south from Timaru.

NORMANDALE, Wellington. Part of the town of Lower Hutt.

NORSEWOOD, Hawke's Bay. A town district and dairy farming settlement. 73 miles south from Napier; near source of Manawatu River. Population, 169. Rail to Ormondville, thence motor four miles. Good fishing, and pheasant and quail shooting at foot of Ruahine Ranges, close to township. Good roads, but hilly. Two hotels and boarding houses. Dairy factory. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Doctor at Takapau, 10 miles. Scandinavian immigrants were placed here as first settlers in 1872. Dannevirke County.

NORTH ALBERTLAND, Auckland. Farming district, three and a-half miles by motor from Te Hana.

NORTH ARM. Shallow arm of Bluff Harbour nine miles long. One of the "two arms" signified by Native name Awarua.

NORTH ASHBURTON RIVER. Branch of Ashburton River.

NORTH CAPE. Was named by Captain Cook on his first visit, December 16, 1769, and is most northerly point in New Zealand. D'Urville also anchored here in December, 1769.

NORTH CLYDE. Suburb of Wairoa.

NORTHCOTE, Auckland. A borough suburb of Auckland on the northern side of the harbour, situated between Devonport and Birkenhead. Ferry steamers ply at frequent intervals. Is well provided with stores, and has post, telephone, and money order office; also churches of various denominations and a large and well-attended district school. Population 2380.

NORTH COVE. Half-mile north of Bon Accord Harbour, Kawau Island.

NORTH EAST BAY, Pelorus Sound.

NORTH-EAST VALLEY, Otago. A suburb of Dunedin. Connected by electric trams. Post, money order, and telephone office.

NORTH HEADS. Extreme north of Arapawa Island, Queen Charlotte Sound.

NORTH HEAD, Waitemata Harbour, Auckland.

NORTHLAND. A residential portion of Wellington reached by Karori tram car or motor. Was proclaimed a portion of Wellington in 1908. Post and telephone office.

NORTH LOBURN, Canterbury. 31 miles north from Christchurch. Rail to Rangiora, then 10 miles by motor. Ashley County. Farming district, with good roads. Telephone office. Doctor at Rangiora. Rural delivery from Rangiora.

NORTH MOUNT EGMONT, Taranaki. 20 miles south-east from New Plymouth by motor. Hostel and telephone. 3260ft above sea level. Beautiful bush walks. Tennis and croquet.

NORTHOPE, Southland. Six miles south of Winton.

NORTH SHORE. The north side of Waitemata Harbour, opposite Auckland City, on which are situated the boroughs of Devonport, Takapuna, Northcote, Bayswater, and Birkenhead.

NORTH TAIERI. Railway siding three miles from Mosgiel. Mails from Mosgiel.

NORTH-WEST BAY. In Pelorus Sound.

NORWEST BAY. Also called Fern Bay. In Le Bon's Bay, Canterbury.

NORWOOD. Railway siding 22 miles south from Christchurch.

NO TOWN CREEK. Tributary of Grey River, Westland. Also called Onganui.

NOVARA MOUNT (5136ft). Between Ahaura and Marchant Rivers, Nelson.

NUGGETS. A favourite summer seaside resort 10 miles south of the mouth of the Molyneux or Clutha River, about 20 miles from Balclutha by motor. Nuggets lighthouse is well worth a visit. Nearest post office, Port Molyneux or Kaka Point. Large quantity of fish sent from here, seven boats being engaged in deep sea fishing. Telephone office (Kaimataitai). Clutha County.

NUHAKA, Hawke's Bay. 103 miles north-east from Napier by rail or 42 miles south by rail from Gisborne. Wairoa County. A pastoral and dairying district, with dairy factory. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Good roads. Population, 288. Doctor at Wairoa, 21 miles.

NUKUHAKERE BAY. South of Kawhia, Auckland.

NUKUHAU, Wellington. Patea County. 15 miles from Waverley. See Mataimoana.

NUKUHOU NORTH, Auckland. 250 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Taneatua, thence motor 11 miles. Farming district, with good roads. Trout fishing. Whakatane County. Rural delivery from Waimana. Doctor at Opotiki, 20 miles. Name means "place of small winds."

NUKUMARU, 22 miles north by rail from Wanganui. An old Maori War locality, near Waitotara. On November 14, 1867, Colonel Whitmore, after the unfortunate battle of Moturoa, fell back on here and then to Kai-Iwi to defend Wanganui. Five hundred Hau-Haus occupied and fortified Turango-a-Hika pa and burned and destroyed homesteads. This within a day's march of Wanganui carried consternation and panic to that town. Rural delivery from Waitotara. Roads good.

NUKUNONU. Post office in Union Group, Pacific Islands.

NUKUROA, Canterbury. Two miles from Studholme Junction.

NUKUTAHARUA RIVER. Flows into Hicks Bay, north of Gisborne.

NUKUTAWHITI, Auckland. Farming district 34 miles north-west from Whangarei, near Pakotai.

NYDIA BAY, 45 miles north from Blenheim. Motor to Havelock, thence launch. Sounds County. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Havelock, 17 miles. Fishing and shooting.

OAKLEIGH, Auckland. 121 miles north from Auckland by rail. Good metal road for motors from Auckland. Whangarei County. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Whangarei, 10 miles. Fishing and shooting.

OAKLEY STREAM. Flows into Waitemata Harbour.

OAKURA, Taranaki. Eight miles south by motor from New Plymouth; in Taranaki County. On sea coast. A farming locality. Has good roads and a licensed hotel. Post and telephone office. Doctor at New Plymouth. Population, 194. Near here in 1863 Dr Hope, Lieut. Frogett, and seven men were killed by Maoris.

OAMARU, Otago. One of the finest built towns of its size in the southern hemisphere, situated on the sea coast. 78 miles north from Dunedin, and 152 miles south from Christchurch, on the main line of railway between these places. The town—often called the "White Stone City" is mostly built of the celebrated Oamaru stone (a limestone), which is of a light, almost white colour, becoming harder the longer it is exposed to the atmosphere, giving the town a very substantial appearance with its wide and well laid out streets. The quarries are close to the town, and there is a good export trade of this stone. Oamaru is an industrious, healthy city, possessing manufactories, and is the centre of an extensive and rich farming district, its chief exports being wool, grain, and lambs. A branch line of railway runs from Oamaru up the Waiareka Valley to Ngapara (17 miles) and to Tokarahi (25 miles); better known as the Maerewhenua or Livingstone line (now served by Railway road motors). Seven miles by road from Tokarahi is the settlement of Livingstone. A branch line also runs up the Waitaki Plains to Kurow and connects the Hakateramea Plains (43 miles distant) with the town. Oamaru

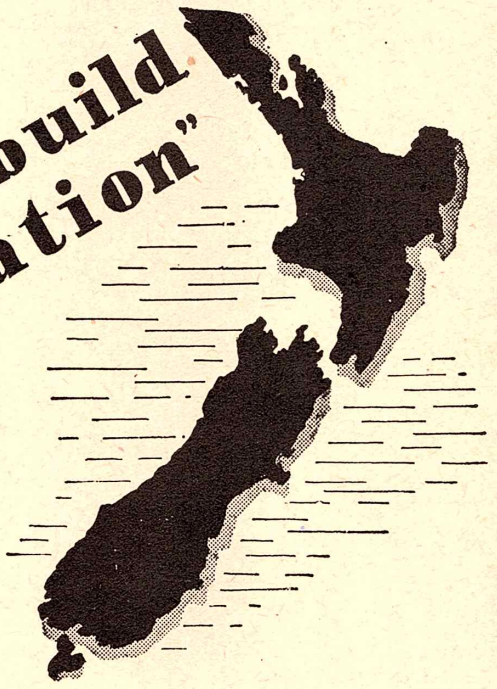
about 1855 consisted of but one hut and a woolshed, and the whole district was a sheeprun.

The largest freezing works in Otago are Pukeuri, near here, and are capable of freezing 1200 sheep per day and storing 30,000 carcasses. The Oamaru woollen mill is one of the principal industries of the city, and employs a large number of hands. Limestone quarries, flourmills, foundry, dairy factory, and implement works are other industries. The flour and grain stores are extra large, eclipsing many of such stores in the chief cities of the Dominion. The principal commercial street is Thames street, the others in their alphabetical order are Itchen, Reed, Ribble, Severn, Tees, and Tyne streets, all the streets being named after British streams. The Severn street Gardens are well maintained, possess a fine stream of water, and present in the season a perfect show of colour. Visitors should not omit a trip to Elderslie or to Windsor Park either by rail or road, about eight miles out; and on the way rich farm lands, homesteads, and plantations will be passed, with a grand view of the Kakanui ranges. The pleasure resorts close to the town are numerous, Bushy Beach being much frequented by picnic parties. There is a lighthouse above the cliff, and about this part is an archway of rocks through which the sea rushes and hisses furiously. Not far from Oamaru skeletons of the extinct moa were found, and are now in the Museum.

Although Oamaru is situated right on the sea coast the climate is exceptionally dry and mild. The roads are excellent for motoring, and good sea and trout fishing and shooting always obtainable within easy distance from the town. Hares are very plentiful in this district. As a result of the voting at the Local Option poll in December, 1905, Oamaru was declared a prohibition district, this taking effect from July, 1906. Although the licenses have gone there are, nevertheless, numerous good temperance hotels, and there is no difficulty in securing private boarding at reasonable rates. The private residences appear extremely picturesque on the face of the green hillside surrounding the White Stone City, and contrast well with the sparkling sea on the eastern side. The port is north of Cape Wanbrow, and looking seaward it is a facsimile of that at Timaru.

Oamaru has a good harbour, formed by a concrete breakwater for the reception of coastal-going ships. The breakwater runs out 1850ft in a northerly direction, a rubble mole 1720ft from the western shore, running 1700ft in an easterly direction, the space between that and the breakwater being 400ft, enclosing nearly 60 acres, enabling every access for vessels. Primary, secondary, and private schools in the town, including the Waitaki Boys' High School, Waitaki Girls' High School, and the Convent School, whilst a Roman Catholic college for boys is at Redcastle, a few miles out. There are six good and large church buildings, two of which are of the Presbyterian Church. A good private club and the usual miscellaneous sporting, dramatic, musical, and athletic clubs

"Let's build a Nation"



Lane's
EMULSION

and other societies contribute to the pleasures of the residents. The North Otago Agricultural and Pastoral Association hold their Spring Show in November and Winter Show in June, and the Horticultural Society at different dates. The town possesses central post and telegraph offices, banks, municipal, and Waitaki County Council Chambers, Municipal Opera House, and a well-filled Anthenæum, with lending library and reading rooms, mechanics' institution, and public hospital. There is a good water supply, as well as drainage and electric power for lighting and industrial purposes. Weekly sittings of S.M. Court. A very great advantage to Oamaru has been the purchase by the Government of several estates, which have been cut up into small farms, now maintaining quite a number of farmers. The population of the borough is 7610.

OAMARU BAY, Auckland. Five miles north-west of Coromandel.

OAONUI, Taranaki. 34 miles south from New Plymouth by motor. Egmont County. A dairy farming locality, with dairy factories. Roads good. Post and telephone. Nearest doctor at Opunake, five miles. Population, 250. Name means "the extensive world."

OARO, Canterbury. 107 miles north-east by rail from Christchurch. Plenty of shooting and sea fishing. Good roads. Nearest doctor at Kaikoura, 15 miles. Name means "a log with a thin scum on it." Kaikoura County. Post office.

OBAN. The township at Half Moon Bay, Stewart Island.

OCEAN BAY, Marlborough. 22 miles north from Blenheim by launch, or via Watamonga in Queen Charlotte Sound, thence 5 miles bridle track to Haka Haka in Port Underwood, thence ½ hour's run by launch. Seaside cottages, splendid beach, virgin bush, tennis court. Wild pigs obtainable with good dogs. Treaty of Waitangi was signed by South Island chiefs on an island opposite here. Sounds County. Fish plentiful, also oysters. Post and telephone. Named from its being the only bay in Port Underwood, which commands a view of the ocean. Maori name is Ohienga. Doctor at Blenheim.

OCEAN BEACH, Auckland. North of Bream Head.

OCEAN BEACH, Hawke's Bay. South of Cape Kidnappers.

OCEAN BEACH, Southland. 16 miles from Invercargill by rail. Post office. Bluff is nearest telegraph office. Freezing works. Nearest doctor at Bluff, 1 mile. Telegraph cable from Stewart Island is landed here, 1½ miles from Signal Station. Good beach for bathing and picnics. Good roads. The scene of the wreck of s.s. Konini, December, 1924, on the coast at the back.

OCEAN BEACH, Otago. One of Dunedin's favourite seaside resorts. Trams run frequently (St. Kilda cars).

OEO, Taranaki. Farming district, with dairy factory, 18 miles west by motor from Hawera. Rural delivery from Manaia.

OFFICER'S POINT. In Lyttelton Harbour, near Godley Head.

OHAEAWAI, Auckland. 183 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence motor 11 miles. Bay of Islands County. Sheep and dairy farming, with hotel, post, telegraph, and money order office. Near here are two Native townships, with Native schools. Sulphur hot springs within 5 miles of the township. Good shooting. Doctor at Kaikohe. Population, 158. Site of engagement between British under Colonel Despard and Hone Heke in 1845, in which Colonel Despard was repulsed with loss, 101 British out of 200 engaged being killed or wounded, amongst them Lieutenant Philpotts, of H.M.S. Hazard, who was shot while climbing over the palisades at the head of the bluejackets. In the cemetery is a cross erected by the Maoris to those who fell here. Roads good.

OHAI, Southland. 50 miles north-west from Invercargill by rail. Wallace County. Farming and coal mining. A most extensive field of splendid household coal. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Doctor at Nightcaps. Population, approximately 950. Fishing and shooting.

OHAKATURU RIVER. Flowing into the Whakatane River, Bay of Plenty.

OHAKEA, Wellington. Farming district 18 miles by motor from Palmerston North. Manawatu County. Rural delivery from Sanson, 2 miles.

OHAKI, Auckland. Native village on Waikato River, 17 miles north-east from Taupo.

OHAKUNE, Wellington. 202 miles north from Wellington by rail. On Main Trunk line about a mile from railway station.. Post, telegraph, and money order office. A borough with population of 1390, having cheese factory and sawmills. One bank and tri-weekly newspaper. Abundance of trout and pheasants. Good roads. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Resident doctor. Mount Ruapehu is eight miles away.

OHAKUNE JUNCTION, Wellington. Railway station; part of Ohakune, with private hotels.

OHANGAI, Taranaki Farming district, 8 miles east from Hawera. Rural delivery from Hawera. Hawera County.

OHAOA POINT AND BIGHT. Seven miles north from Cape Terawhiti, Wellington.

OHAPE, Canterbury. Farming district, with dairy factory, four miles by motor from Temuka.

OHAPE RIVER. Tributary of Orari River, Canterbury.

OHAPUKU, Canterbury. Farming district about six miles from Kaiapoi. Rural delivery from Kaiapoi.

OHARIU, Wellington. Farming district four miles from Johnsonville. Rural delivery from Johnsonville.

OHARIU BAY, 14 miles north-west by road from Wellington, on shores of Cook Strait.

OHAU, Wellington. An old Maori settlement, 56 miles north by rail from Wellington. Dairy factory. Good quail and pheasant shooting; good fishing in rivers and creeks. Good roads. Post, telephone, and money order office. Horowhenua County. Doctor at Levin, three miles. Population, 248. Name means "of the wind."

OHAU. Stream connecting Rotorua and Rotoiti Lakes.

OHAU RIVER. Tributary of Waitaki River.

OHAU RIVER, Wellington. Flows into Cook Strait.

OHAUITI, Auckland. 6 miles from Tauranga.

OHAUPO, Auckland. Situated between Waikato and Waipa Rivers, and 94 miles south-east by rail from Auckland. A town district. Population, 270. Farming district. Roads good. The ascent of Mt. Pirongia, 2800ft high, may be made from here on horseback. One hotel. Post, telephone, and money order office. Ohaupo means "night wind." Doctor at Te Awamutu, 7 miles. Waipa County. Railway opened April 1, 1878.

OHAUTIRA, Auckland. Farming district 24 miles south-west from Ngaruawahia. Telephone office. Raglan County. Mails at Waingaro.

OHAWE BEACH, Taranaki. 53 miles south from New Plymouth. Rail to Hawera, thence motor five miles. Farming and fishing. Good roads. Hawera County. Doctor at Hawera. Post and telephone office.

OHENA ISLAND, Auckland. Off Mercury Bay.

OHIA LAKE. Doubtless Bay, Mangonui.

OHIKA (BIG). River on Buller Road, Nelson.

OHIKA (LITTLE). On the Buller Road, Nelson.

OHINEMUTU, Auckland. 172 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Rotorua, thence ¾ mile. Rotorua County. Post and telephone. Here Te Kooti was attacked and defeated by Captain Mair during the rebellion on February 7, 1870. A Native part of Rotorua with great thermal activity. Meaning of name, "represents a stone."

OHINEPAKA, Hawke's Bay. Railway siding 5 miles west from Wairoa.

OHINEPAKA. Small bay near Wainui, Akaroa Harbour.

OHINEPANEA, Auckland. 208 miles south-east from Auckland by rail. Farming district, with good roads. Post and telephone office. Tauranga County. Doctor at Te Puke, 17 miles. Name means "your daughter is beheaded." Rotoehu State Forest 8 miles from here. Tobacco plantation.

OHINEWAI, Auckland. 60 miles south by rail from Auckland. In Waikato County. A farming locality with good roads.

Pumice mill. Post, telephone, and money order office. Is on the River Waikato, where fishing is good; also good pheasant and duck shooting. Doctor at Huntly, 5 miles. Population, 278.

OHINEWAI LAKE, near Ohinewai.

OHINGAITI, Wellington. 142 miles north-east from Wellington, on Main Trunk line. Rangitikei County. Good roads, shooting and fishing. Hotel. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Doctor at Hunterville, 11 miles. Name means "of little consequence." Population, 330.

OHINGAROA, Mahau Sound, Pelorous Sound. Mails private bag from Havelock.

OHIRANGI. Railway siding, 36 miles north from Auckland.

OHIRO BAY. On shores of Cook Strait.

OHIRO STREAM. Small creek flowing into Cook Strait.

OHIWA, Auckland. At entrance to harbour of same name between Whakatane and Opotiki.

OHOKA, Canterbury. A fine farming district, long settled. 19 miles north-west by rail from Christchurch. Eyre County. Good level roads. Post and telephone office. Good trout fishing; also rabbit shooting. Doctor at Kaiapoi, 5 miles. Population, 347.

OHOPE BEACH, Auckland. Magnificent, safe bathing beach near Whakatane.

OHOTU, Wellington. 158 miles north from Wellington by rail. Main Trunk line. Rangitikei County. On Hautapu River. Good fishing. Splendid scenery. Dairying, sheep farming, timber. Dairy factory. Doctors and hospital at Taihape, 4 miles. Rural delivery from there. Population, 197. Good roads.

OHOTU. Waterfall on Waikato River.

OHUIA, on Wanganui River. Mails private bag from Wanganui.

OHUIA RIVER. Tributary of Wanganui River.

OHURA, Taranaki. 186 miles south from Auckland by rail on line to Stratford. Grazing and sawmills. Private hotel. Two rivers, Ohura and Mangaroa, flow through the township, and these rivers are a series of waterfalls and small rapids. Very rich soil, and place is well watered. A town district. Population, 460. Ohura County. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Resident doctor.

OHURAKURA, Hawke's Bay. 5 miles north-east of Te Pohue.

OHURA RIVER. Flows south-easterly through Taranaki into Wanganui River.

OHUTU. Forest between Kaitaia and Awanui.

OINU. Kauri bush, four miles from Kaitaia, Auckland.

OIO. Railway siding, 19 miles south from Taumarunui.

OI-RIG. 21 miles west from Hastings by motor. Mails private bag from there.

OKAERIA, Auckland. Farming district 14 miles north-east by motor from Te Kauwhata. Rural delivery from Waerenga.

OKAHU, Auckland. 5 miles east from Tokatoka.

OKAHUKURA, Auckland. 168 miles south from Auckland by rail. The junction of the Main Trunk-Stratford railway. Population, 319. Doctor at Taumarunui, eight miles. Name means "the spirit of the rainbow." Post, telephone, and money order office. Taumarunui County . Roads good.

OKAHUMOKO BAY. Western arm of Whangarei Harbour.

OKAIAWA, Taranaki. 7 miles north-west of Hawera. Rail to Normanby, thence four miles. Hawera County. Good shooting, coursing, and fishing, and good roads. Dairy farming centre, with butter and cheese factory. Hotel. Post, telephone, and money order office. Historic scenery, Maori fortifications, and Von Tempsky monument. Name means "food from creek." Doctor at Manaia, six miles. Population, 644.

OKAIHAU, Auckland. An agricultural and timber district, 207 miles north from Auckland by rail. This is the terminus of the railway north from Auckland, and is the railhead for a fairly extensive area. In Bay of Islands County. A post, telegraph, and money order office. Sawmills. There are extensive beds of coal here still unworked, and the land is good generally. Limonite is quarried here. If this substance contains cobalt it is used for agricultural purposes, if not, it is used in quick drying cement mixtures. Was first settled by Canadians in 1864. Nearest doctor at Kaikohe. Population, 492. A battle between British and Maoris took place here on May 8, 1845. Main roads good. Name means "to eat the wind." Pheasant and duck shooting. Roads good.

OKAIN'S BAY, Canterbury. On sea coast, 25 miles from Lyttelton by small motor vessel or by service bus from Akaroa, on Banks Peninsula. Cocksfoot seed, cattle and sheep grazing, dairy farming. Dairy factory. Hare shooting. Roads good, but hilly. Post, telephone, and money order office. Fine beach, ¾ mile of hard sand providing safe bathing. Good fishing, motor camp. Named by a Captain Hamilton, who reading on deck of his vessel in the bay a work by O'Kain, the Irish naturalist, named it after the author. Nearest doctor at Akaroa, 12 miles. Akaroa County. Population, 190.

OKAIN'S PEAK (1943ft). Near O'Kain's Bay, Banks Peninsula.

OKAMOHOKA. North-west side of harbour entrance, Auckland.

OKARA. Tributary of Wairoa River, Auckland.

OKARA. Small lake, 15 miles south-east of Rotorua.

OKARAHIA. Fishing reserve, Port Waikato.

OKARAMIO, Marlborough. 17 miles north by motor from Blenheim. Marlborough County. On the Nelson road. Dairy

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farming. Good roads. Hotel. Quail shooting and deer stalking. Spelling should be Okuramia, which means "the plume of miromiro," the native tomtit. Nearest doctor at Havelock, 11 miles. Post and telephone and money order office.

OKAREKA. Lake, nine miles south-east of Rotorua, Native settlement.

OKARI, Marlborough. 2 miles north of Hundalee.

OKARITO, Westland. On the sea coast, 83 miles south from Hokitika by motor. Westland County. A gold mining township, with hotel, post, and telephone office. The principal port of South Westland. From here splendid views of Mount Cook and Franz Josef glacier may be had. Good boating, fishing, and shooting to be had on lagoon, where the beautiful white heron may be seen in numbers. Doctor at Wataroa. Name means "young flax."

OKARO LAKE. On main Waiotapu-Galatea road, Rotorua.

OKATAINA LAKE. Surrounded by bush-covered hills, 12 miles east of Rotorua.

OKATO, Taranaki. 17 miles south-west by motor from New Plymouth. Taranaki County. Is a farming, dairy, and sheep district. Three dairy factories. Good roads and fishing. Hotel, post, telephone, and money order office. Name of place means "sweeping of the waves," alluding to tidal wave which in the past reached to the foot of Okato Hill blockhouse. Doctor at New Plymouth. Population, 464.

OKAU, Taranaki. A farming district, 47 miles east from New Plymouth. Rail to Waitara, thence 30 miles by motor service, or by motor service direct from New Plymouth, via Urenui. Clifton County. Farming district, with good roads in summer and good shooting. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Waitara.

OKAU, Wellington. 5 miles north from Castle Point.

OKAUIA, Auckland. 125 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Matamata, thence four miles. Waihou River runs through settlement, with splendid scenic reserves. Opal Springs and Wairere Falls close by. Good roads and shooting and fishing. Matamata County. Nearest doctor at Matamata. Rural delivery from Matamata.

OKAUWHERETOA. High peak in Waiapu County. A Maori burial place.

OKAWA, Hawke's Bay. Farming district 10 miles by motor from Hastings.

OKERE FALLS, Auckland. 184 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Rotorua, thence motor 13 miles. Post and telephone office, and electric power station. The Falls, on Kaituna River, Hinemoa's Steps, and caves in vicinity. Motors to Tikitere, the wonderful thermal region, connect with this place. Roads good and fishing and shooting. In Rotorua County. Doctor at Rotorua.

OKETE, Auckland. A sheep and farming locality, 110 miles south from Auckland; on the Raglan Harbour. By rail to Frankton Junction, then 24 miles by motor. Raglan County. Flax-milling and farming. Roads good. Post and telephone office. There is a splendid waterfall on the Okete River. Nearest doctor at Raglan, 6 miles.

OKIORE, Auckland. 20 miles from Opotiki. Name means "of the rat."

OKIRI. Stream flowing into Lake Forsyth, Canterbury.

OKIWI, Auckland. 66 miles north-east from Auckland. By weekly steamer to Port Fitzroy, then three miles. Situated on the east coast of Great Barrier Island. Plenty of shooting and fishing. Post and telephone office.

OKIWI, Nelson. North-east from Nelson. Mails from Nelson.

OKOHA, Marlborough. A Maori settlement 48 miles by launch from Picton. Mails private bag from Blenheim.

OKOIA, Wellington. 5 miles south by rail from Wanganui; in Wanganui County. A sheep farming and dairying district, with dairy factories and post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Wanganui East, 3½ miles by road.

OKOKE, Taranaki. 30 miles north from New Plymouth by motor. A farming district in Clifton County. Good roads and good shooting. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Waitara, 20 miles. Okoke means "big pack."

OKONGA, Auckland. 53 miles by steamer from Auckland. On Great Barrier Island. Okonga means "running stream."

OKOROIRE, Auckland. 131 miles south-east from Auckland, on Frankton-Rotorua line of railway. Motors meet all trains for the famous Okoroire Hot Springs (three miles from station), which are situated on Waihou River in a picturesque gorge 350ft above sea-level. There is a good hotel here, and there are both open-air and enclosed baths. Fine invigorating climate, while excellent trout fishing is to be had in the various streams near by. Apart from the medicinal value which the springs here possess in common with the general run of alkaline hot springs, they are free from the disagreeable odour or deposit which is generally attendant, and they are also remarkable for their large flow of water. This fact should render the springs specially attractive to the invalid. Good shooting and deer stalking. Farming and good roads. Post, telephone, savings bank, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Matamata, 10 miles. Matamata County. Population, 377.

OKOROIRE RAILWAY, Auckland. 131 miles south-east from Auckland by rail. Matamata County. Good roads. Rural delivery from Tirau.

OKOTUKU, Wellington. Farming district two miles and a-half from Waverley. Patea County.

OKUIA. Near Wanganui.

OKUKARI, Marlborough. Sounds County. 22 miles from Picton. Telephone office.

OKUKU, Canterbury. Farming district 11 miles from Rangiora. Mails private bag from there.

OKUKU HILLS. Also called Cuckoo Hills (3743ft). Ashley County, Canterbury.

OKUKU PASS. Low pass in Okuku Hills.

OKUKU RIVER. Tributary of the Ashley River, Canterbury.

OKUPU, Auckland. A sheep-farming settlement situated on Okupu Bay, Great Barrier Island; 54 miles north-east from Auckland by steamer. Good sea fishing. There are hot springs four miles from here, reached by bridle track. It is very healthy, and good for rheumatism, sciatica, etc. Okupu is a favourite yachting resort for Auckland residents. There is an air base 4 miles from here. Nearest doctor at Coromandel. Nurse at Port Fitzroy. Post and telephone. Name means "my suggestion."

OKURATOPE. Famous Native pa near Waimate North, Auckland.

OKURU, Westland. South of Haast River, 187 miles south by steamer from Hokitika; in Westland County. A sheep farming and cattle grazing district, with few settlers. Cheese factory, sawmill, and whitebait canning factory. Post and telephone office. Wonderful fishing, deer stalking. Magnificent scenery. Is 16 miles by road (1944). This will make 33 miles of motor road in this vicinity. Okuru will ultimately be connected by road when the Haast Pass road is completed. Regular air service. Name means "a school." In 1872 Italian immigrants settled here, but the settlement was unsuccessful.

OKUTUPU, Taranaki. Here during the Maori rebellion British troops had a reverse at a great battle fought under Colonel Whitmore in 1867, when 21 of his troops, including Major W. Hunter, were killed and 20 wounded.

OLD MAN PEAK (7266ft). Inland from Ashburton.

OLD MAN RANGE. Near Roxburgh.

OLD WOMAN RANGE. Near Clyde.

OLYMPUS MOUNT (6866ft). Near Castle Hill, West Coast road.

OMAHANUI, Hawke's Bay. 103 miles north-east from Napier by motor. Wairoa County. Sheep farming district. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Wairoa, 22 miles. Name means "frosty mist" or "fog."

OMAHINA, Taranaki. Three miles north of Waverley.

OMAHU, Auckland. 137 miles south-east from Auckland by rail. Dairy farming. Good fishing and shooting (pheasant and deer). Post, telephone, and money order office. Thames County. Doctor at Thames, 12 miles.

OMAHUTA, Auckland. Rail Okaihau, thence 22 miles.

OMAIO, Auckland. 290 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Taneatua, thence motor 50 miles. Opotiki County. Mostly sheep farming and maize growing. Good roads. Post and telephone. Doctor at Opotiki, 36 miles. Name means "bay of calms."

OMAKA, Marlborough. 10 miles from Blenheim by motor. Marlborough County. Name means "river between hills." Rural delivery from Blenheim. Airport for Blenheim.

OMAKAU, Otago. 120 miles north-west by rail from Dunedin (Central Otago). Vincent County. Farming and fruit-growing. Hotel accommodation and good roads. Post, telegraph, and money order office and bank. Population, 161.

OMAKERE, Hawke's Bay. Farming district, 15 miles south-east from Waipawa. Patangata County. Rural delivery from Waipawa.

OMANA, Auckland. Railway siding, 116 miles north from Auckland, on Dargaville branch.

OMANAIA, Auckland. 215 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Kaikohe, thence motor 22 miles. Splendid scenery up the Hokianga River. Dairying and pastoral. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Rawene, 7 miles. Hokianga County. Near here was the Horotia Pa, assaulted and beseiged many times, but never taken. Close by occurred the massacre of the Ngatihou women and children by the Ngatiwhatuas from Kaipara.

OMANAWA, Auckland. 13 miles south-west from Tauranga. Telephone office.

OMANAWA FALLS, Auckland. 196 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Tauranga, thence motor 14 miles. Post and telephone office. The falls from which the place takes its name are being used for electric power and light for Tauranga. They have a height of 70ft. The pool (over 40ft deep) below the power house is a beautiful blue, and trout are plentiful. The bush-clad gorge is a magnificent sight—a Government reserve. Glow worms may be seen in power house tunnel. After the battle of Gate Pa the Waikato Maoris fled across the river just above the falls through the bush, losing in their haste many historic ornaments. Bush track 2 miles past falls should not be missed. There is a magnificent panoramic view of most of Tauranga County, the ocean, the Mount, and Mayor, Alderman, Karewa, and Motiti Islands. Roads fair; fishing. Doctor at Tauranga. Tauranga County. Several old Maori forts here.

OMAPERE, Auckland. 228 miles north-west from Auckland. Rail to Kaikohe, thence motor or rail to Dargaville, and motor right through Waipoua State forest. Hokianga County. Situated at entrance to Hokianga Harbour. Fish plentiful in river, and good shooting. Good roads. The coast and the "Blowhole" are well worth a visit. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Rawene, 17 miles.

OMAPERE LAKE. Hokianga County. North Auckland.

OMARAMA, Otago. 76 miles north-west from Oamaru. By rail to Kurow, then 35 miles by motor. In Waitaki County. Purely a sheep station district. Store and hotel, telephone and post office. Name means "sparkling moonlight." Fishing, duck shooting, and deer stalking. On Mount Cook-Queenstown tourist route, 26 miles from Lake Pukaki. Doctor at Kurow.

OMATA, Taranaki. Four miles from New Plymouth by motor. In Taranaki County. A dairy farming district, with dairy factories; post and telephone office. Troops marched through here on March 28, 1860, during the Maori rebellion, when a stockade was built and a battle also fought in February 23, 1861, at Waireka. Koru Pa, an outstanding example of old Maori fortification in excellent preservation, is also to be seen. Nearest doctor at New Plymouth. Population, 315.

OMAUI, Southland. 17 miles from Invercargill, at mouth of Oreti River. Telephone office.

OMAUNU, Auckland. 3 miles west of Kaeo.

OMIHI, Canterbury. 47 miles north from Christchurch by rail. Telephone and post office. Nearest doctor at Amberley, 14 miles. Waipara County. Farming district, with good roads. Fishing and shooting.

OMIMI, Otago. A railway siding 22 miles north from Dunedin. Telephone office.

OMOANA, Taranaki. 59 miles south-east of New Plymouth. Rail to Eltham, then motor 23 miles. Eltham County. Farming district. Wild pigs in vicinity. Telephone office. Nearest doctor at Eltham.

OMOKOROA, Auckland. 171 miles south-east by rail from Auckland. Farming district, with good roads. Tauranga County. Shooting and fishing. Name means "Long Point," being the longest point on Tauranga Harbour. On one side is Te Puna River and on the other side Waipapa River. Nearest doctor at Tauranga. Population, 259. Rural delivery from Tauranga.

OMOTO. 2 miles from Greymouth.

OMOTUMOTU RIVER. Tributary of the Grey River. Called also Bullock Creek.

ONAERO, Taranaki. 18 miles north-east from New Plymouth. Rail to Waitara, then motor eight miles, or by motor service from New Plymouth. Farming district, with good roads and good camping grounds in picturesque surroundings. Dairy factory. Clifton County. Doctor at Waitara. Rural delivery from there.

ONAMALUTU, Marlborough. 18 miles north-west from Blenheim by motor. In Marlborough County. A settlement of a few farmers, with good roads. Post and telephone office. Correct spelling is Onamahutu, which means "place of a cave," the entrance to the valley being narrow and in the early days covered

with bush, giving it a cave-like appearance. Nearest doctor at Blenheim.

ONAMALUTU RIVER. Flows out of Onamalutu Valley into Wairau River, Marlborough.

ONAPUA, Marlborough. Counds County. 31 miles north-west from Blenheim by sea from Picton.

ONAUKU, Marlborough. 41 miles north from Blenheim. Rail to Picton, thence launch 25 miles. Sounds County. Plenty of fishing and shooting. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Picton. Onauku means "the end of the Sound."

ONAWE. Remarkable pear-shaped peninsula in Akaroa Harbour. Scene of massacre of Akaroa Maoris by Te Rauparaha.

ONE. River and settlement near Rawene.

ONEHUNGA, Auckland. A very old township eight miles south-east by rail or electric car from Auckland, on Manukau Harbour. Has two banks, post, telegraph, and money order office. Half-holiday held on Saturday. Is the port for Auckland on the west coast; does a good trade in shipping, timber, manufactured goods, and agricultural products being chief exports. Its salubriousness and resemblance to an English watering place, with all advantages of living in the country and yet within half an hour of Auckland City, induce very many city people to reside here all the year. It has good schools. Supports a large number of business places and industries; has a prosperous woollen mill, tanneries, sawmills, and chemical manure works, with a good harbour and splendid springs of water. Roads all round are good, and there are several licensed hotels. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court. A long bridge crosses a narrow channel from here to Mangere. Was constituted a borough April 19, 1877. Population 11,500. An artistic memorial is here erected in memory of the late Sir G. M. O'Rorke, for many years Speaker of the House of Representatives. Onehunga means "those who dwell on the beach."

ONEKAKA, Nelson. 79 miles north-west by motor from Nelson. Collingwood County. Iron and steel works and gold mining. Harbour suitable for launches and small boats. Sea fishing. Roads good. Post and telephone office. Doctor 10 miles. Onekaka means "hot sands."

ONEKENEKE. Hot springs, two miles from Taupo.

ONEPU. 5 miles south from Edgecumbe. Hot springs in the vicinity.

ONEPUHI, Wellington. 6 miles from Marton.

ONERAHI, Auckland. 135 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Whangarei, thence motor six miles. A town district. Population, 410. Post, telephone, and money order office. Whangarei County. Is now a deep water port, and can accommodate the largest of vessels. Shooting and fishing and good roads. Doctor at Whangarei. A splendid airport with excellent natural advan-

tages is situated on a plateau with sea frontages on two sides, 120ft below. Area, 117 acres, with three runways—1115yds, 960yds, and 730yds—clear of all fogs. Beautiful beaches backed by fine native bush. Tennis courts. Name means "large sandy beach."

ONERIRI, Auckland. 12 miles west-south-west from Kaiwaka.

ONEROA, Auckland. 15 miles north from Auckland by steamer, on Waiheke Island, Hauraki Gulf. Oneroa means "long sandy beach." Good sea fishing; plenty of oysters and cockles. Good beaches and native bush. Waitemata County. Mails from Auckland.

ONEROA BAY, Waiheke Island, Hauraki Gulf.

ONETANGI, Auckland. 18 miles east from Auckland by steamer. On Waiheke Island, Manukau County. Farming settlement, with good fishing. There is a fine ocean beach of white sand. Post, money order, and telephone office. Doctor at Auckland. Onetangi means "weeping sands." Four private hotels.

ONETANGI BAY, Waiheke Island.

ONETEA (or Avoca), Auckland. 118 miles north-east from Auckland. Rail and motor via Kirikopuni to Dargaville, thence motor 16 miles. Hobson County. Creamery. Doctor at Dargaville. Rural delivery from Tangowahine. Name means "good soil."

ONE TREE CREEK. Near Lake Pearson, West Coast road.

ONE TREE HILL. A portion and suburb of Auckland. A cave here possessing interest as a Maori sepulchre, known as Hahunga Cave. Population, 8920.

ONE TREE POINT. Railway siding six miles north from Invercargill.

ONEWHERO, Auckland. 43 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Tuakau, then 7¼ miles by motor. The centre of a dairy farming and grazing district. Raglan County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Pukekohe. Population, 373. Onewhero means "red soil." Good roads.

ONGAONGA, Hawke's Bay. 50 miles south from Napier. By rail to Waipawa, then by motor 8 miles. Post, telephone, and money order office. Agricultural and sheep-rearing district. Good roads for motoring. One hotel. Nearest doctor at Waipawa. In Waipawa County. Population, 370. Ongaonga means "stinging nettles."

ONGAROTO, Auckland. 176 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Putaruru, then 36 miles by timber company's railway. Matamata County. Mountain and bush scenery. Duck, pheasant, and quail shooting, and excellent fishing in Waikato River. Farming and sawmilling. Mails by private bag from Putaruru. Doctors at Rotorua and Putaruru, each 36 miles. Name means "disappeared lake."

ONGARUE, Taranaki. 160 miles south from Auckland by rail. On the banks of the Ongarue River. Post, telegraph, and

money order office. Sawmilling. Nearest doctor at Taumarunui, 14 miles. Shooting and fishing. Roads good. Ohura County. Population, 577. Name means "land thrown up by earthquake."

ONGARUE RIVER. Tributary of Wanganui River.

ONIAO, Auckland. 155 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Te Kuiti, thence motor 29 miles. Farming district. Roads good. Waitomo County. Doctor at Te Kuiti.

ONINI, Auckland. Near Matatua.

ONION BAY, near Ketu Bay, Pelorus Sound.

ONOKE, Auckland. On Hokianga Harbour, 5 miles west of Rawene.

ONSLOW. A suburb of Wellington. Named after the Earl of Onslow, a former Governor of New Zealand.

OPAEA, Wellington. 5 miles from Taihape.

OPAHEKE, Auckland. 21 miles south by rail from Auckland. Franklin County. Farming district, with good roads. Rural delivery from Papakura. Doctor at Papakura, 2½ miles. Large nursery.

OPAHI. Railway siding 11 miles south from Kawakawa, Auckland.

OPAKI, Wellington. Farming district 4 miles north by rail from Masterton.

OPAKU, Taranaki. Eight miles north of Patea.

OPANI. Point at entrance of Thames River.

OPAPA. 27 miles south-west by rail from Napier. Hawke's Bay County. Roads good. Nearest doctor at Hastings, 15 miles. Post and telephone office. 2YH radio transmitter ½ mile south from here.

OPAPE. A point seven miles and a-half east from Opotiki, Auckland.

OPARAKU, Auckland. Farming district 93 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Paparoa, thence motor. Rural delivery from Matakohe.

OPARARA, Nelson. A small dairying district 65 miles north from Westport by motor. Farming district and sawmilling, with good roads. Buller County. Post and telephone. Doctor at Karamea, five miles.

OPARAU, Auckland. Farming district 138 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Te Awamutu, thence motor 38 miles. Kawhia County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Dairy factory. Good fishing and duck and pheasant shooting. Good roads. Doctor at Kawhia, 9 miles. Name means "a number of pas." Sulphur springs on the beach.

OPAREHU RIVER, near Mangamuka, Auckland.

OPARURE, Auckland. Six miles north-west by motor from Te Kuiti. Caves here said to compare favourably with Waitomo Caves. Rural delivery from Te Kuiti.

OPATOTI. Small bay on south-east of Banks Peninsula.

OPATU, Taranaki. 207 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Ohura, thence motor 18 miles. Farming district, with good roads. Wild pig shooting. Ohura County. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Ohura. Metalled road.

OPAWA. A suburb of Christchurch, connected by tram and train.

OPEN BAY. See Waipiro Bay.

OPEPE, Auckland. Eight miles east of Opotiki.

OPHIR, Otago. An old mining township on the Manuherikia River, 122 miles north-west from Dunedin. Rail to Omakau, then motor two miles. In Vincent County. One bank, post, telephone, and money order office. Hotel and boarding house. Swimming baths. Good roads. Good fishing and shooting. Named by Superintendent Macandrew, of Otago, in 1872, after the Biblical Ophir, from the gold discovered there. Population, 158.

OPIHI RIVER. A famous fishing river a few miles north of Timaru.

OPIKI, Wellington. Three miles west of Tokomaru.

OPIO, Southland. Five miles north from Nightcaps. Telephone office.

OPIO RIVER. Flows into Aparima River, near Otautau.

OPOHO. A residential suburb of Dunedin, connected by electric car.

OPOIA BAY. Manukau Harbour, Auckland.

OPONAE, Auckland. 293 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Taneatua, thence motor via Opotiki, 53 miles. Sheep farming. Opotiki County. Doctor at Opotiki, 23 miles. Fishing, shooting, and good roads.

OPONONI, Auckland. 182 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Kaikohe, thence motor 36 miles. At entrance to Hokianga Harbour. Post, telephone, and money order office. Good shooting, yachting, boating, fishing, etc. Roads good. The distributing centre for a number of settlements on Hokianga River, and an ideal summer resort, with hotel accommodation. Large steamers can lie with safety and comfort alongside Opononi wharf. Nearest doctor at Rawene 15 miles. Hokianga County. Opononi means "beautiful evening."

OPORO. Railway siding 11 miles north from Invercargill, Tuatapere branch, with shingle pit and pipe works.

OPOTIKI, Auckland. 270 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Taneatua, thence motor 30 miles. Opotiki County. Motors also from Rotorua and Gisborne. A borough with population of 1510. Opotiki is the headquarters of the maize-producing district and has rich alluvial lands from which good returns are obtained. Dairying, sheep, and cattle farming are also carried on. Good shooting (imported and native game). Trout fishing; good sea

fishing. Good macadamised roads. Several hotels. Daily and bi-weekly newspapers, two banks, dairy factory, post, telegraph, money order, savings bank, and Government offices. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Resident doctors. White Island is a large volcanic island in the Bay of Plenty, 30 miles off Opotiki, noted for sulphur deposits, and large lake in crater; well worth visiting. Launch always available for charter by party at low rate. Whale Island, off Whakatane, also interesting island. Visitors may ride from Opotiki to the Urewera Country, and would doubtless find the ride interesting. Numerous Maori villages near here, carved houses, etc. Opotiki was the hotbed of Hau Hauism, and was the site of the largest Maori settlement, and later a British military settlement. During 1866-7 it was in a chronic state skirmish. Here was murdered by the Maoris on May 2, 1865, the Rev. Mr Volkner, Church of England missionary. His eyes were gouged out and swallowed, and his blood taken by the Maoris. Two Natives were hanged for this. The Rev. Mr Grace, who was with Mr Volkner, escaped after being long a prisoner with the Maoris among other Europeans. The origin of Opotiki is Hawaikian Maori for "the children." The original name is Opotikimaitawhiti, the name of a spring on the coast a few miles from Opotiki, and it was the name of a Taniwha. This spring is known among the Maoris as a dangerous spot—Tapu. Natives never venture there for any purpose which would raise the wrath of the Taniwha, and numbers of deaths among Whakatohea Maoris are put down to this Taniwha. The spring used to contain a fish brought from Hawaiki, called Tangahangaha. They sometimes disappeared for years, and would appear again. In Maori Potiki is the youngest child of a family, and is used more for boys, though applied to children as a family.

OPOURAIO, Auckland. 3 miles from Taneatua.

OPOURI LAKE. On Paeroa Range, 16 miles from Rotorua.

OPOUTAMA, Hawke's Bay. A seaport settlement near Mahia Peninsula, 107 miles north from Napier by rail. Now connected by rail, being on the recently-completed Gisborne-Napier railway. Good pheasant and duck shooting, pig hunting, and deer stalking; also sea fishing. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Wairoa, 27 miles. Wairoa County. Name means "the lintel of a Maori whare."

OPUTEKE, Auckland. Three miles north-west of Pakotai.

OPOUTERE, Auckland. 164 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Waihi, thence motor 30 miles. Thames County. Good fishing and shooting. Post office. Doctor at Waihi, 30 miles. Name means "drifting posts." Rough but all-weather roads.

OPUA, Auckland. 184 miles north from Auckland by rail. Bay of Islands County. Farming district. Population, 171. Pheasant and duck shooting; all kinds of fishing, including swordfish and mako shark. Roads good. On the opposite shore, from the summit of Frenchman's Hill, a wide stretching panorama

over the countless islands of the bay is seen, looking on a sunny day like a transformation scene. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Russell, four miles. Opua means "a porch."

OPUA, Taranaki. Four miles north of Opunake.

OPUATIA, Auckland. 52 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Tuakau, thence motor. Shooting and good roads. Raglan County. Rural delivery from Tuakau. Doctor at Tuakau.

OPUAU CHANNEL. Separates Maud Island from Mainland, Pelorus Sound.

OPUAWHANGA, Auckland. 152 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Hikurangi, thence motor 11 miles. Whangarei County. Farming district, with good roads. Sawmill. Name means "meeting place." Nearest doctor at Hikurangi. Rural delivery from Hikurangi.

OPUHA RIVER. Tributary of Opihi River, Canterbury.

OPUNAKE, Taranaki. On the west coast of the North Island. A borough, having a population of 1090. 64 miles south by rail from New Plymouth, or 40 miles by motor. Has a bi-weekly newspaper. Two banks, district school, telephone exchange, power board, post, telegraph, and money order office. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Half-holiday on Saturday. Dairying is the principal industry, and there are factories or creameries every few miles. All roads are tar-sealed. Although rain squalls are frequent, a whole day's rain is rare; and during summer, owing to the prevailing sea breezes, the temperature is very pleasant. Opunake Bay is a delightful resort for picnic parties, being of a horseshoe shape, with high cliffs, round three sides, and is becoming increasingly popular. The beach is nearly a quarter of a mile long, and as the tide frequently recedes 200 yards or more, at such times there are many acres of splendid hard sand available for amusements. In the vicinity there is good shooting, and trout are plentiful in the rivers. Hotel accommodation. Public hospital and resident doctor.

OPUTU BAY. South of Blackhead, East Coast, Hawke's Bay.

ORA, Wellington. 10 miles south-east of Weber.

ORAKAU. Near Te Awamutu. Scene of a fierce battle with the Maoris on April 3 and 4, 1864; 130 rebels out of 300 killed and wounded, and 17 Europeans killed and 55 wounded. This was the last Maori battle in the Waikato. On April 1, 1914, the jubilee of this event, the Governor, in the presence of the pakehas and Maoris of the Waikato, unveiled a monument to the men who fell here.

ORAKEI, Auckland. Suburb of Auckland. Four miles south-east from Auckland by bus via Waterfront road. Eden County. Schnapper fishing. Good beach, safe bathing. Doctor at Mission Bay, 1 mile.

ORAKEI BAY. A deep and sheltered bay near mouth of Waitemata Harbour. A Maori village, and the headquarters of the Ngatiwhatua tribe.

ORAKEIKORAKO. Native settlement, 34 miles south of Rotorua. Seat of thermal action.

ORANGAPAI, Otago. Four miles from Waipiata.

ORANGI-KAUPAPA. A Native reserve near Wellington.

ORANGIMEA, Wellington. Farming district. Patea County. 18 miles north-north-west by motor from Waitotara. Rural delivery from Waitotara.

ORANGIPUKE RIVER. Flows into Lake Brunner, Nelson.

ORANOA, Auckland. 128 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Kirikopuni, motor to Dargaville, rail to Kaihu, thence motor 9 miles. Hobson County. Telephone office. Rural delivery from Donnelly's Crossing. Good roads. Doctor at Dargaville, 26 miles. Oranoa means "escaping with difficulty," "a very near thing."

ORA ORA, Auckland. Five miles east of Waimamaku.

ORARI, Canterbury. 19 miles north by rail from Timaru; in Geraldine County. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Farming centre, with good roads, and a hotel. Race course. Nearest doctor at Geraldine, four miles. Orari means "the place of a fish." Population, 429. Motors run from here to Geraldine.

ORARI BRIDGE, Canterbury. Farming district three miles by motor from Orari. Rural delivery from Geraldine.

ORARI GORGE, Canterbury. Rural delivery from Geraldine.

ORATIA, Auckland. 13 miles west from Auckland. Rail to Glen Eden, thence 2 miles. Principal industries, fruit-growing and vine-growing. Many tons of fruit are sent from here annually to all parts of New Zealand. Is at the foot of the Waitakerei ranges; noted for its beautiful native bush, waterfalls, and extensive scenery. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Avondale, 5 miles. Waitemata County.

ORAUTA, Auckland. Two miles from Otiria.

ORAUTOHA, Wellington. 10 miles north of Raetihi.

ORAWIA, Southland. A farming district 45 miles west from Invercargill. Rail to Otautau, thence 13 miles by motor: Wallace County. Post, money order, and telephone office. Good fishing and plenty of game. Doctor at Otautau. Population, 269.

ORAWIA STREAM. Tributary Aparima River, Southland.

ORDS. Railway siding, six miles north from Winton.

OREORE, Wellington. Farming district, 15 miles south by motor from Raetihi. Rural delivery from Raetihi.

OREPUKI, Southland. 43 miles west from Invercargill by rail. Wallace County. Chiefly farming, and a little gold mining. Dairy factory. Good fishing and shooting and roads good. Hotels, banks, post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Tuata-

pere, 13 miles, or Riverton, 17 miles. Population, 702. A deposit of shale covering a fair area exists here, and large shale works were erected, but were not a success. It is held, however, that the deposits here could supply oil and petrol needs of the Dominion for many years. Orepuki is translated by some as "Crumbling cliffs," but the correct spelling is Ore-puke, meaning "to bore hills." Some Maoris say that the ancient name was Aro-paki ("a bright expanse"). Orepuke was the name given in 1841 to Mr Halswell by the Maoris. It was named after a canoe which came to New Zealand from Hawaiki.

ORERekura. Tributary of Wairoa River, Auckland.

ORERE POINT, Auckland. 27 miles east from Auckland. Rail to Papakura, thence motor via Clevedon through beautiful bush scenery, or 48 miles by motor. On the shore of Hauraki Gulf, with numerous sandy bays, suitable for camping parties. Good fishing, shooting, and pig hunting. Franklin County. Doctor at Clevedon, 13 miles. Rural delivery from Clevedon.

ORETE POINT, Auckland. Two miles north-west from Raukokore.

ORETI, Southland. Farming district 5 miles west by motor from Winton. Southland County. Rural delivery from Winton.

ORETI BEACH. A splendid stretch of sand 8 miles west from Invercargill. Is the bathing beach for that city.

OREWA, Auckland. Is a seaside resort and fruit-growing district, and is a very pleasant place to spend a quiet holiday, with good bathing and sea fishing and rabbit shooting. 28 miles north from Auckland by ferry and motor, in Waitemata County. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Birkenhead, 24 miles. Three boarding houses and public camping ground near beach.

ORIENTAL BAY. A suburb of Wellington, facing the city; reached by electric car every few minutes. Fine esplanade, swimming baths, yacht and boat harbour. One of the best residential portions of Wellington. Splendid motor run past here to Evans Bay, Kilbirnie, etc.

ORIERI ISLAND. Pelorus Sound.

ORINGI. A railway siding 5 miles south-west from Dannevirke. Rural delivery from Dannevirke.

ORINI, Auckland. 79 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Taupiri, thence motor nine miles. Waikato County. Cheese factory, flaxmill, post, telephone, and money order office. Roads moderate. Nearest doctor at Ngaruawahia, 14 miles. Population, 243.

ORINI RIVER. Runs almost parallel to coast, connecting with Matata and Whakatane near Tauranga Harbour.

ORINOCO, Nelson. Farming and fruit-growing district 34 miles north-west from Nelson by motor. Waimea County. Rural delivery from Motueka.

ORIRA RIVER. Near Kohukohu, falls into Hokianga Harbour.

ORMOND, Auckland. 11 miles north by rail from Gisborne. Cook County. Roads good. Hotel, post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Gisborne. Population, 464. Pheasant shooting.

ORMONDVILLE, Hawke's Bay. 66 miles south by rail from Napier; in Dannevirke County. A town district. Population, 260. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Farming district with good roads. Doctor at Takapau, 9 miles. Named after late Hon. J. D. Ormond.

OROMAHOE, Auckland. Seven miles east-south-east of Ohaeawai.

ORONGO, Auckland. 5 miles from Thames. Rail Kopu, thence 1 mile.

ORONGO-ORONGO RIVER. Flows into Cook Strait.

OROPI, Auckland. On the Bay of Plenty, 1000ft above sea-level. 192 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Tauranga, thence motor 12 miles. Remarkable for its lovely fern forest close to the houses and for its fine, dry, bracing air. Good trout fishing and deer stalking, and pheasant, quail, and hare shooting. Roads good. Sawmill. Post, telephone, and money order office. Tauranga County. Doctor at Tauranga, 12 miles.

OROTU LAKE. Near Waiotapu Valley, Rotorua.

OROUA DOWNS, Wellington. 81 miles north from Wellington. Rail to Levin, thence motor to Foxton, thence eight miles by car. Manawatu County. Dairy factory. Post and telephone. Doctor at Foxton. Roads passable.

OROUA RIVER. Stream flowing into Manawatu River near Foxton.

OROWAITI RIVER. Falls into sea two miles north of Westport.

ORTON, Canterbury. 25 miles north from Timaru. Rail to Temuka, then 13 miles motor. Geraldine County. Farming district, with good roads and good fishing. Telephone office. Nearest doctor at Temuka. Rural delivery from Temuka.

ORUA BAY, Auckland. 22 miles south-west from Auckland. Rail to Onehunga, thence launch. Franklin County. Post and telephone office. Two boarding houses. Roads goood. Orua means "whispering." Nearest doctor at Waiuku. Good fishing.

ORUAITI. The site of a famous Maori pa, near Seatoun, Wellington.

ORUAITI, Auckland. 232 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Okaihau, thence motor 35 miles. Mangonui County. Farming district, with good roads. Doctor at Kaitaia, 30 miles. Rural delivery from Mangonui.

ORUAIWI, Auckland. 191 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Taumarunui, thence motor 17 miles. Taumarunui County. Sawmilling. Post and money order office. Doctor at Taumarunui. Name means "place of many skulls.' Roads good.

ORUANUI, Auckland. 168 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Putaruru, thence motor 44 miles. Taupo County. Post and telephone office. Pheasant shooting and good roads. Sawmilling. Nearest doctor at Taupo, 10 miles. Name means "place of big holes" from the strange holes (formerly burning mud holes).

ORUAPU. Tributary of Wairoa River, Auckland.

ORUAWHAROA, Auckland. Across inlet from Port Albert.

ORUI. 40 miles north-east from Masterton by motor. Mails private bag.

ORURU, Auckland. 242 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Okaihau, thence motor 50 miles. Mangonui County, near Doubtless Bay. A farming and gum district. A post and telephone office. Dairy factory. Pheasant, hare, and duck shooting. Good roads. Supposed origin of name from Maori chief, during war, rallying his men on hill at entrace of Valley by calling out "Ruru." Nearest doctor at Mangonui, eight miles.

ORUTUA RIVER. Waiapu County, Auckland.

OTA CREEK. Railway siding 26 miles north-west from Invercargill.

OTAGO PROVINCIAL DISTRICT. Bounded on the north by a line from Awarua Point, Big Bay, to Mount Aspiring, thence to Lake Ohau, thence by Ohau and Waitaki Rivers to east coast; on east, south, and west by Pacific Ocean.

In 1844, on July 31, 400,000 acres were bought from the Maoris by the New Zealand Company for the establishment of a Scotch settlement in the South Island for £3000, Clarke, Tuckett, and Symonds signing the deed on behalf of the company, £2460 being paid in cash.

The country generally is mountainous, the highest land being to the north-west, and culminating in Mount Aspiring, 9960ft above sea-level.

The largest rivers are the Waitaki, Clutha, Taieri, Mataura, Oreti, Aparima, and Waiau. The Clutha (or Molyneux) drains Lakes Wakatipu, Wanaka, and Hawea; the Waitaki draining Lakes Ohau, Pukaki, and Tekapo, in Canterbury.

The Clutha River is the largest in New Zealand, and is estimated to discharge over 1,000,000 cubic feet per minute. It has a rapid current, but is navigable for a small steamer for a distance of from 30 to 40 miles. The Waitaki is not navigable. For 17 miles from its mouth the Taieri is affected by tides, and is navigable for launches for about 12 miles, but has a tricky bar entrance.

The principal lakes of Otago are Wakatipu, Hawea, Wanaka, Te Anau, Manapouri, Hauroto, and Monowai.

There are some considerable plains, the largest being the Taieri, Maniototo, the Idaburn, Manuherikia, and Upper Clutha Valleys. Their dimensions are approximately as follows:—Maniototo Plains, length, 28 miles; average breadth, 10 miles; Idaburn Valley, 25 miles by four miles; Manuherikia Valley, 35 miles by four miles; Upper Clutha Valley, 33 miles by five miles. The Taieri Plain, nearer the coast, is about the same size as the Idaburn Valley, and is very fertile. Other plains are the Waitaki in the north, the Tokomairiro, the Strath-Taieri, the Tapanui, and the fertile Inch-Clutha, lying between the two branches of the Clutha River. There is also a good deal of low country, consisting chiefly of rolling downs, on the south-west side of the Clutha near the sea.

A soft white building stone—the well-known Oamaru limestone—is found in large quantities along the railway line near Oamaru, whence a good deal has been exported to other parts of New Zealand and to the Australian States. A similar kind of stone is found at Otekaike, about two miles from the railway station, and it may be interesting to note that 3000 tons of this stone were sent from the Otekaike quarries to form the facings of the Melbourne Fish Market. A dense dark granite is also obtainable on Ruapuke Island and the Bluff.

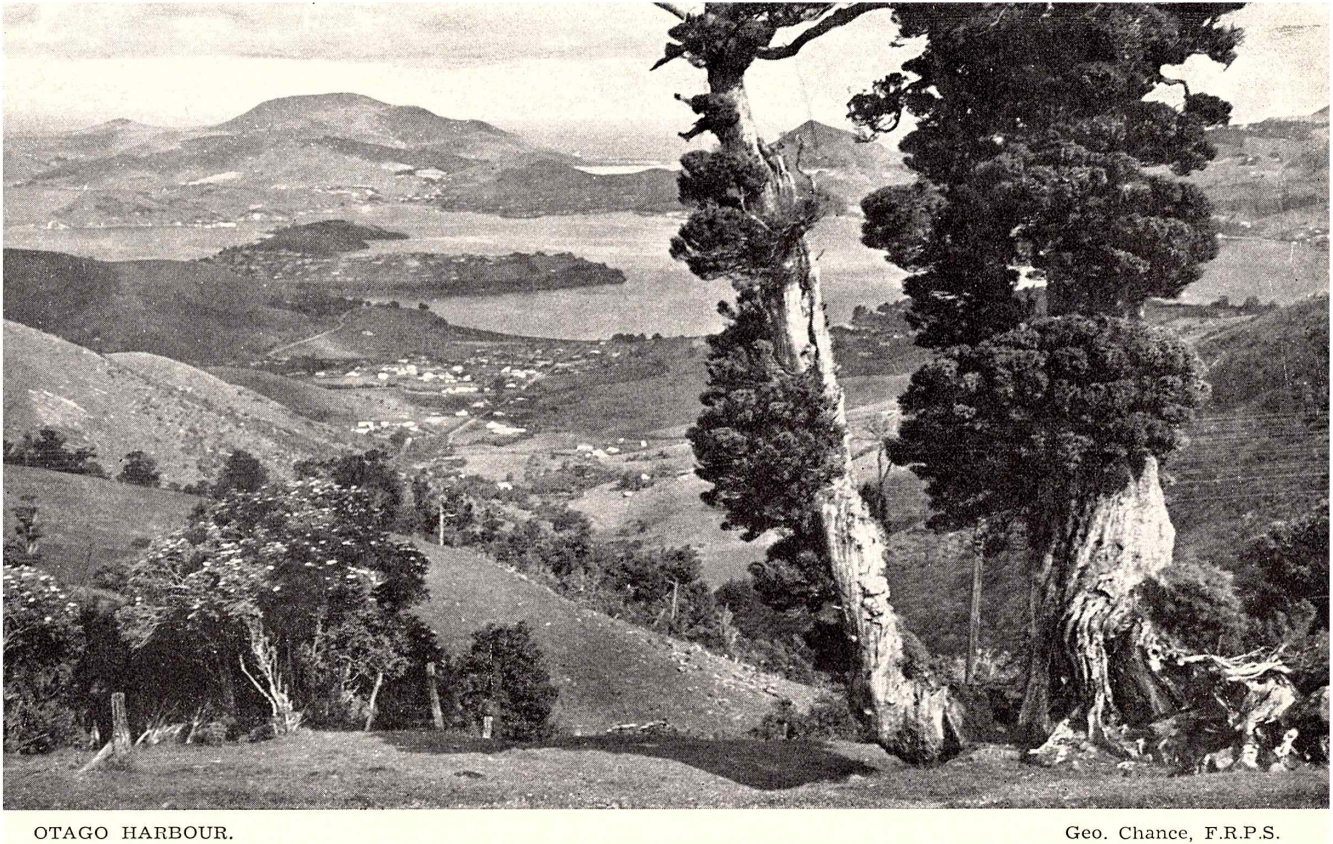
Coal is found in several parts of the district, being mostly of the household variety. There are some coals used for railway and other steam purposes.

The climate of Otago varies greatly in different neighbourhoods. A large area of the interior of Otago has a dry climate. This area includes the Maniototo Plains, the Idaburn and Manuherikia Valleys, and extends to Lakes Wakatipu, Wanaka, Hawea, and Ohau on the west and north, and to the Waitaki River on the north-east. From Oamaru the direction would be across country to the Lammerlaw Ranges, and thence to Mount Benger and the southern end of Lake Wakatipu. Wonderful results have been worked with irrigation on parts of hitherto dry and barren portions of Central Otago.

There are some fine fruit-growing districts in the valley of the Clutha, from below Roxburgh right up to Lake Wanaka. At Roxburgh and other places the summers are warm and dry and favourable to ripening common fruits. Apricots, peaches, etc., come to maturity fully a month before they do at Dunedin, and grapes will ripen in the open air in sunny spots.

Sheepfarming is the great support of Otago, the wool exports being large and the export of frozen mutton keeps freezing works going in the season. The woollen industry in Otago exceeds that in all the other districts of New Zealand taken together, there being several mills at work.

Otago takes a good position in cheese and butter factories and creameries, and the export of cheese and butter is considerable.



OTAGO HARBOUR. Geo. Chance, F.R.P.S.

Gold is found very generally distributed throughout the whole of Otago, but the principal localities are: Clutha Valley, Tuapeka, Shotover, Cardrona, St. Bathans, Mount Ida, Nevis, Bannockburn, and Maerewhenua.

The chief town in Otago is Dunedin City, the capital of the province, which has adjacent the suburban boroughs of West Harbour, Green Island, and St. Kilda, the suburbs of Anderson's Bay, North-East Valley, Maori Hill, Roslyn, Mornington, and Caversham being now amalgamated with the city. The chief towns going northward are Port Chalmers (its chief port), Waikouaiti, Palmerston, Dunback, Naseby, Oamaru, and in the interior and southwards are Green Island, Mosgiel, Outram, Milton, Kaitangata, Balclutha, Gore, Tapanui, Kelso, Hyde, Middlemarch, Roxburgh, Cromwell, Alexandra, Clyde, Arrowtown, Queenstown. The towns of Gore, Invercargill, Mataura, Riverton, Winton, and Otautau, are generally referred to as being in "Southland," but they are, strictly speaking, in the Provincial District of Otago, the provinces of Otago and Southland having been amalgamated prior to the abolition of the Provinces, and the establishment in their stead of Provincial Districts.

The old whalers called Otakou, "Otago," and the word was adopted for the name of the district.

OTAGO HEADS. At entrance to Otago Harbour.

OTAHA, Auckland. Bay of Islands County.

OTAHU RIVER. Two miles south of Whangamata, Auckland.

OTAHUHU, Auckland. Is a favourite summer retreat and suburban district, nine miles by rail or motor bus from Auckland, on the narrowest part of New Zealand, between the head of Manukau Harbour and Tamaki salt-water River. Otahuhu, originally one of the four pensioner settlements planted by the Imperial Government around Auckland for its protection against the warlike tribes of the Maoris, is now a borough, with a population of 6020. In the vicinity of Otahuhu are large chemical works, which manufacture good quantities of nitric, sulphurie, and muriatic acids, also manures. Starch, soap, and candle works are also kept busy. The Auckland municipal abattoirs, two freezing works, railway workshops, and saleyards are also here, and trains run almost every half-hour. Banks, weekly newspaper, post, telegraph and money order office. Fortnightly sittings of S.M. Court. Resident doctors. Portage road connects the "East with the West." It is about ¾ mile long. In the old days small ships and boats and canoes were occasionally drawn overland where Portage road now is. On Portage road the "Water Tower" stands—a landmark for miles away. Owing to the peculiar contour of the hills, it appears to be leaning, suggesting somewhat the "Leaning Tower of Pisa." Another prominent landmark is "Nixon's Monument," standing in the angle between Great South road and Mangere road, which was erected in memory of Colonel Marmaduke

George Nixon, who was killed in the Maori war in 1864, and the gallant soldiers who fell with him. The railway was opened here March 26, 1874—10 years after Nixon died. The name Otahuhu is derived from the fact that the ancient Maori people would sometimes carry nga waka (their canoes) over the mainland, and in doing so had to pass through a thick belt of manuka scrub. Manuka, like black pine, is sometimes full of grubs, called "huhu," nice and large and fat and juicy; "Ota" means to eat without preparation, as, for instance, fruit picked off a tree, or shellfish picked up from the beach. It was very convenient for the "tane" and the wahine and the tamariki to eat as they went along, possibly in a hurry, without having to stop and attend to cooking operations. Otahuhu just means "eating the huhu," which, after all, were, no doubt, good kai and much to be desired.

OTAHUKOKA. Point near Tikao Bay, Akaroa Harbour.

OTAHUTI, Southland. 19 miles north-west from Invercargill. Rail to Waianiwa, thence seven miles. Southland County. Good trout fishing, and good roads. Dairy factory and sawmills. Doctor at Otautau, 14 miles. Rural delivery from Invercargill.

OTAIKA, Auckland. 3 miles from Oakleigh.

OTAIO, Canterbury. 14 miles south by rail from Timaru; in Waimate County. A sheep and grain district. Good level roads. Doctor at Waimate or Timaru. Rural delivery from Timaru.

OTAIO RIVER. South of Timaru.

OTAIRI, Wellington. Rail to Hunterville, thence 12 miles north by road.

OTAITAI BUSH. Railway siding, 24 miles west from Invercargill, 2 miles from Riverton.

OTAKEHO, Taranaki. 62 miles south from New Plymouth. By rail to Hawera, then 15 miles by motor. Waimate West County. Dairy farming district. Roads all tar-sealed. Hotel, post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Manaia, four miles. Population, 295. Otakeho means "sudden death."

OTAKI, Wellington. A borough 48½ miles north from Wellington, the Otaki railway station being 1½ miles away. Sheep, dairying, and agriculture. Dairy factories, hotels, banks, newspaper, etc. Roads good. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Population 1820. Hospital and resident doctor. Excellent fishing in river; game, pig, and goat hunting. Historical Maori church in township. Missionary station was established here in 1839, and it was here that Amihana, the son of the great fighting chief Te Rauparaha, was educated and went out to preach the Gospel to the Maoris in their native tongue. Many Maoris in district. An endowed Native college here; the original building, erected in 1853, was destroyed by fire March 10, 1903. Lovely beach, 1½ miles. River Otaki, fordable in several places, runs past township, having two traffic bridges. Otaki Gorge near here offers good scenery.

OTAKI BEACH, Wellington. About 1½ miles from Otaki. Post office. Horowhenua County. Boarding house. Seaside resort.

OTAKI LAKE. About one mile and a-half from Otaki.

OTAKI RAILWAY, Wellington. A dairying district. Good fishing and shooting. Roads very good for motoring. An excellent tourist route to Greytown starts here, runs through the Otaki Gorge, and over Mount Hector, where there is a good horse track. 47 miles north-east by rail from Wellington. Post, telephone, and money order office. Railway station for Otaki.

OTAKI RIVER. Rising in Tararua Ranges, falling into the sea near Otaki.

OTAKIRI, Auckland. 224 miles south-east from Auckland by rail. Good roads. Whakatane County. Population, 212. Doctor at Whakatane, 20 miles. Name means "your skin."

OTAKOU, Otago Harbour. Two miles inside the Heads. Known also as Maori Kaik. The native name from which Otago was named. 18 miles north-east from Dunedin by motor. Post and telephone office. Dairy farming is carried on. Good roads, and a Maori church and public school. Otakou means "red ochre." Peninsula County. Sea fishing and bathing.

OTAMA, Southland. Farming district 12 miles north by motor from Gore. Rural delivery from Gore.

OTAMA RIVER. Near Kuaotunu, Coromandel.

OTAMAIRE, Hawke's Bay. Farming district, 25 miles west-north-west from Hastings by motor.

OTAMARAKAU, Auckland. Farming district 210 miles south-east by rail from Auckland. Tauranga County. Rural delivery from Te Puke.

OTAMITA, Southland. Farming district, with dairy factory. Eight miles north-west by rail (Waimea line) from Gore. Rural delivery from Gore.

OTANE, Hawke's Bay. A sheep farming district, 36 miles south by rail from Napier. Patangata County. A town district. Population, 345. Hotel, good roads, shooting, and fishing. Sheep dip factory. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Doctor at Waipawa, 4 miles. Otane means "The place of Tane."

OTANERAU, Marlborough. Sounds County. 22 miles by launch from Picton. Telephone office. Mails private bag from Picton.

OTANEWAINUKU. Hill between Rotorua and Tauranga.

OTANGAROA, Auckland. 224 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence motor 53 miles. Whangaroa County. Post and telephone office. Farming district, with good roads. Nearest doctor, 20 miles.

OTANGIHAKU, Auckland. 244 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Taneatua, thence motor four miles. Whakatane

County. A fertile district with good roads. Fishing and shooting. Doctor at Whakatane, 6 miles. Name means "crying for fish."

OTANGIWAI, Taranaki. Farming district 4 miles north from Matiere. Rural delivery from Matiere.

OTANOMOMO. Railway siding 4 miles south from Balclutha.

OTANUI, Auckland. Farming district 18 miles from Taumarunui.

OTAPIRI GORGE, Southland. Farming district, with dairy factory and sawmills. 13 miles north-east by motor from Winton. Southland County. Telephone office. Rural delivery from Winton.

OTAPIRI STREAM. Tributary Oreti River, near Winton.

OTARA, Auckland. 5 miles south-east from Opotiki.

OTARA, Southland. 40 miles south-east from Invercargill. By rail to Tokanui, thence motor 6 miles; in Southland County. Lighthouse (Waipapa Point); dairy factory, with telephone office. Rural delivery from Invercargill.

OTARA POINT. On western bank of Wairoa River, Auckland.

OTARAIA, Southland. Farming district, with telephone office. 18 miles south-east from Gore. Rail to Pukerau, thence 9 miles. Southland County. Rural delivery from Pukerau. Doctor at Gore.

OTARAMA, Canterbury. Between Staircase and Kowai Bush.

OTARAMARAE, Auckland. On north shore of Lake Roto-iti.

OTARAWAO, Nelson. Sounds County. 26 miles by sea from Nelson. Telephone office. Mails private bag from Nelson.

OTARI MOUNT (1960ft). On southern end of Tararua Range.

OTARU. Range of mountains, North Auckland.

OTATARA, Southland. A suburb of Invercargill, 5 miles by motor. Situated on the opposite side of the Estuary, across which a bridge is erected. Mostly a residential and small farming district. Southland County. Post and telephone district. Name means "green point." Otatara has special scenic attractions. The river Oreti is a wonderful trout stream, and a great resort for sportsmen in the shooting season. Doctors at Invercargill.

OTATAU ISLAND. In Hauraki Gulf.

OTAU, Auckland. Near Clevedon.

OTAUA, Auckland. 45 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Pukekohe, thence motor. Franklin County. Farming and grazing district, with cheese factory; post and telephone office. Good roads and good shooting and fishing (schnapper, mullet, flounder, and whitebait). Doctor at Waiuku. Population, 400. Otaua, pertaining to a war party.

OTAUA, Auckland. 10 miles west of Kaikohe.

OTAURU. Small stream near Shannon, Wellington.

OTAUTAU, Southland. 31 miles north-west by rail from Invercargill. A town district. Population, 580. Sawmill, dairy factory, and woodware factories. Good roads. Public library, three banks, weekly newspaper, and linen flax factory. Three hotels. Alternate monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Excellent trout fishing in Aparima and Otautau, and good shooting near at hand in season. The Waiau Caves, within 18 miles of here, are beautifully enamelled with lime, and stalactites project from the roof, and are well worth a visit. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Resident doctor. Name means "silent river," or "meeting of the rivers."

OTAUTAU STREAM. Tributary Aparima River, near Otautau.

OTAUTU, Auckland. Near Colville.

OTAWA. A hill near Te Puke, Auckland.

OTAWHAO. 63 miles south-west from Napier. Rail to Kopua, thence motor. Farming district. Name means "rough, scrubby bush." Doctor at Takapau 7 miles.

OTAWHAO. About 150 miles up the Waikato River. Once the site of a large Maori village, which contained a number of houses splendidly carved. Here was one of the earliest missionary settlements, under the charge of the Rev. J. Morgan and his wife. An early traveller records that in 1843 there was appearance of peace and happiness amidst the Natives, in strong contrast to the old fighting days, when there were fearful cannibal feasts.

OTAWHIRI. Small peninsula in Whangaroa district.

OTEAUHEKE. Hill near Onuku, Akaroa Harbour.

OTEHE. Bay in Akaroa Harbour.

OTEKAIEKE, Otago. 34 miles north-west from Oamaru by rail. Waitaki County. Farming district. Telephone office. Government special school for boys is situated here. Good roads. Good fishing in Waitaki River. Population, 246. Doctor at Kurow, 8 miles. Rural delivery from Oamaru.

OTEKURA, Otago. 68 miles south-west from Dunedin. Rail to Glenomaru, then motor 3 miles. Clutha County. Roads good for motoring. Nearest doctor at Owaka, 8 miles. Telephone. Rural delivery from Kaka Point.

OTEMATATA, Otago. 16 miles west-north-west from Kurow.

OTERANGI BAY. On Cook Strait. The telegraph cable crossing Cook Strait starts from this point.

OTEREI RIVER. East Coast, Wellington.

OTERONGA. Tributary of Wairoa River, Auckland

OTEWA, Auckland. 120 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Otorohanga, then six miles. Otorohanga County. A dairy farming district. Roads good and good fishing. Doctor at Otorohanga. Rural delivery from Otorohanga.

OTIAHO. Tributary of Wairoa River, Auckland.

OTIAKE, Otago. 38 miles north-west by rail from Oamaru (Strachan's station); in Waitaki County. Farming entirely, has good level roads. Rural delivery from Oamaru. Good trout fishing and good duck shooting. Situated on Waitaki River. Doctor at Kurow, four miles. Name said to mean "place to guard or keep."

OTIKERAMA. Railway siding seven miles north-east from Gore.

OTIKI POINT. Near Opotiki, Auckland, with hill 1230ft high, with a single tree on it.

OTIPUA, Canterbury. Five miles south-west by motor from Timaru. Levels County. Farming locality, with good roads and post and telephone. Doctor at Timaru.

OTIPUA. Point near Takamatua, Akaroa Harbour.

OTIRA, Westland. 53 miles south-east from Greymouth by rail, and 95 miles west from Christchurch. On the overland route from Christchurch to Greymouth at the western exit of the tunnel 5¼ miles long. There are two hotels, and post, telegraph, and money order office. Wild and picturesque environs; the mountain scenery is beautiful in the extreme, and a day spent here is full of delight. Name means "out of the sun," from the gorge being much in the shade. Population, 277. Doctor at Kumara, 40 miles. Shooting, deer and chamois. Fishing.

OTIRIA, Auckland. 172 miles north from Auckland by rail. Bay of Islands County. Farming district, with good roads. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Kawakawa, four miles.

OTIWHITI, Wellington. West from Hunterville by mail conveyance. Sheep station.

OTOKIA, Otago. 19 miles south-west by rail from Dunedin; in Taieri County. Good roads and fishing. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Mosgiel, 10 miles. Name means "damp place." A Maori chief from Canterbury, named Taki-anau, is said to have settled here about 1825.

OTOKO, Auckland. 31 miles north-west by rail from Gisborne. Waikohu County. Roads good for motoring. Shooting. Name means "big rock." Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Gisborne.

OTOKO, Wellington. 25 miles north-east of Wanganui.

OTOKOTOKO POINT, Akaroa Harbour.

OTOMOHANA RIVER. Near Karamea, Nelson.

OTONGA, Auckland. 144 miles north by rail from Auckland. Whangarei County. Good shooting (pheasants, quail, and ducks). Dairy farming. Roads good. Telephone office. Doctor at Hikurangi, 4 miles. Rural delivery from Hikurangi.

OTOROA, Auckland. Farming district 245 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence motor 35 miles. Post office. Whangaroa County. "Otoroa" means "to stay long," so called

from the Maoris staying a long time at this place. Doctor at Whangaroa, 14 miles. Good roads.

OTOROHANGA, Auckland. A town district. Population, 780. On the Waipa River, 114 miles south by rail from Auckland City. Trout fishing. Waitomo limestone caves accessible from here. Good roads. Alternate monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Banks and butter factory. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Resident doctors. Otorohanga means "an outstretched arm"; or Torohanga, "the act of visiting."

OTOTARA. Small bay on south of Banks Peninsula.

OTTO RIVER. Tributary of Inangahua River, near Reefton.

OTUHOTO POINT. Near Waitata Bay, Pelorus Sound.

OTUHI. 145 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Whangarei, thence motor 14 miles. Dairy farming district, with a creamery. Whangarei County. Doctor at Whangarei. Roads fair.

OTUKAI, Auckland. 10 miles east of Kaitaia.

OTUKAKAU. Hill near Lake Forsyth, Banks Peninsula.

OTUMAKOKORE. A stream of hot water 16 miles south of Rotorua.

OTUMOETAI, Auckland. Railway siding two miles from Tauranga.

OTUNUI, Auckland. Farming district, near Taumarunui.

OTUREHUA, Otago. 101 miles north-west from Dunedin by rail (Central Otago line). Maniototo County. Hotel, store, and iron works. Roads good. Fishing and shooting, curling and skating in winter. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Foundry. Doctor at Ranfurly, 16 miles. Population, 112. Name means "a rugged standing place from which the commands of the god Rehua are given.". Idaburn Dam, 1 mile distant, is widely used for curling and skating in winter.

OTUROA, Auckland. 10 miles north-north-west of Rotorua.

OTUTEREINGA. Point near Wainui Bay, Akaroa Harbour.

OUE, Auckland. On Hokianga Harbour. 230 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Kaikohe, thence motor. Hokianga County. A small settlement of farmers, with a post office and lime crushing works. Good pheasant shooting, and good roads. Doctor at Rawene, five miles. Oue is the name of a variety of flax.

OUIHI. Rural delivery from Ashburton.

OUNUORA RIVER, Mercury Bay, Auckland.

OURUHIA, Canterbury. Ten miles north from Christchurch by rail (Chaney's station). Farming and fruit-growing. Roads good. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Kaiapoi, 4½ miles. Waimairi County. Hotel. Name means "sandy beach."

OUTRAM, Otago. 19 miles south-west by rail or motor from Dunedin. In Taieri County. Two banks, post, telegraph, and money order office. Two hotels. Good water supply. Good fishing. Resident doctor. A town district. Population, 370.

OVERDALE, Canterbury. A sheep-farming district, 39 miles south from Christchurch. Rail to Rakaia, then three miles. Ashburton County. Farming district, with good roads. Doctor at Rakaia. Rural delivery from Rakaia.

OVERTON. Railway siding 122 miles north from Wellington, Main Trunk line.

OWAE, Auckland. Farming district five miles from Kawakawa.

OWAIRAKA, Auckland. Residential suburb of Auckland, part of Mount Albert borough.

OWAIRANGI. Tributary of Wairoa River, Auckland.

OWAKA, Otago. 72 miles south-west by rail from Dunedin, via Balclutha. Catlins River district. Good fishing and shooting (ducks and pigs). Good roads. Sawmilling, dairying, and general farming. No-license district, but there are good boarding houses. Dairy factory. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Resident doctor. Owaka means "the place of canoes." Clutha County. Population, 557. S.M. Court sits alternate months. Tennis and golf.

OWAKA VALLEY, Otago. 77 miles south-west from Dunedin. Rail to Owaka, thence five miles. Clutha County. Good roads. Is a farming district. Telephone office. Doctor at Owaka, five miles. Good fishing. Rural delivery from Owaka.

OWARE CREEK. Tributary of Mataura River, near Wyndham.

OWEKA. Railway siding, 2 miles south of Inangahua Junction.

OWENGA, Chatham Islands.

OWEN JUNCTION, Nelson. 70 miles south-west from Nelson by motor or rail to Glenhope, then 12 miles. Dairying and farming, with passable roads. Red deer stalking and pig hunting. Doctor at Murchison, 16 miles. Post and telephone office. Murchison County.

OWEN RIVER, Nelson. 74 miles south from Nelson by motor, or rail to Glenhope, thence motor. Murchison County. Farming and coal mining. Roads good. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Murchison, 12 miles. Hotel.

OWEN RIVER. Tributary of Upper Buller River.

OWEN VALLEY, Nelson. Murchison County. Telephone office.

OWERA CREEK. In Coromandel district.

OWERSBY, Canterbury. 8 miles east of Fairlie.

OWHAROA. Railway siding, five miles from Waihi.

OWHANGO, Auckland. 191 miles south from Auckland by rail. Good shooting and fishing. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Timber mills. Nearest doctor Taumarunui, 16 miles. Population, 512. Kaitieke County. Splendid scenery.

OWHATA. Native settlement on south shore of Lake Rotorua, whence Hinemoa is said to have swam over to her lover, Tutanekai, on Mokoia Island. See also Hinemoa's Bath and Mokoia Island.

OWHATA BEACH, Auckland. Herekino Harbour.

OWHENA, Auckland. 20 miles due west of Te Puia.

OWHIRO, Auckland. 158 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Te Awamutu, thence motor. Fishing and shooting, and good roads. Kawhia County. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Kawhia, 26 miles. ame means "big willow."

OWHIRO, Otago. Railway siding, 12 miles south from Dunedin.

OWHIWHA, Auckland. 6 miles south-east of Whangarei.

OX BURN CREEK. On east side Rees River, eight miles above Glenorchy.

OXFORD, Canterbury. Has two railway stations, called East and West Oxford, one mile apart. Oxford is 41 miles north-west from Christchurch. Dairy and sheep farming. Linen flax factory. Waimakariri and Ashley Gorges and Mount Oxford bush scenery are attractive. Roads good. Two hotels and private boarding, branch bank, and post, money order, and telegraph offices, Oxford County. Resident doctors. Population, 919. Public hospital.

OXFORD FOREST. Native bush near Oxford.

OXFORD MOUNT (4392ft). Part of North-west Range, near Oxford.

OYSTER COVE. In Port Underwood, Marlborough.

OYSTER ISLAND. Is 40ft high, in Nagle Cove, Great Barrier Island.

PACIFIC CLIFFS, Auckland. 9 miles north-east of Bream Head.

PACKER'S POINT. Point in Buller River, near mouth.

PADDOCK HILL (3723ft). Adjoining Te Kinga, near Greymouth.

PAEKAKARIKI, Wellington. Sheep run district, 27 miles north-east by rail from Wellington. In Hutt County. A post, money order, and telegraph office. One hotel and two boarding-houses. Now a favourite summer and week-end resort, with good beach for bathing. A little shooting and fishing, and good roads. Nearest doctor at Paraparaumu, six miles. Population, 524. Name means "the home of the green parrot."

PAEKARORO. South head of Flea Bay, Banks Peninsula.

PAEMAKO, Auckland. Farming district 19 miles from Te Kuiti.

PAENGA, Nelson. 94 miles south-west from Nelson. Rail to Glenhope, thence motor, or motor direct from Nelson. Murchison County. Splendid bush and mountain scenery. Good fish-

ing and deer stalking and good roads. Doctor at Murchison, 20 miles. Mails from Murchison.

PAENGAROA, Auckland. 199 miles south-east from Auckland by rail. Splendid farming district. Post, telephone, and money order office. Tauranga County. Good roads and good trout fishing, pheasant, and quail shooting. Doctor at Te Puke, seven miles. Name means "long plain." Population, 309.

PAERATA, Auckland. 28 miles south from Auckland by rail. Farming district. Dairy factory. Roads good. Post and money order office. Franklin County. Doctor at Pukekohe, three miles. Wesley Agricultural and Training College here.

PAERAU, Otago. 104 miles north-west from Dunedin. Rail to Waipiata, thence motor 20 miles. Name signifies "Between two ridges." Good trout fishing and wild duck and goat shooting. Roads good. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor, Ranfurly. Maniototo County. Formerly and still locally known as Styx. There is an old gaol here with the leg iron still intact that was used in the early gold digging days. 2000ft above sea level. Splendid climate. Hotel and good accommodation.

PAEROA, Auckland. 129 miles south-east from Auckland by rail, via Frankton Junction. The Ohinemuri River, running through the town, has a very pretty appearance given to it by the willows fringing its banks. A borough, population, 2260, with electric light and good water supply. There is good shooting, pheasant, duck, etc., being obtainable, and roads are good. Three banks, several hotels, and newspaper. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Is the centre of large agricultural and dairying district. Dairy factory, two sash factories, flaxmills, and sawmills. Domain and recreation grounds. Has theatre, and golf, tennis, and bowling clubs. Resident doctor. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court. When Government surveyors were laying out the town strenuous resistance was made by the Maoris, the survey pegs being torn up and the party fired on. Paeroa means "a range of hills with long even ridge."

PAETAWAI, Auckland. 13 miles east from Hikurangi.

PAEWHENUA, Auckland. Farming district, 18 miles east by motor from Otorohanga. Rural delivery from Otorohanga. Name means "a range of high land." Doctor at Otorohanga.

PAHAOA, Wellington. On east coast, 20 miles south-east of Martinborough.

PAHAROA. A lake in Kaihu district, Auckland.

PAHAU, Canterbury. Railway siding, three miles from Culverden, on Christchurch-Waiau line. Literal meaning, "a beard."

PAHAU RIVER. Near Culverden. Tributary of Hurunui River.

PAHAUA RIVER. Rising in Maungaraki Mountains, Wellington.

PAHAUTANUI, Wellington. On the northern arm of Porirua Harbour, and the centre of a sheep-farming and dairying district. 20 miles north-west from Wellington. Rail to Paremata, then by motor four miles. A good motor run from Wellington, road skirting Porirua Harbour for eight miles. Quail, pig, and goat shooting and fishing. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Johnsonville, 16 miles. Hutt County.

PAHAUTEA, Wellington. Farming district, eight miles by motor from Featherston. Rural delivery from Featherston.

PAHI, Auckland. 104 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Paparoa, thence motor ten miles. Thriving farming district at the head of the northern arm of the Kaipara Harbour, which is navigable for ships of a large size. Otamatea County. Roads good. Good sea fishing and safe beach for bathing. Has public library, and one hotel. Doctor at Paparoa. Rural delivery from there. Old Maori pa in good preservation here.

PAHIA, Southland. 40 miles west from Invercargill by rail. Wallace County. Dairy factory. Roads good. Post and telephone. Pahia means "to slap." Doctor at Riverton, 14 miles. Good sea fishing, camping sites, tennis, and bowling.

PAHIATUA, Wellington. 106 miles north-east by rail from Wellington. A borough, population 1740, with electric light, water supply, and drainage. The Domain, known as Carnival Park, is a mile from P.O. Pahiatua is the centre of a large dairying district, and has several butter and cheese factories. There are also sawmills, banks, hotels, daily newspaper, swimming baths, public library, post, telegraph, and money order office. Good fishing, especially in Makuri Gorge, and good roads. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Resident doctors. Named from a whistling said by tradition to be heard from a cave in the limestone hills, where dwelt a taniwha, or god, hence Pahiatua, "house of the god." Pahiatua County.

PAHIKI ISLAND. At the entrance of Firth of Thames.

PAHIKURA, Wellington. Farming district 16 miles east from Hunterville.

PAHOIA, Auckland. Railway siding, 11 miles west from Tauranga.

PA ISLAND. Near Okain's Bay, Canterbury. Site of former Maori pa.

PAIAKA, Auckland. 158 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Towai, thence three miles by motor. Farming district, with good roads. Bay of Islands County. Nearest doctor at Hikurangi, 12 miles. Rural delivery from Towai.

PAIHIA, Auckland. 163 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Opua, thence bus twice daily, 3 miles. Bay of Islands County. Is on the shores of Russell Bay, near mouth of Waitangi River, one mile from the spot on which the Treaty of Waitangi was signed. The first mission in New Zealand was established here in 1813. Here

also was set up the first printing press, and in 1826 the first ship, the mission ship "Herald," was built and launched. Name means "weeping of the waters." Fine horseshoe falls close by. Darwin, the naturalist, visited here December 30, 1835. Good fishing and good roads. Motor camp. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Russell, three miles.

PAITAWA, Wellington. 33 miles by motor from Masterton. Mails private bag.

PAKAKA FALLS. East of Aotea, Auckland. Height 280ft.

PAKANAE. A gorge in Hokianga district, Auckland.

PAKARAKA. 178 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence motor six miles. Bay of Islands County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Sheep and dairy farming and beekeeping. The land is generally of a volcanic nature. Roads good. Population, 113. Nearest doctor eight miles. Name means "a home in the karaka" (trees). Once the site of the great Pakaraka mission, the homestead and headquarters of the Williams family in the early missionary days. Shooting.

PAKARU, Auckland. Farming district three miles from Kawakawa.

PAKATOA ISLAND. Late Bells Island, in the Hauraki Gulf. Manukau County. 23 miles from Auckland, on the steamer route to Coromandel. Previously used as an inebriates' reformatory, but from the beginning of 1943 the Salvation Army changed its purpose. The island is now known as "An Aged Men's Retreat." Here those men who have reached the evening of their lives may spend their days in the quietness of this ideal island home. Post office. Telephone from Auckland to Roto Roa and Pakatoa, via Cowes Bay. The steamer calls at the island direct on Mondays and Fridays with mails and passengers. Has about 60 acres of workable land, and two large buildings capable of accommodating about 60 people.

PAKAU. Native settlement near Port Waikato, Auckland.

PAKAUHOKIO. Maori pa, Ruakaka, Auckland.

PAKAUNUI STREAM. Flows into Kawhia harbour, Auckland.

PAKAWANUI LAKE. On West Coast, Hobson County, Auckland.

PAKAWAU, Nelson. Sheep and dairy farming district; in Collingwood County; on Golden Bay. 94 miles north-west from Nelson by motor. Fair roads, and beach for bathing. Dairy farming. Sea fish abundant, with good boating facilities and excellent climate. Nearest doctor at Collingwood, eight miles. Post and telephone office. Pakawau means "home of the shag."

PAKIHI. Maori settlement between East Cape and Horoera, Auckland.

PAKIHI. Railway siding two miles from Raetihi.

PAKIHIROA, Auckland. 103 miles north from Gisborne by motor. Sheep farming district. Bad roads. Nearest doctor at Te Puia Springs. Waiapu County. Private bag delivery from Ruatoria.

PAKIPAKI, Hawke's Bay. 17 miles south by rail from Napier; in Hawke's Bay County. Post and telephone office. Farming district. Lime works. Doctor at Hastings, 5 miles. Name refers to the mat that Chieftainess Ohinetemoa wore.

PAKIRI, Auckland. In Rodney County. 87 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Wellsford, thence motor, 16 miles. Farming and fruit growing. Shooting and fishing and metalled, but rough roads. Good beach for bathing. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Warkworth, 25 miles. Name means "the pa of Kiri," a Maori chief who lived here and owned most of the land in the district.

PAKOTAI, Auckland. 134 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Kirikopuni, thence motor 12 miles. Whangarei County. Farming district. Name means "hollow sea." Fair shooting and fishing. Nearest doctor at Whangarei. Post, telephone, and money order office. Population, 134.

PAKOWHAI, Hawke's Bay. Eight miles south-west from Napier by motor. Hawke's Bay County. Farming, fruit-growing and market gardening. Post and telephone. Good roads. Golf links two miles from here. Doctor at Taradale, 3½ miles. Population, 302.

PAKURANGA, Auckland. 12 miles east from Auckland, by motor daily via Panmure. Manukau County. Farming and fruit-growing. Good roads. Post, telephone, and money order office. Population, 277. Nearest doctor 3 miles.

PAKURANGA CREEK. An estuary of Tamaki, Auckland.

PALAULI, Savaii, Western Samoa.

PALLISER BAY. Situated in the south-east of Wellington Province. Hotel on the bay called Lake Ferry, and favourite resort. Telephone office. Good fishing and pig, deer and goat shooting.

PALMER HEAD. Situate south-west extreme of Miramar Peninsula, near Wellington.

PALMER ROAD, Taranaki. Railway siding, Hawera-Opunake branch.

PALMERSTON, Otago. A borough 41 miles north by rail (two hours by express) from Dunedin, or 35 miles by road, with a population of 780. A mile from Shag River and the centre of a fine agricultural district. Palmerston is famed for its climate, and many persons reside here by doctor's recommendation. There is an excellent level road for 10 miles up the valley, and the main roads are all good. There is good fishing in the Shag River (salmon trout), and rabbit, quail, and pheasant shooting is obtained close at hand. The gorge on the Horse

Range is worthy of a visit. Private board is obtainable at very reasonable rates. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Resident doctors. At Pleasant Valley (two miles from here) is the Consumption Sanatorium, opened July 30, 1910.

PALMERSTON NORTH, Wellington. An inland city 88 miles north-west from Wellington, at junction of Wellington-New Plymouth and Napier-Palmerston railways, and one mile from Manawatu River. A road, rail, and air centre of great importance, as these services radiate from here. Sawmilling was formerly the chief industry of this place, but being situated on a fine plain in the middle of a rich farming district, agriculture, dairying, and grazing are now chief supports of district. Implement works, flourmills, knitting mills, corset and lingerie factory, mattress manufacture, rubber, coat factory, stock licks, window frames, optical lens industry, breweries, brick making, engineering, coach-building, sash and door factory, dairy factory, boot manufacturing, and kindred trades are all carried on. The Milson Airport, the junction of many air routes connecting both islands, is close to the city. Free taxi service to airport for intending passengers. There are several hotels and good boarding houses. A racing club, golf, tennis, bowling, and football clubs, and other sporting and athletic associations represent the sporting community. Tepid baths full of crystal-clear water sparkle in the sun and are well patronised. Six banks and two daily papers. The city and suburbs have a population of 23,600. The population within 100 miles of the city exceeds 400,000—over one-fourth the total population of New Zealand. The city is well supplied with gas and electricity, and has an excellent water supply and a good sewerage system. There are also a Chamber of Commerce, Operatic and Dramatic Societies, technical, high, State, Roman Catholic, and private schools. The Massey Agricultural College is situated here. A Civic Centre Association has been formed to co-ordinate the talents of dramatic societies, music club, and other vocal artistic organisations, and public entertainments of a high standard are given monthly with no charge for admission. The Municipal Library also conducts film evenings, where educational films are shown. Free poetry readings are given in the Library monthly through the winter. Roads are exceptionally level and good for motoring. Trout fishing in Manawatu and neighbouring streams, and fair shooting. The Manawatu Gorge, three or four miles long, through which the Manawatu River flows, is about eight miles away, and has some splendid scenery. Motorists' camp site with many conveniences on river bank, close to esplanade, gardens and golf links. The public gardens and esplanade are noted throughout the Dominion for their outstanding beauty. The half-holiday is held on Saturday. Palmerston North, the largest inland city in the North Island, is well laid out,

with wide streets. The large square in the centre of the city, well planted with ornamental trees, shrubs, etc., covers an area of over 17 acres, through which the railway passes, and around which are most of the hotels, banks, shops, and offices. In 1871 Norwegian families as Government immigrants were settled here; also Danish and Swedish immigrants in same year. Has an Agricultural and Pastoral Association, whose shows, spring and winter, rank with the best in the Dominion; also Old People's Home, public hospital, meteorological and broadcasting station. Post, telegraph, and automatic telephone exchange, M.O. and savings bank. First passenger train Wellington to Palmerston North, 1886.

Palmerston North was first settled about 1870, there being then about 100 people in the place. The site was a natural clearing surrounded by bush, with apparently no entrance. This clearing was supposed to have been discovered by a man named Hartley. The Maori name of the clearing was Papaeoia. In 1877 the population was 1200, and in July of the same year the town was incorporated a borough, and in August, 1930, was proclaimed a city.

PAMAPURIA, Auckland. 207 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence motor. Farming and sawmilling and good roads. Mangonui County. Doctor at Kaitaia, six miles. Rural delivery from Kaitaia.

PANDORA, Auckland. Spirits Bay.

PANETAPU SETTLEMENT, Auckland. 20 miles south-west of Arapuni.

PANGATOTARA, Nelson. Farming district, with telephone office. Waimea County. 47 miles north-west from Nelson. Rail to Wakefield, thence motor 30 miles. Rural delivery from Motueka.

PANGURU, Auckland. 258 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Kaikohe, thence motor 70 miles. Hokianga County. Farming district, with good roads. Good fishing and shooting. Post, telephone, and money order office. Name means "a rumbling sound." Nearest doctor at Rawene.

PANIKAU, Auckland. 30 miles north-east of Gisborne.

PANMURE, Auckland. An outer suburb of Auckland. On the west bank of the Tamaki River, nine miles south-east by bus. Eden County. Farming and potato culture. Good fishing in river. Good motor roads. Hotel. Famous Tamaki Bridge (600ft). Post, telephone, and money order office.

PAPA AROHA, Auckland. 4 miles north-west of Coromandel.

PAPAHAOA, Nelson. Four miles by rail from Westport, railway station being Sergeant's Hill. Buller County. Shooting and fishing, and good roads. Hotel. Post office. Doctor at Westport. Papahaoa is name for a variety of kumera. Following successful experiments by the Cawthron Institute in converting the Pakihi wastelands into good pasture the Government is concentrating on this area, and already has hundreds of acres in good grass and is continuing this work extensively.

PAPAKAIO, Otago. 88 miles north by rail from Dunedin, and 10 miles from Oamaru; in Waitaki County. A farming district. Post and telephone; good roads all round. Doctor at Oamaru.

PAPAKURA, Auckland. 19 miles south by rail from Auckland; on Manukau Harbour. A town district. Manukau County. Population, 1920. Farming, sash factory, and dairy factory. Two hotels, motor garage, several stores, and two public halls. Half-holiday Saturday. Bentley and Hunua Falls are well worth visiting. Resident doctors. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Post, telegraph, and money order office. From here southwards the whole country was during the Maori War in the hands of the Maori rebels, the church being barricaded and loopholed. Papakura is Maori name for a species of insect.

PAPAKURA RIVER. Flows into Manukau Harbour.

PAPAMOA, Auckland. 189 miles south-east from Auckland by rail. Noted for its productive soil. Formerly a great Maori fighting place. Splendid pas to be seen. Nearest doctor at Te Puke, four miles. Tauranga County. Papamoa means the "place or home of the moa." Mails from Te Puke.

PAPANUI. Residential suburb of Christchurch. Three miles by rail or tram. Post, telephone, and money order office. Papanui means "cloud" or "mist."

PAPANUI, Wellington. Farming district 23 miles west from Taihape.

PAPARANGI, Wellington. Near Johnsonville.

PAPARANGI, Wellington. 27 miles north from Wanganui, via Kai-Iwi.

PAPARATA, Auckland. 33 miles south from Auckland. By rail to Drury, then motor eight miles. Franklin County. Farming district. Shooting close at hand. Named from Papa "a valley," and rata, "the tree," meaning "a valley of ratas" (ironwood). Telephone office. Doctor at Pukekohe, 10 miles. Rural delivery from Bombay.

PAPARATA VALLEY, Auckland. 13 miles from Pukekohe.

PAPARATU, Auckland. 25 miles south-west of Gisborne.

PAPARIMU, Auckland. Farming district, 14 miles by motor from Papakura. Rural delivery from Hunua. Name means "valley of the rimu" (red pine). Doctor at Papakura.

PAPAROA, Auckland. 98 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Paparoa, thence motor, the town being four miles from railway. In Otamatea County. A post, telegraph, and money order office. Good pheasant shooting. Name Paparoa means "a long flat." Resident doctor, and hospital. Population, 449.

PAPAROA POINT. On the outside entrance Pelorus Sound.

PAPAROA RAILWAY, Auckland. 94 miles north from Auckland by rail. The postal name for post, telephone, and money

order office at Paparoa station is distinct from that at Paparoa. Otamatea County.

PAPAROA RANGE. Extensive range of mountainous country near Greymouth, rich in coal and gold. First land sighted by Captain Dumont D'Urville when he visited New Zealand in 1827.

PAPAROA RIVER. A branch of the Arapawa River, Auckland.

PAPARORE, Auckland. Near Waipapakauri.

PAPATANGI. Number of hot springs and steam holes on west slope of Pukeroa Reserve, Rotorua.

PAPATAWA. Railway siding, 5 miles north-east of Woodville, Hawke's Bay. Woodville County. Dairy factories. Rural delivery from Woodville. Doctor at Woodville.

PAPATEA. A sandy bay east of Otiki Point, near Opotiki.

PAPATOETOE, Auckland. 13 miles south by rail from Auckland. A town district. Population, 2640. Manukau County. Agricultural and dairying district. Dairy factory and joinery works. A district of extinct volcanoes. Roads good. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Name means "plains of toetoe" (a long, feathery reed); correct spelling, toi toi. Resident doctors.

PAPATONGA LAKE. Three miles from Levin.

PAPATOTARA, Southland. 60 miles north-west from Invercargill. By rail to Tuatapere, thence 5 miles. Wallace County. Farming district and sawmilling. Rural delivery from Tuatapere. Name means "flat of the totara" (a native tree).

PAPATOWAI, Otago. 91 miles south from Dunedin, at the mouth of the Tahakopa River. Rail to Maclennan, thence one mile. A splendid place for a holiday. Good trout fishing and boating. The bush contains beautiful ferns, while the scenery is a noted feature of the place. Do not miss Tautuku Beach, about a mile away. Duck shooting, plentiful in season. There is only one store, a school, and sawmills. Roads fair. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Owaka, 19 miles. Clutha County. Two boarding houses. Name means "your elbow in the water."

PAPAWAI, Wellington. Maori village three miles from Greytown. Here is a handsome memorial to the late chieftain, Tamahau Mahupuku, unveiled before 2000 Natives and as many Europeans, March 30, 1911.

PAPAWHARIKI. Native settlement and fishing station near Gisborne.

PAPONGA, Auckland. 206 miles north-east from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence motor. Nearest railhead Okaihau. Hokianga County. Farming district, with good roads. Good shooting. Named from "pa," place, and "ponga," tree fern. Nearest doctor at Rawene, 10 miles. Rural delivery from Kohukohu.

PAPUA, Auckland. Near Rawene.

PAPUERU, Auckland. 10 miles south-east from Te Whaiti.

PARA, Marlborough. Ten miles north by rail from Blenheim. Farming district, with good roads. Para is the Maori name for a large fern, the root of which was prepared as food. Doctor at Picton, 8 miles. Mails from Koromiko.

PARADISE, Otago. Not a township, but a wonderful spot at the foot of and surrounded by giant mountains and ranges; very much visited by tourists in summer. It is about an hour's drive by motor from Glenorchy, the head of Lake Wakatipu. Motors meet all steamers from Queenstown at Glenorchy. There are private houses which lay themselves out for summer visitors, and are usually crowded; also accommodation house. Diamond Lake, where good fishing can be had, is close at hand, and horses are obtainable here for visiting the Lennox Falls. Nearest doctor at Queenstown, 45 miles. Named at settlement Paradise Flat, from being the haunt of the Paradise duck. Lake County. Telephone office. Rural delivery from Glenorchy. Visited regularly by planes. Two 'dromes in the vicinity.

PARADISE. Valley and stream near Tarukenga, Rotorua.

PARADISE LAKE. In Pigeon Island, Lake Wanaka. This lake has a hitherto unexplained peculiarity. Its level is considerably above that of Hawea, and yet any variation in the level of the latter is immediately followed by a similar variation in the former.

PARAITI CREEK. Flows into Raglan Harbour.

PARAHEKA, Auckland. Five miles south from Aria. Farming.

PARAHI, Auckland. 87 miles north from Auckland by rail to Paparoa, thence car. Rural delivery from Matakohe. Otamatea County.

PARAKAI, Auckland. 40 miles north-west from Auckland. Rail to Helensville, then 2 miles by motor or bus service twice daily from Auckland. Helensville hot springs here. Motor service to baths daily. Waters good for indigestion and for rheumatism. Boarding houses. Good roads. Post office. Doctor at Helensville. Waitemata County. Name means "fern food."

PARAKAKARIKI POINT, Banks Peninsula. Long Bay.

PARAKAKAU, Auckland. 51 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Kaukapakapa, thence motor 7 miles. Waitemata County. Farming locality. Pheasant shooting. Good roads. Doctor at Helensville 14 miles. Name from "para," fern; and "kakau," stalk. Rural delivery from Kaukapakapa.

PARAKAO, Auckland. 154 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Kerikopuni, thence motor 11 miles. Dairy and sheep farming. Good shooting. Post and telephone office. Boarding house. Roads good in summer. Whangarei County. Name means "dried kumara." Doctor at Whangarei.

PARAKAWAI. Native settlement on the Otahu River, Auckland.

PARAKETU, Auckland. Seven miles north of Ongaruc.

PARAKINO, Wellington. 10 miles north of Wanganui.

PARAKIWAI, Auckland. Three miles south of Whangamata.

PARANUI, Auckland. 248 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Otiria. Rural delivery from Mangonui. Telephone. Farming. Mangonui County. Nearest doctor Mangonui, 10 miles. Name means "big fern tree." Pheasant shooting.

PARAPARA. Stream flowing into Kennedy's Bay, Coromandel.

PARA PARA. On Wanganui River.

PARAPARA, Auckland. 220 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence motor. Mangonui County. Fishing and shooting. Telephone office. Doctor at Kaitaia. Parapara means "mud." Nearby a big battle between two Maori tribes took place, the home tribe being the Ngatitara. This place was named Te Riri. Roads fair. Tung oil plantation. Rural delivery from Kaitaia.

PARAPARA. Five miles from Collingwood, Nelson. Here are immense deposits of iron sand.

PARAPARAUMU, Wellington. 33 miles north by rail from Wellington. In Hutt County. A sheep run, fruit-growing, and farming district, with a post, telegraph, and money order office. Boarding houses. Name means "clay Maori oven" or "cooking place." Two miles from beautiful safe beach. Acclimatisation game farm here. Population, 482. Resident doctor.

PARAPARAUMU BEACH, Wellington. 35 miles from Wellington. Rail to Paraparaumu, thence two miles. Hutt County. Post office. A favourite summer resort. Golf links and tennis courts.

PARARUA. Native settlement near Matakohe, Auckland.

PARATUTAE. An island in Manukau Harbour.

PARAU, Auckland. 17 miles west from Auckland by motor. Post and telephone office. Waitemata County. Parau means "slave."

PARAWA, Southland. 66 miles north from Invercargill, on Invercargill-Kingston line. Southland County. Fishing and shooting. Roads good. Hotel. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Lumsden, 16 miles. Mails from Athol, 3 miles. Gold mining.

PARAWAI. Railway siding, three miles from Thames. Telephone office.

PARAWANUI, Wellington. 19 miles north-west from Palmerston North. Now incorporated in Bulls (which see). Was originally an old Maori settlement, and it was there that the late Sir D. Maclean in 1850 completed the purchase for the Government of the Rangitikei block. The word "Parewanui" means "fortification of a large body of warriors." The present name is Parawanui, but the Maori name is Parewanui. Was the principal home

of the Ngatiapa tribe. Several battles took place at Parewanui between Ngatiraukawa and Ngatiapa. Names of some of the battle grounds are Te Hou, Awamati, Takahangapounama, Ngaiwitarawa, Paeroa and Ratahi, all in the Parewanui block. The remains of some of the old fighting pas are still to be seen.

PARAWERA, Auckland. 110 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Te Awamutu, thence motor 8 miles. Waipa County. Rural delivery from Te Awamutu. Name means "a burnt clearing."

PAREKARANGI. Native settlement, five miles from Rotorua.

PAREKURA BAY, Bay of Islands.

PAREMATA, Wellington. 16 miles north by rail from Wellington. Hutt County. On sea coast 3 miles from Porirua. A fishing locality. Doctor and district nurse at Plimmerton, 2 miles. Postal delivery from there. Favourite summer and week-end resort. Good yachting and boating. Remains of an old British fort here. Paremata means "revenge." Roads good.

PAREMOREMO, Auckland. 30 miles north from Auckland by road, via Kumeu, and 22 miles from Birkenhead. Waitemata County. On the upper reaches of the Waitemata. Telephone office. Rural delivery from Albany. Doctor at Kumeu, 9 miles.

PARENGA, Auckland. The most northern settlement in New Zealand, 250 miles north from Auckland by steamer, or 317 miles overland by rail to Okaihau, thence motor. Mangonui County. On Parengarenga Harbour, near the North Cape. Good fishing outside harbour, hapuka (groper), mako shark, and kingfish being plentiful. Fish oil refinery. Roads improving. Good shooting (ducks, godwit, pheasants, swan, wild pigs, and goats). Cape Maria van Diemen lighthouse 20 miles off. Mails private bag from Tekao. Name means "river bank." Doctor at Kaitaia, 58 miles.

PAREOKAWA, Auckland. Hokianga County. Telephone office.

PAREORA, Canterbury. Seven miles south from Timaru by rail. Levels County. Sheep and general farming. Freezing works. Population, 468. Good roads. Duck and hare shooting, and fishing in Pareora River. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Timaru.

PAREORA WEST, Canterbury. Farming district, eight miles south by motor from Timaru. Rural delivery from Timaru.

PARERA. Railway siding, 19 miles west from Dunedin (Central Otago line).

PARETAI, Otago. 62 miles south-west from Dunedin. Rail to Otanomomo, thence 5 miles. Clutha County. Farming district, with dairy factory. Rural delivery from Balclutha.

PARETETAITONG, Ruapehu.

PAREWANUI, Wellington. Five miles south-west of Bulls.

PARIHAKA. A famous old Maori settlement and military post in the days of the Native War. 28 miles south from New

Plymouth by motor. In Egmont County. A Native disturbance took place here on May 25, 1879, and on November 5, 1881, the pa was captured by troops under Bryce.

PARIHOUHOU, Wellington. 12 miles north-east of Wanganui.

PARIKANAPA. High range of hills, Cook County.

PARIKAWA. Railway siding 6 miles from Clarence on Picton-Clarence railway.

PARIKINO, Wellington. 15 miles north from Wanganui, on Wanganui River. Mails private bag from Wanganui.

PARINUI, on Wanganui River. Mails private bag from Wanganui.

PARI PARI. On the Waipa River, Waikato. Means "broken ground." Once the site of a magnificent pa and settlement, with 600 of the finest carved Maori houses in New Zealand.

PARIROA PA. Railway siding 38 miles west from Wanganui. 3 miles from Patea.

PARITU. 120 miles north-east from Napier by service car daily. Cook County. Pastoral.

PARIWARO, Taranaki. Seven miles north-east from New Plymouth.

PARIWHERO. Small bay in Akaroa Harbour.

PARK HILL, Otago. 110 miles west from Dunedin. Railway road bus from Waipahi to Heriot, then seven miles. Tuapeka County. Deer shooting on Blue Mountains (seven miles) and trout fishing in Pomahaka, 4 miles. Nearest doctor at Tapanui, 15 miles. Named by late Mr A. McKenzie after his birthplace in Scotland. Good roads. Rural delivery from Heriot.

PARKHURST, Auckland. Farming district, four miles from Helensville. Mails from Helensville.

PARKIS PEAK. The highest point in the Ruahine Ranges.

PARK RACECOURSE. Railway siding, three miles from Gisborne.

PARKVALE, Wellington. Farming district, three miles from Carterton by motor. Rural delivery from Carterton.

PARNASSUS, Canterbury. 85 miles north from Christchurch by rail. Cheviot County. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Sheep farming district, with good roads. Doctor at Cheviot, 10 miles.

PARNELL. A suburb of Auckland City. Post, telegraph, and money order office.

PAROA, Westland. Five miles south from Greymouth by rail or motor. Grey County. Hotel and sawmills. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Greymouth. Name means "new river."

PAROANUI, Auckland. 12 miles from Mangonui.

PARORE, Auckland. 126 miles north from Auckland by rail. Four miles from Dargaville. Hobson County. Farming district,

with good roads. Rural delivery from Dargaville. Doctors at Dargaville. Parore means "gentle."

PARUA BAY, Auckland. 143 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Whangarei, thence daily bus 12 miles. Whangarei County. A post, telephone, and money order office. Parua means "two pas." So called because of there being a pa on each side of the entrance to the bay. Hotel. Exceptionally healthy climate. Good shooting and fishing. Good beaches, both surf and tidal. Camping grounds. Population, 158. Doctor at Whangarei.

PATANGATA, Hawke's Bay. Telephone office. Seven miles from Otane. Rural delivery from Otane. Doctor at Waipawa.

PATARA. Railway siding 15 miles east from Greymouth, on Christchurch line.

PATAUA, Auckland. Rail to Whangarei, thence 25 miles by road.

PATEA, Taranaki. Borough and port of 1480 population, situated on Patea River, about a mile from the mouth; 40 miles north-west by rail from Wanganui, and 66 miles south of New Plymouth. Patea is the natural outlet for the produce of a large portion of the rich pastoral and agricultural district lying between New Plymouth and Wanganui, and has the advantage of both water and railway communication with Wellington. There is a bar harbour at mouth of river with a depth of 13ft to 14ft at spring tides, and steamers of 80 and 140 tons trade regularly. The river is navigable for launches for a distance of about 20 miles. The principal industries are canning, freezing, and boiling down works; fellmongery, and butter and cheese factories, and extensive butter grading works. The roads are good. Three banks, post, telegraph, and money order and other Government offices. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Half-holiday held on Saturday. Lit by electricity. Proper name Paatea or Pawatea, meaning a "fortification with a clear look-out.' Was the scene of exciting times in the Maori rebellion. In November 1867, colonial troops marched from here to Wanganui in one day; and in the same year the military settlers were disbanded. In 1868 the last war broke out and lasted about 18 months, during which time many lives were lost, when the Maoris finally retired to West Coast.

PATEAROA, Otago. Mining and agricultural settlement, 90 miles north-west from Dunedin. Rail to Waipiata, then motor nine miles. Good hare coursing, pheasant and quail shooting, and wild duck in season; trout in Taieri River, four miles away. Good hotel accomodation. Climate dry and healthy. Post, telephone, and money order office. Maniototo County. Nearest doctor Ranfurly, 11 miles. Population, 134. Name means "long fortification."

PATERANGI, Auckland. Farming district, six miles by motor from Ohaupo. Waipa County. Rural delivery from Ohaupo.

PATERSON'S INLET, Stewart Island. Four and a-quarter miles by sea from Half Moon Bay (which see). A magnificent

deep water harbour, with two extensive arms—north-west and south-west. Bush clad to water's edge, with beaches of golden and white sand. Sea fishing. The climate is mild and healthy, and the situation is strikingly beautiful. Game of various kinds, and fish are plentiful, and sea bathing can be indulged in at many sheltered beaches. An ideal place for yachting. Nearest telegraph office, Half Moon Bay. Named about 1850 by old whalers, who made this their chief port for water and wood.

PATETONGA, Auckland. 78 miles south-east from Auckland by road, or rail to Morrinsville, thence motor 20 miles. Hauraki Plains County. Farming district. Shooting and good roads. Post, telephone, and money order office. Patetonga means "south wind."

PATH MT. (7297ft). A peak of the Jollie Range, Canterbury.

PATOKA, Hawke's Bay. 27 miles north-west by motor from Napier. Hawke's Bay County. Farming district, with good roads. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor Napier. Fishing and shooting.

PATTEN'S PASSAGE. Queen Charlotte Sound.

PATUA, Taranaki. Five miles north-east of Okato.

PATUKI, Nelson, on D'Urville Island, in French Pass. Sounds County.

PATUMAHOE, Auckland. 33 miles south-west from Auckland by rail (Waiuku branch). Franklin County. "Patumahoe" derives its name from Mahoe "the tree," and Patu, "to strike so as to clear ground for camping." During the Maori War the war clubs were made out of the mahoe tree. Patumahoe Hill commands a magnificent view of the country for miles around. Places of special interest to tourists are the Mauku and Glenbrook Falls, also the Manukau Beach, eight miles, which is a favourite resort for fishing, boating, and camping. A farming district, with good roads and hotel accommodation. Post, money order, and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Pukekohe, six miles. Population, 363.

PATUNGA, Wellington. 185 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Taumarunui, thence motor 13 miles. Kaitieke County. Sheep farming. Doctor at Taumarunui. Patunga means "hit him," resulting from a tribal battle here, when all the followers of one party were killed, the final stage being a personal combat between the two chiefs, the cry "patunga" (hit him) being the excited exhortation of the winners. Shooting and roads good.

PATURAU RIVER, Nelson. 114 miles north-west from Nelson. Motor to Collingwood, thence 26 miles. Farming district, with post and telephone office. Collingwood County. Name means "river of big wars."

PÀTUTAHI, Auckland. Ten miles north by motor from Gisborne. A town district, population 270. Cook County. A sheep

farming and dairying district, with a hotel and store. Roads good. Attacked by Te Kooti on December 14, 1868, when two Europeans were killed. Was used as a British base against the Maoris, who made a raid and captured ammunition. Post, money order, savings banks, and telephone office. Doctor at Gisborne. Name means "lovely pa."

PAUL'S CREEK. Stream in Coromandel district.

PAWAITI, Auckland. Near eastern shore of Arapuni Lake.

PAWARENGA, Auckland. 252 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Okaihau, thence motor 55 miles. Hokianga County. Good camping ground. Sawmill. Fishing a few miles down the coast. Post office. Doctor at Kohu Kohu, 32 miles. Roads fair; good shooting. Name means "prominent pa." The whole district was a great Maori stronghold.

PAWHENUA, Auckland. Farming district, near Onehunga.

PEACH ISLAND. Centre of Whangaroa Harbour, Auckland.

PEARSON LAKE. 1800ft above sea level, near Craigieburn Station, West Coast road.

PEBBLY HILLS. One and a-half miles south-east of Hedgehope, Otago.

PECKSNIFF MOUNT (3896ft). A peak of Paparoa Range, Nelson.

PEEBLES, Otago. 14 miles north-west by rail from Oamaru (Kurow branch). Waitaki County. Hares and rabbits plentiful. Good roads. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Oamaru. Coal Mine.

PEEL FOREST, Canterbury. 38 miles north from Timaru. By rail to Rangitata, then motor 13 miles. Geraldine County. Is situated at foot of Mount Peel. A favourite picnic resort, having very good bush scenery and waterfalls. Farming. Trout and salmon fishing in Rangitata River. Roads good. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Geraldine, 14 miles. Boarding house.

PEEL MOUNT. Hokonui Range, 12 miles from Gore.

PEEL MOUNT. Peak in South Canterbury, also holiday resort.

PEEP-O'-DAY, Wellington. Farming district, 27 miles north-east by motor from Feilding. Mails from Kimbolton.

PEGASUS BAY. A large bay on the east coast of Canterbury, north of Banks Peninsula.

PEGASUS BAY. See Port Pegasus.

PEHIRI, Auckland. 29 miles west from Gisborne. Motor to Waerengaokuri, thence 11 miles. Cook County. Sheep farming district, with fair roads. Mails private bag from Gisborne. Nearest doctor at Gisborne. Name means "small swamp bird."

PEHU, Taranaki. 41 miles east from New Plymouth. Rail to Waitara, thence motor. Rural delivery from Uruti. Clifton County. Doctor at Waitara 32 miles.

PEKAPEKARU, Auckland. Six miles north of Kirikopuni.

PEKATAHI, Auckland. Railway siding, two miles from Taneatua.

PEKERAU, North Auckland. 53 miles north-west of Okaihau.

PELORUS BRIDGE. Post office. 37 miles north-west from Blenheim by road. Farming district. Fine bush and river scenery. Scenic reserve, with splendid camping ground. Good fishing, but no shooting unless caretaker is there. Excellent accommodation.

PELORUS RIVER. Flows into Havelock Harbour.

PELORUS SOUND. A picturesque and heavily timbered Sound to the north of Marlborough province. Townships in Sound are Ketu Bay, Maud Island, Maori Bay, Homewood, and Havelock. Havelock is principal township and is the centre of the important timber trade of the Sound. Small steamer plies to various settlements in the Sound. There is also a regular motor service from Blenheim to Havelock. Was named Pelorus after His Majesty's war brig, which sailed into the Sound in 1838. Is an extensive sheet of water, broken by many headlands and peninsulas into bays and sounds.

PEMBERTON, Wellington. Farming district, 34 miles north-east by motor from Feilding, near Kimbolton.

PEMBROKE. Name now changed to Wanaka, which see.

PENCARROW. Pencarrow Head is a rounded cliff 322ft high on eastern entrance of Wellington Harbour, with old lighthouse as a day signal only, and a low-level light underneath the Head. There is also a fog signal. Telephone.

PENGUIN ISLAND. Off east coast of Coromandel Peninsula.

PENDARVES, Canterbury. Farming district, near Ashburton. Rural delivery from Ashburton.

PENINSULA (THE). Opposite Queenstown on Frankton Arm Lake Wakatipu.

PENRHYN ISLAND. One of the Cook Islands. 2233 miles north-west by steamer from Auckland. Post and money order office.

PENROSE, Auckland. A suburban district, 6 miles south by rail from Auckland; in Eden County. Dairy farming and manufacturing. A post, telephone, and money order office, and is 1½ miles from Ellerslie. At the junction on Onehunga railway. Was the site of a camp during the Maori Waikato War. Maori caves under rocks in Government paddock. Doctors at Onehunga or Otahuhu, 2 miles.

PENTLAND HILLS. Farming district 38 miles south by road from Timaru. Waimate County. Rural delivery from Waimate.

PEPEPE, Auckland. Farming district, 26 miles by motor from Ngaruawahia.

PEPIN ISLAND. Island in Cable Bay, Nelson. Is close to mainland, connected by sandy isthmus at low water. The brigan-

tine Delaware, 241 tons, was wrecked on September 4, 1863, on the rocks between Pepin Island and the mainland at high tide. A Maori woman called Julia Martin, with three men Maoris, by swimming with a line, saved the crew. Julia has since then been called the Grace Darling of New Zealand. She was the daughter of the tribal chief Emano. Julia died on April 24, 1909, aged 70.

PERCY MOUNT (1550ft). On east coast, north of Castlepoint, Wellington.

PERCY MOUNT (1751ft). In Cheviot district.

PERIA, Auckland. Farming district, 250 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence motor 53 miles, or (for goods) steamer to Mangonui, thence motor 12 miles. Mangonui County. Good pheasant shooting and good roads. Post and telephone office. Name from the Scriptural Beria. Nearest doctor at Mangonui, 12 miles.

PERIA, Auckland. Three miles north-west of Matamata.

PETANE. Now known as Bay View, the name having been changed to prevent confusion with Petone.

PETER MOUNT (3247ft). On Highfield Station, near Waiau.

PETONE, Wellington. On the north side of Wellington Harbour, near mouth of Hutt River, and seven miles by rail or road from Wellington. A borough, containing Government workshops, woollen mills, freezing, motor building, soap, glycerine, fur, cork cutting, cordial, and wicker and basket works, gas works, etc. There are two banks, newspaper, library and museum, and recreation grounds, covering 33 acres. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Population, 11,050. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Close to Petone are what are known as the Sand Hills, on which are manure works and sausage casing factory. The first settlers landed in 1840 on the beach at Petone, and here was laid off a township by Capt. Smith, of the ship Cuba, this being the site which was to be the town for the Port Nicholson settlement. Was a Native settlement with fortified strongholds. The Maoris here early embraced Christianity, and called themselves Mihouari, or missionary people, Epuni being the name of the chief in 1843. Petone should rightly be Pito-one, meaning "end of sands."

PHOEBE. Railway siding 80 miles north from Christchurch.

PIAKAU, Taranaki. 19 miles south-east from New Plymouth. Rail to Durham Road, thence 3 miles. Inglewood County. Shooting, fishing, and good roads. Dairy farming. Doctor at Inglewood. Mails from there.

PIAKO. Railway siding, 19 miles north-east from Hamilton. Near Morrinsville. Rural delivery from Morrinsville.

PIAKO RIVER. Navigable river flowing into Firth of Thames.

PIANO FLAT. Beautiful camping site 12 miles north-north-east from Waikaia, in State forest reserve.

PIARERE, Auckland. Farming district, 12 miles from Matamata, near Tirau.

PICTON, Marlborough. At head of Queen Charlotte Sound; 18 miles from Blenheim and 50 miles from Wellington. Marlborough County. A deep-water port. Steamers frequently to and from Wellington, Nelson, and West Coast; weekly steam service to Havelock and way settlements in Sounds; rail to Blenheim. Shipping, fishing, and malting; freezing works, cordial factory, and sash and door factory. The Sound is very beautiful and much visited. Trout fishing in river, and fish abundant in the Sound. Shooting —quail and ducks. Roads hilly. Motor launches on hire. Is a borough and has a bank, hotels, and post, telegraph, and money order office; also a bi-weekly newspaper. Has Presbyterian, English, Methodist, and Roman Catholic churches. Town lit with electric light. Half-holiday held Saturday. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Visited by the largest boats coming to New Zealand for grain, wool, hemp, and frozen mutton. Population, 1390. Railway line to Blenheim opened in 1875. When the line is opened to Christchurch, Picton will be the terminal port of the South Island Main Trunk railway. Old Maori name Waitohi. Picton named after Sir Thomas Picton, the hero of Badajos.

PIERCY ISLAND. Bay of Islands.

PIG BAY. Pelorus Sound.

PIGEON BAY, Canterbury. 21 miles south-east by steamer from Lyttelton. Daily mail car from Duvauchelle. Akaroa County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Is just round outside Lyttelton Heads to the south, and is a dairying, cocksfoot and grass seed district; cheese factory. Supposed to be so named because of the number of native pigeons that were in the bay when settlers first came. Nearest doctor at Akaroa. Roads hilly but good.

PIGEON BAY PEAK (2123ft). Near Pigeon Bay.

PIGEON BUSH. Railway siding, 41 miles north-east from Wellington, near Featherston.

PIGEON FLAT. Farming and manuka cutting district 10 miles from Dunedin, via Leith Valley.

PIGEON ISLAND. An island in Lake Wanaka.

PIGEON MOUNTAIN. Near Pakuranga, Auckland.

PIG ISLAND. The name of an island near Great Barrier Island.

PIG ROCKS. In Foveaux Straits, 4½ miles from Riverton.

PIHA, Auckland. Summer resort 26 miles from Auckland by road service from Bus Terminal, Auckland. Post office. Waitemata County.

PIHAMA, Taranaki. 58 miles south from New Plymouth by rail (Opunake branch) or 46 miles by motor. Egmont County. Dairy factory, hotel, post, telephone, and money order office. Roads good. Named after a Maori chief and landowner, "Hone Pihana," who died 1894. Nearest doctor at Opunake, six miles. Trout fishing.

PIHAUTEA, Wellington, near Featherston. Mails private bag from Featherston.

PIKIARIKI, Wellington. Telephone office, six miles from Raetihi.

PIKI KIRUNGA HILLS. Part of the Tasman Range, over which the Takaka road runs. Road rises 3000ft in 10 miles.

PIKIRANGI. Native settlement on east shore of Lake Rotorua.

PIKIWAHINE, Auckland. Railway siding, on Waiotira-Dargaville branch.

PIKOMANU, Nelson. Farming district, 65 miles south from Nelson.

PIKO PIKO, Southland. Two miles from Tuatapere.

PIKOWAI. Railway siding, 35 miles south-east from Tauranga.

PILE BAY. Where vessels adjust compasses in Lyttelton Harbour.

PILOT'S BAY. In Tauranga harbour. A sandy bight.

PILOT STATION. On south head, Lyttelton Harbour.

PINE BUSH, Southland. 26 miles north-east from Invercargill. By rail to Titiroa, then motor three miles. Southland County. Dairy factory. Rural delivery from Invercargill.

PINE HILL. Suburb of Dunedin.

PINE ISLAND, Auckland. A pretty seaside resort 8 miles north-west by motor launch daily from Auckland. Mr F. Tuble is the only resident on the island, and he caters for visitors as far as possible, the island being open to the public, steamers calling at its wharf. There is a road right round the island, and many reserves for plantations. Fruit, especially strawberries, plentiful in the season, and good sea fishing from wharf. Named by Boyland, a settler, being covered with pine trees. No rates are chargeable on the island, and there are some 200 sections available for would-be residents.

PINE VALLEY, Marlborough. 33 miles from Blenheim by motor. Marlborough County. Post office. Sheep farming.

PINES BEACH. Seaside resort three miles from Kaiapoi.

PINNACLES. Islands near Port Charles, Auckland.

PINOHIA, Marlborough. Telephone office. Nine miles by launch from Havelock. Mails private bag from Havelock.

PIOPIO, Auckland. 141 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Te Kuiti, thence motor 15 miles. Waitomo County. Farming,

butter factory. Good roads. Good shooting (pheasant and duck), and trout fishing. Wairere Falls, three miles. Mangaotaki Caves, one mile and a-half. Boarding houses. Post, money order, and telegraph office. Resident doctor. Population, 364. Piopio is Maori name for the native thrush.

PIPIRIKI, Wellington. 59 miles north from Wanganui, by steamer, or 25 miles from Ohakune railway station; on Wanganui River. One of the popular tourist trips. Fishing and good pig shooting. Post, telephone, and money order office. During the Maori rebellion redoubts were built here by our troops. In 1848 200 military settlers were sent here to occupy this place to save Wanganui from attack by Maoris. Is on the right bank of the river, and is surrounded by hills some 2000ft high. Name means "small shell fish." Doctor at Raetihi, 17 miles. Waimarino County. Roads good, but narrow and winding.

PIPIPI, Wellington. Five miles north-west of Raetihi.

PIPIROA, Auckland. 66 miles south-east from Auckland. By rail to Thames, thence 12 miles. At the head of Firth of Thames. Hauraki Plains County. Dairying country. Post, telephone, and money order office. Name from pipi, "a shell fish," and roa, "long." Doctor at Ngatea, six miles.

PIPITEA POINT. In Wellington Harbour. Former site of a large Maori pa now used for railway purposes.

PIPITEA POINT. Three miles south from Timaru. Known as Jacks Point. Lighthouse.

PIPITOUA, Taranaki. Telephone office. Four miles from Ohura.

PIPIWAI, Auckland. 157 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Kamo, thence motor 23 miles. Whangarei County. Farming district, with good roads. Post and telephone office. Doctors at Whangarei, 27 miles. Pipiwai means "swampy."

PIPOPIOTIA WEST. Two miles from Taumarunui.

PIRAKI. Bay on south part of Banks Peninsula. Old whaling station. First place on South Island occupied by Europeans.

PIRANUI, Auckland. On eastern shore of Arapuni Lake.

PIRIAKA, Auckland. 181 miles south from Auckland by rail. Kaitieke County. Post and telephone office. Hydro-electric works. Dairy factory. Trout (rainbow) fishing. Doctor at Taumarnuni, 6 miles. Name means a clinging vine.

PIRINOA, Wellington. 70 miles north from Wellington. Rail to Featherston, thence 25 miles by motor. Featherston County. Dairy factories. Post, telephone, and money order office. Fishing, shooting, and deer stalking. Roads good. Hotel accommodation. Name means "pa on high perpendicular hill." Nearest doctor at Martinborough, 18 miles.

PIRIPIRI, Auckland. 4 miles east of Te Anga.

PIRIPIRI, Hawke's Bay. 4 miles north-east of Dannevirke by rail. Dannevirke County. Sheep and dairy farming. Fishing

and shooting, and good motoring roads. Telephone office. Doctor at Dannevirke. Rural delivery from there.

PIRIPIRI, Wellington. 15 miles north-east of Pohangina.

PIRONGIA, Auckland. 109 miles south-west from Auckland. Waipa County. Rail to Te Awamutu, thence motor eight miles. Rural delivery from Frankton Junction. Farming district, with good roads, fishing, and pig hunting. Hotel accommodation. Waipa County. Good shooting and fishing. Doctor at Te Awamutu. Name means "bad odour." Population, 223.

PITT ISLAND. The second largest of the Chatham Islands, with an area of 15,330 acres. Sheep grazing chiefly. Mails by sea as opportunity offers. See Chatham Islands.

PLAINS. Railway siding, on the Gore-Waikaia railway.

PLATE ISLAND. Near Motiti Island. Named from its hollowness in the centre.

PLEASANT MOUNT (1615ft). Hill at back of Lyttelton.

PLEASANT POINT, Canterbury. 12 miles north-west by rail from Timaru. A town district. Population, 540. Levels County. Agricultural and pastoral. Good roads and good fishing. Hotels, post, telegraph, and money order office. Doctor at Timaru.

PLEASANT VALLEY, Otago. Two miles from Palmerston. A consumptive sanatorium was opened here on July 30, 1910.

PLEASANT VALLEY, Canterbury. Farming district, four miles by motor from Geraldine. Rural delivery from Geraldine.

PLIMMERTON, Wellington. 18 miles north by rail from Wellington. Hutt County. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Boarding houses. Is situated on Porirua Harbour, commanding open view of Cook Strait and Mana Island; fine sandy beaches shelving gently for hundreds of yards. Has a natural bar half a mile from shore, 4ft water high tides. Good sea fishing—schnapper, blue cod, kahawai, and terakihi. Named after Mr J. Plimmer, a promoter of the Manawatu railway. Here was arrested by Sir George Grey the famous Maori fighting chief Te Rauparaha, during Hutt Maori war. The site of Te Rauparaha's whare can still be seen here; also the remains of the original blockhouse occupied by British troops during the Maori war. The structure was of stones set in mortar, with brick finishing, and the work was done by the British soldiers. Plimmerton is now a favourite seaside, summer, and week-end resort, with splendid bowling and croquet greens. Resident doctor and district nurse. Population, 1000.

PLUTO, Otago. A peak near Mount Earnslaw, 8157ft.

POERUA, Westland. 34 miles south-east by rail from Greymouth on Christchurch line, four miles from station. Grey County. Roads good. Doctors at Greymouth. Native game abundant. Post and telephone office.

POERUA LAKE AND RIVER. Grey County.

POHANGINA, Wellington. 107 miles north from Wellington; by rail to Ashhurst, thence motor nine miles. Pohangina County. The centre of a sheep farming and dairying district. Post, telephone, and money order office. Good trout fishing and plenty of shooting. Nearest doctor at Palmerston North, 18 miles. Population, 115. Roads good.

POHANGINA RIVER. Joins Manawatu River at Western end of Manawatu Gorge, near Ashhurst.

POHATUROA. A high rock in the bed of Waikato River at Atiamuri. Once a Native fortress. Name means a long rock.

POHOKURA, Taranaki. 62 miles east by rail from New Plymouth. Whangamomona County. Post and telephone. Dairy farming. Good roads and pig hunting. Nearest doctor at Stratford, 38 miles; district nurse at Whangamomona, eight miles.

POHONUI, Wellington. Farming district, 25 miles north by motor from Hunterville. Rural delivery from Taihape.

POHUEHUE, Auckland. 75 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Kaipara Flats, thence motor 13 miles. Farming and fruitgrowing. Roads fair. Doctor at Warkworth, four miles. Rodney County. Pohuehue is Maori name for several climbing plants. Mails from Warkworth.

POHUEHUI, Marlborough. Sheep farming district, 25 miles by launch from Havelock. Sounds County. Mails from Havelock.

POIHAKENE, Auckland. Farming district. Coromandel County. Launch to Colville, thence 25 miles. Rural delivery from Colville. Roads good.

POINT CHEVALIER. Suburb of Auckland. Post, telephone, and money order office.

POINT CURTIS. Kaipara district, Auckland.

POINT DORSET, in Wellington Harbour, off Seatoun.

POINT HALSWELL, in Wellington Harbour. The Massey Memorial is situated on this point.

POINT HOWARD, in Wellington Harbour, near Lowry Bay.

POINT POCOCKES, Bay of Islands.

POKAHINU POINT. South-western point of Omaio Bay.

POKAITU, a trout stream 10 miles from Rotorua.

POKAKA, Wellington. 211 miles by rail north from Wellington, on Main Trunk line. Waimarino County. Sawmill. Fair roads. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Ohakune, 10 miles Pokaka is name of a native tree. Highest point on New Zealand Railways near here (2671ft). Trout fishing.

POKAPU, Auckland. 170 miles north from Auckland by rail. Bay of Islands County. Pheasant shooting. Roads good in summer. Rural delivery from Moerewa. Doctor at Kawakawa, eight miles. Name means "shortest route."

POKENO, Auckland. 40 miles south by rail from Auckland. Franklin County. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Boarding-house. Farming and flaxmilling, and good roads. Good duck shooting. Doctor at Pukekohe, 10 miles. Population 384. On July 10, 1863, General Cameron had his headquarters at the Queen's Redoubt, earthworks still here. Pokeno means "turbid."

POKENO VALLEY, Auckland. Farming district, two miles from Pokeno.

POKERE, Auckland. 165 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Maromaku, thence motor seven miles. Bay of Islands County. A farming district, with post and telephone office. Doctor at Kawakawa, 11 miles. Pokere means "in the dark." Roads bad.

POKOKINI, 18 miles from Havelock by launch. Mails private bag from Havelock.

POKORORO, Nelson. 40 miles north-west from Nelson by motor. Waimea County. A farming district, and very picturesque. Tobacco growing and drying, hops, and fruit growing. Lime works. Motueka River teeming with salmon trout flows through the district. Quail, rabbit, deer, and pig shooting. Good motor roads. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Motueka, 15 miles. Pokororo is Maori for "grayling," a fish once plentiful in rivers hereabouts. Three miles from the foot of the track leading to Mount Arthur.

POKORUA. A lake near Kohekohe, Auckland.

POKURU, Auckland. Farming district 107 miles south- west from Auckland. Rail to Te Mawhai, thence motor four miles, or six miles by motor from Te Awamutu. Rural delivery from Te Kawa. West Taupo County. Dairy factory.

POLHILL GULLY. Rifle Range and reservoir, two miles from Wellington.

POLLOK SETTLEMENT, Auckland. Farming district. On the sea coast, south of Manukau Harbour; 55 miles south-west from Auckland. Rail to Waiuku, thence motor 15 miles. Good fishing. Franklin County. Named by the pioneer settlers, who came from Pollokshaws, a suburb of Glasgow. Doctor at Waiuku. Rural delivery from there. Good roads.

POMAHAKA, Otago. 92 miles south from Dunedin. Rail to Waipahi, thence railway road motor. Tuapeka County. Farming district, with good roads. Coal pits and gold dredging. Splendid fishing in Pomahaka River. Telephone office. Doctor at Tapanui, six miles. Rural delivery from Gore.

POMPEY'S PILLAR. Column of rock near Long Bay, Banks Peninsula.

PONATAHI, Wellington. Farming district, 15 miles south from Carterton by motor. Rural delivery from Carterton.

PONGA, Auckland. 26 miles south from Auckland. By rail to Opaheke, thence five miles. Franklin County. Has commanding view of Manukau Harbour, Mount Rangitoto, etc. Doctor

at Papakura, six miles. Ponga is Maori for tree fern. Roads bad. Rural delivery from Papakura.

PONGAKAWA, Auckland. 204 miles south-east from Auckland by rail. Tauranga County. Sawmilling, flaxmilling, and farming. Land suitable for fruit-growing. Shooting—pheasant, duck, and quail. Doctor at Te Puke, 11 miles. Population, 271. Name means "consume." Mails from Te Puke.

PONGAROA, Wellington. 139 miles north-east from Wellington; rail to Pahiatua, thence motor 37 miles. Akitio County. Sheep farming. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Rabbit shooting and deer stalking. Name means "tall fern." Resident nurse. Roads good, but winding. Population, 331. Hospital.

PONGAWA RIVER. Flows into Bay of Plenty, near Maketu.

PONSONBY. A residential suburb of Auckland. Post, telegraph, and money order office.

PONUI, Wellington. Farming district, 22 miles by motor from Featherston.

PONUI ISLAND, in Hauraki Gulf. Privately owned island 20 miles from Auckland by steamer. Mails private bag from Auckland.

POOLBURN, Otago. 109 miles north-west from Dunedin by rail (Ida Valley Station). Is a portion of Ida Valley (Central Otago). Vincent County. Irrigation dam here provides good ice-skating in winter months. Farming district, with good roads, and hotel accommodation. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Doctor at Clyde, 25 miles. Fishing and shooting.

POOR KNIGHTS. Islands 11 miles off Whangarei coast, with remarkable natural tunnels, large caves, and bridges. Named by Captain Cook.

POPONGA POINT. A promontory in Manukau Harbour.

POPOTUNOA, Otago. Farming district, 16 miles by motor from Clinton. Rural delivery from Clinton.

PORAKAO JUNCTION, Auckland. 19 miles by motor from Kaikohe.

PORANGAHAU, Hawke's Bay. Sheep district, 74 miles south-west from Napier. Rail to Waipukurau, then motor daily 30 miles. In Patangata County, with a post, telephone, and money order office, and hotel. Is on the Porangahau River, and three miles from sea coast, where there is a splendid beach and good fishing. Population, 280. "Porangahau" means "mad winds," from the prevalence of heavy westerly winds. Nearest doctor at Waipukurau.

PORANUI, Canterbury. 28 miles south-east from Christchurch. Rail to Birdling's Flat, the railway name for Poranui. Wairewa County. Farming. Good roads, and good duck, swan, and pukeko shooting. Fishing. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Little River, six miles. Name means large sea-going canoe.

POREWA. Railway siding, six miles from Marton.

PORI, Wellington. 8 miles north-east of Alfredton.

PORIRUA, Wellington. Small inlet and district, 13 miles north by rail from Wellington, on the western coast; in Makara County; with post, telephone, and money order office. A sheep and dairy farming district. The site of 500 acres of land was presented in 1845 by the Ngatitoa tribe to Bishop Selwyn as an endowment for a school for Native children. The chief mental hospital for Wellington and district is situated here, with resident doctors. Once the site of the Porirua Pa, close to which was also the house of Thoms, a whaler, who married a sister of the chief Te Rauparaha. Population, 1842.

PORIRUA HARBOUR. Available for small vessels only; an old whaling station on west coast, Wellington.

PORONUI. Hawke's Bay County. 87 miles north-west from Napier by car. Sheep station. Mails from Rangitaiki.

PORO-O-TARAO, Auckland. 146 miles south by rail from Auckland. Waitomo County. Farming. Post office. Doctor at Te Kuiti, 20 miles. Shooting.

POROPORO, Auckland. 246 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Taneatua, thence motor seven miles. Maize and kumeras are chief agricultural crops. Poroporo means "cut off"—the place is separated from other Native pas by a tidal creek on Poroporo River. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Whakatane, three miles. Whakatane County.

POROPORO, Wellington: Farming district, near Masterton.

PORORARI RIVER. Six miles south of Tiromoana, Nelson.

POROUTAWHAO, Wellington. 8 miles north of Levin.

POROTI, Auckland. 143 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Whangarei, thence motor 13 miles. Whangarei County. On elbow of Wairau and Wairoa Rivers. Great Wairua Falls, three miles from Poroti, described as the Niagara of New Zealand. Near here the two rivers above and the Mangakahia join. Farming district, with good roads and hotel accommodation. Telephone office. Name means "broken cabbage tree." Doctor at Whangarei. Population, 121. Hydro-electric power station, three miles. Rural delivery from Maungatapere.

POROWHITA, near Ashburton. Mails from there.

PORT ABERCROMBIE. North of Port Fitzroy, Great Barrier.

PORT ADVENTURE. Harbour east coast Stewart Island, in which is included Glory Harbour.

PORTAGE, Marlborough. On Pelorus Sound. A small settlement, six miles by launch from Picton, and on the narrow neck of land dividing Pelorus Sound from Queen Charlotte Sound. Has a post and telephone office. Sounds County. Good shooting, and deep-sea fishing. Doctor at Picton. Boarding house.

PORT AHURIRI, Hawke's Bay. See Napier, of which it is a part. The old landing place for small steamers at Napier, and formerly called The Spit, also the Iron Pot. Post, telegraph, and money order office.

PORT ALBERT, Auckland. On an inlet of the Kaipara Harbour. 71 miles north from Auckland. By rail to Wellsford, thence four miles by motor. Rodney County. Rural delivery from Wellsford. Is a farming and fruit district, with good roads. Sea fishing—schnapper, mullet, and flat fish. Shooting—pheasants, wild ducks, and teal. Doctor at Warkworth, 20 miles. Boarding houses.

PORT AWANUI, Auckland. 95 miles north by motor from Gisborne. Seriously affected by floods in 1938, and is no longer occupied.

PORT CHALMERS, Otago. Named at the settlement of Otago province after Dr Chalmers, the noted minster and leader of the Free Church of Scotland at Edinburgh. The first white boy was born here on June 13, 1846. Survey was completed by Mr Kettle in May, 1846. The first settlers were two families from Nelson—the Andersons and M'Kays. The M'Kays stayed at Koputai, as it was then known, and opened a public house called The Surveyors' Arms, on the site of the present Port Chalmers Hotel. The Andersons came to the bay at the head of the harbour, which is now known as Anderson's Bay. Is the deep water port for Dunedin, on Otago Harbour, where the large ocean steamers lie alongside railway wharves. There are two graving docks (controlled by the Otago Harbour Board), the first being opened in 1872. Under the control of the board is a workshop; also sheerlegs capable of lifting 80 tons. There are private engineering works. Fish exporting and boat building.

Port Chalmers is a borough, with a population of 2020, nine miles by rail from Dunedin, having upper and lower railway stations. It is visited by all the regular ocean-going steamers for cargoes of frozen meat, wool, and produce, and the facilities it possesses enable these to have rapid despatch. There is a level road round the western side of the harbour from Dunedin. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Resident doctors. S.M. Court sits fortnightly.

On the lower Port road leading down to the Heads, northern side of entrance, is Mansford Town (now amalgamated with the borough), a small fishing village about half a mile from the town, situated in a pretty little bay, named Deborah Bay. The road down to here, and beyond, is quite level, and is being widened, and will ultimately be sealed.

Koputai was the Maori name of this place, and in 1844 was a forest of white pine, the wood swarming with native pigeons. Here at the first settlement was the Custom House and the only post office for Otago. The first steamer to visit the place was H.M.S. Acheron in 1849.

On a prominent point, overlooking the town and harbour, is erected a cairn in memory of Captain Scott and his comrades who perished with him, and who made Port Chalmers their final port of departure on their expedition to the South Pole.

PORT CHARLES, Auckland. 67 miles north-east from Auckland by steamer to Colville, thence motor 10 miles. Coromandel County. Good sea fishing, and sheltered anchorage for small craft. Wild pig and goat hunting. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Coromandel, 29 miles.

PORT COOPER. Is the old name for Lyttelton Harbour and bay. Named after a Sydney trader who visited here in the very early days.

PORT CRAIG, Southland. 86 miles west from Invercargill, in Te Wae Wae Bay. No regular communication. Wallace County.

PORTER'S PASS, Canterbury. 3100ft. A mountainous district, en route to the West Coast, discovered by one named Porter; 50 miles west from Christchurch. The pass is said to have the highest telegraph pole in New Zealand, carved with people's names from top to bottom. Main highway from Christchurch to Greymouth passes over here.

PORTER RIVER. Tributary of Waimakariri, near Castle Hill, West Coast road.

PORT FITZROY, Auckland. Sheep and dairy farming settlement, on Great Barrier Island; 60 miles north-east from Auckland by steamer. Good sea fishing and splendid scenery. A holiday resort. Boarding houses. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Coromandel, 38 miles. Great Barrier Island County. Named after Governor Fitzroy.

PORT HARDY, Nelson. Large harbour north end of D'Urville Island. Here in January, 1840, a Scotch whaler named Maclaren lived with the Maoris. Telephone office.

PORT HILL. Fishing headquarters in the Chatham Islands.

PORT HILLS. Hills surrounding Lyttelton Harbour.

PORT JACKSON. An inlet of Coromandel Peninsula.

PORTLAND, Auckland. 124 miles north from Auckland by rail. Whangarei County. Cement works. Good roads, and fishing and shooting. Post, telephone ,and money order office. Good golf links, bowling, and croquet greens. Doctor at Whangarei, seven miles. Population, 541.

PORTLAND ISLAND. South of Mahia Peninsula, Hawke's Bay, with lighthouse and Morse equipment. Named by Captain Cook because it resembled Portland, England. Mails irregular by steamer. Native name, Te Houra.

PORT LEVY, Canterbury. Eight miles by launch from Lyttelton, or by motor via Kiwi Pass, 12 miles. Mt. Herbert County. Dairy farming and sheep district. Hare shooting and fishing. Telephone office. Two Sydney traders in the earliest days were

named Levy and Cooper, and Levy's name was given by them for this place, and the other for Port Cooper. Doctor at Lyttelton. Roads hilly. Rural delivery from Diamond Harbour.

PORT LIGAR, Marlborough. 32 miles from Havelock by launch. Private wire from Admiralty Bay. Mails private bag from Havelock.

PORT MOLYNEUX, Otago. 64 miles south-west from Dunedin. Rail to Romahapa, thence motor, or motor from Balclutha. Roads good. Telephone bureau. Clutha County. Doctor at Balclutha, 12 miles. Was a port for small vessels prior to 1878 at the then mouth of Molyneux River. Was named by Captain Cook after one of his officers.

PORT MOTUEKA, Nelson. 20 miles north-west from Nelson by motor or steamer. Named in 1916. On Tasman Bay. Waimea County. Shipping centre for a large farming district (fruit, tobacco, hops, wool, and dairy produce); fruit pulping, jam factory, and cool stores. Vessels up to 11ft draught. Good roads. Trout fishing in Motueka River, and launches are available for sea fishing. Post and telephone office. Maori interpretation of the name is an isolated area of bush or native forest, or an island of forest. Prior to the advent, and for years after, the settlement of the "Pakeha," a large patch of beautiful native forest situated a mile from the sea coast stood out very distinctly from the surrounding parts, consisting of swamps, river flats, and plain lands of poor quality. Here, many years ago, was fought a big battle between the Maoris of the North and South Islands, traces of the old fighting pits and trenches being still to be seen on the hills. Stone battle axes and clubs were commonly found many years ago. Doctor at Motueka, three miles.

PORT NICHOLSON. The original name for Wellington Harbour, the best commercial harbour in the Dominion owing to its sheltered position, depth of water, and berthage accommodation. The eastern entrance is formed by high land with Mount Cameron (827ft), the summit of the range. On western side is Beacon Hill (440ft), on which is signal station. Mount Crawford (530ft) being its northern end.

A veteran whaler named Thoms, who married a sister of the chief Te Rauparaha, and who was residing at Te-awa-iti in 1840, declared he was the first European to discover and enter here, about 1827. Was named by the captain of a Sydney trader after the then harbour master of Sydney.

PORTOBELLO, Otago. 13 miles north-east by motor from Dunedin, or rail to Port Chalmers and thence by boat, with post, telephone, and M.O. office, and hotel. Is a summer resort for Dunedin residents, being warm and well sheltered from cold winds. The settlers are engaged in dairy farming. There are two roads to it—a high road and a lower—the latter being very suitable for motoring, as it is perfectly level and winds round the bays of the harbour. The high road presents many scenic gems—the city and

harbour on one hand, and the open sea, with small bays and promontories on the other, green hills and valleys being interspersed. Hooper's Inlet (two miles) is over a neck of land on the ocean side. Named after Portobello near Edinburgh, Scotland, by Christie, a Scotchman, who came here from Sydney in 1850. Population, 395.

PORT PEGASUS, Stewart Island. Was Piki-ati (a plume). Good waterfall in Pegasus Inlet, not far from shore. A fishing station, in connection with which are fish freezing works. A well-sheltered harbour, with splendid scenery. Port Pegasus was named by Captain S. Chase, of the ship Pegasus, who discovered the harbour on August 7, 1809.

PORT ROBIN. 15 miles from Port Underwood, Marlborough.

PORT ROBINSON, Canterbury. 76 miles north from Christchurch to Mina by rail, thence motor bus. Cheviot County. Salmon trout in Waiau and Hurunui Rivers. Doctor at Cheviot. Gore Bay has splendid sea bathing. The scenery around is also most attractive and in great favour with artists. Mails from Cheviot.

PORT ROSS. In Auckland Islands, near Enderby Island.

PORT UNDERWOOD, Marlborough. 15 miles from Picton. By bridle track only; in Sounds County. On the east coast of the Picton neck of land, and is settled by sheep farmers entirely. One of the finest harbours in New Zealand, and is quite a harbour of refuge for windbound vessels. Plenty of oysters. Named after Joseph Underwood, a large shipowner, of Sydney, 1825. The first missionary who fixed his residence in the district was the Rev. Samuel Ironsides, a Wesleyan, who landed from the brig Magnet on December 20, 1840, accompanied by his wife. In a few weeks he removed to Ngakuta Bay at the north-east corner of Port Underwood, where he formed a mission station. It was from Ngakuta that Mr Ironsides went to read the burial service over 17 of the Europeans killed at the Wairau massacre on June 17, 1843. The burial ground became tapu, and was set apart for a cemetery.

PORT WAIKATO, Auckland. An old Native settlement, and formerly a Maori mission station; on Waikato River (west coast); 56 miles south from Auckland, by rail to Tuakau, thence motor. Fair fishing. Salubrious climate for invalids, with sea bathing and fine scenery. Limestone caves about five miles away. Post office. Original name was Waikatoa, which means "all water." Doctor at Pukekohe, 29 miles. Raglan County. Metal road.

PORT WILLIAM. A beautiful little harbour on N.N.E. coast of Stewart Island.

POST OFFICE GULLY, Otago. Farming district, served by railway motor bus from Oamaru.

POTAEMA, Taranaki. Telephone office. 40 miles from New Plymouth, near Dawson Falls.

POTAKA, Auckland. Native village 8 miles east of Cape Runaway P.O.

POTTERS CREEK, Westland. Five miles north of Waiho Gorge on Glacier road.

POTTS RIVER. Tributary of the Rangitata River, Canterbury.

POUERUA. Extinct volcano near Ohaeawai, Auckland.

POUKAWA, Hawke's Bay. Sheep-farming district 23 miles south by rail from Napier, on Napier-Wellington line. Post office. Sheep and dairy farming. Good roads. Nearest doctor at Hastings, 11 miles. Name means "poor fish."

POUKINO, Southland. 41 miles north-west from Invercargill. Rail to Riverton, thence motor 15 miles. Wallace County. Beautiful bush and river scenery. Doctor at Riverton, 15 miles. Roads fair. Sawmill and woodware factory. Name means bad post. Rural delivery from Riverton.

POUKIORE, Wellington. Farming district 9 miles from Hunterville.

POULAO BAY. Or Rhodes Bay, in Lyttelton Harbour.

POUNAWEA, Otago. 75 miles south from Dunedin. Rail to Owaka, thence three miles. Formerly called Moka Moka. Is at the junctions of the Rivers Catlins and Owaka, amid bush and water scenery which makes it famous throughout Otago. It is the perfect summer resort. Is one and a-half miles from the ocean or Catlins Bay, six miles from the celebrated "Blowhole," which is a great chasm in the bush 11 chains from the ocean face, 165ft deep, and half an acre in area, the sea churning at the bottom. The Catlins is really an inlet of the sea; rowboats can go up the Catlins from this township for eight miles. Good boating, bathing, botanising, and fishing can be had on the spot. Ferns beautiful and abundant. There is a grand walk through bush reserve here, the bush being practically untouched, and here and there pretty views of the surrounding country are to be seen from vantage points on the track. Splendid walks in every direction. Good shooting. A good road from Owaka along the banks of the Owaka River. "Pounawea" is the Maori name for Catlins River. Nearest doctor at Owaka, three miles. Post and telephone office. Boarding house. Name means meeting of the waters.

POURAKINO RIVER. Junctions with Aparima River at Riverton, and is a favourite trip by launch for tourists and picnic parties for about seven miles up the river right into the heart of the bush.

POURERE, Hawke's Bay. Farming district, 25 miles by motor from Waipawa. Scene of a skirmish with Maoris under Te Kooti on October 3, 1869, when 37 rebels and one European were killed.

POUTAKARO. North head of Waikerikeri, Banks Peninsula.

POUTO, Auckland. Is at the entrance of Kaipara Harbour. 68 miles north from Auckland by rail to Dargaville, then by

second class road 40 miles. Hobson County. Known also as Kaipara Heads. Has a post and telephone office and lighthouse. A hard sandy beach extends from heads to spit, a distance of 10 miles, and from thence a continuance to Maunganui Bluff, a distance of 45 miles. Two lakes, nearly conjoined, at a distance of a mile from the heads, are interesting. Huma-huma, a considerable-sized lake, 4 miles off, containing an island 15 acres in extent, stocked with peach trees, is picturesque. Black swans and ducks frequent these lakes. Splendid fishing (net and line), mullet and schnapper being abundant. On the sandy plains and swamps large herds of wild cattle and troops of wild horses roam. Accommodation houses. "Pouto" means "cut off short," and probably refers to the action of the strong tides, which have cut the sand away to the bare rock. Doctor at Te Kopuru, 16 miles.

POVERTY BAY, Auckland. A small bay on which Gisborne is situated. The bay was so named by Captain Cook because here he could get no food, only wood and water from the natives. Unfortunately, it is misleading, as the district is rich and fertile. Captain Cook's first landing place in New Zealand was here (October 8, 1769), and a monument marks this historical event. In November, 1868, from the 10th to the 14th, a great massacre of settlers by the Maoris under Te Kooti took place, when 33 Europeans were killed, Te Kooti having landed here on July 10 previously. The south-west point of the bay is still called Young Nick's Head (582ft) after Captain Cook's cabin boy, Nicholas Young, who first saw this projection on October 7, 1769. The northern termination of the bay is named Tuahine Point (400ft). From this point to Young Nick's Head the bay makes a sweep of about 25 miles, the outer border of the district being known as the Poverty Bay Flats, of which Gisborne is the chief town. Here, in the old Maori days, 200 defeated Maoris were on one occasion killed and eaten. This was before the advent of missionaries.

POWELLTOWN. Suburb south of Invercargill.

PREBBLETON, Canterbury. Splendid agricultural district on the Plains of Canterbury, 8 miles by rail from Christchurch or by bus service twice daily. The land is capable of growing all kinds of roots and cereals, while for sheep or cattle rearing it is unequalled. A chickory farm near here supplies the whole of the Dominion. The roads are excellent for motoring, and there is a licensed hotel, and private board may be had. There is a post, telephone, and money order office. Population, 507. Pararua County. Doctor at Lincoln, 4 miles.

PRECIPICE CREEK. Creek in Rees Valley, Otago.

PREECES POINT. A point in Coromandel district.

PRESERVATION INLET. On south-west coast of Otago. In the inlet are Long Sound, Cuttle Cove, Gulche's Head, Isthmus Sound, Coal Island, Useless Bay, Revolver Bay, and Grey River, and lighthouse at entrance. Mails by launch from Riverton.

PRICE'S VALLEY. 26 miles by car from Christchurch. Mails from Poranui.

PROGRESS JUNCTION, Nelson. 23 miles from Reefton.

PUAHA, Canterbury. 40 miles south-west from Christchurch. Rail to Little River, then motor four miles. Farming district, with good roads. Wairewa County. Doctor at Little River. Rural delivery from Little River.

PUAO, Wellington. Telephone office. 11 miles from Waitotara.

PUAHUE, Auckland. Seven miles east-south-east of Te Awamutu.

PUAKAI, Taranaki. Four miles east of Okato.

PUATAI. Bay between Pakarae and Tolaga Bay, Cook County.

PUDDING HILL STREAM. Tributary of North Ashburton River.

PUERUA, Otago. 64 miles from Dunedin. By rail to Romahapa (changing at Balclutha to Catlins River train), then three miles by good road, or by motor from Balclutha. Clutha County. There are flaxmills, store, and post, telephone, and money order office. There is good trout fishing in the Puerua Stream, and the roads are good. Nearest doctor at Balclutha, nine miles.

PUHA, Auckland. 20 miles from Gisborne by rail. Waikohu County. Sheep and dairy farming district, with good roads. Doctor at Gisborne. Population, 211. Name means wild cabbage. Telephone office. Rural delivery from Te Karaka.

PUHATIKOTIKO, Auckland. Two miles west of Te Karaka.

PUHINUI, Auckland. Railway siding, 12 miles south from Auckland.

PUHI PUHI, Auckland. 155 miles north from Auckland. Rail Whakapara, thence nine miles. Farming.

PUHOI, Auckland. 35 miles north from Auckland City. Rail to Ahuroa, thence motor 8 miles or road from Devonport. Rodney County. Farming. Fair shooting and good fishing. Roads good. Named from the river tides, "Puhoi" being Maori for "slow." Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Warkworth, 12 miles. Population, 260.

PUKAHU, Hawke's Bay. 15 miles from Napier. Rail to Hastings, thence three miles. Good sheep and dairy farming settlement. Roads fair. Has a post office. Name means "spongy," from the nature of the soil, once a swamp. Doctor at Havelock North, two miles. Hawke's Bay County.

PUKAPUKA, Auckland. 36 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Ahuroa, thence motor 13 miles, or by road service from Auckland. Rodney County. Post and telephone office. Good fishing. Roads good for motoring. Nearest doctor at Warkworth, 9 miles. Pukapuka is Maori name for a shrub, also for "book."

PUKEARUHE. Railway siding, nine miles from Winton.

PUKEARUHE, Taranaki. On the coast, 31 miles north from New Plymouth; in Clifton County. Rail to Waitara, thence motor 20 miles, or by daily motor direct from New Plymouth. Name means "fern-root hill." Situated between Mimi and Tongaporutu Rivers. Noted as the scene of the Whitecliff murders by the Natives, Rev. John Whiteley and others being massacred in February, 1869. Accommodation house. Good fishing and shooting. Doctor at Waitara. Rural delivery from Waitara.

PUKEATUA, Auckland. 118 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Te Awamutu, thence motor 16 miles. Waipa County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Farming district, with good roads. Doctor at Te Awamutu. Name means "hill of spirits."

PUKEATUA. Highest peak in Tory Channel, and nearest to North Island.

PUKEAWA, Otago. Farming district, 9 miles by motor from Balclutha. Bruce County. Rural delivery from Balclutha.

PUKEHAMOANA, Hawke's Bay. 10 miles north-west of Hastings.

PUKEHIKI, Otago. Nine miles east from Dunedin by motor bus, on Otago Peninsula. Peninsula County. Larnach's Castle near here is well worth a visit. Good roads. Post and telephone. Name means "high hills."

PUKEHINA. Railway siding, 29 miles south-east from Tauranga.

PUKEHINAHINA, Waikato. A bloody encounter took place here on April 29, 1864, when a combined force from the Naval Brigade and the 43rd Regiment, under command of Commodore Edward Hay, stormed and captured the Native stronghold.

PUKEHINAU, Wellington. Sheep farming district, 36 miles east from Pahiatua by car. Akitio County. Rural delivery from Pongaroa.

PUKEHOU, Hawke's Bay. 31 miles south-west from Napier by rail; post, telephone, and money order office. Patangata County. Te Aute Boys' College for Maoris is situated here. Farming district with good roads. Pukehou means "wind from the hills." Doctor at Waipawa.

PUKEHUIA, Auckland. 120 miles north from Auckland by rail. On Waiotira-Dargaville branch. Hobson County. Good fishing and shooting. Roads good. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Dargaville, 20 miles. Population, 316. Name from "puke," hill, and "huia," the beautiful but now extinct bird.

PUKEINOI, Auckland. Kawhia County.

PUKEITO, Otago. Farming district, nine miles by motor from Balclutha.

PUKEKAKARIKI, Marlborough. 17 miles from Kaikoura.

PUKEKAPA. Railway siding two miles from Marton.

PUKEKAPIA, Auckland. 69 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Huntly, thence motor four miles. Raglan County. Dairy farming. Good shooting, and good roads in summer. Rural delivery from Huntly. Doctor at Huntly. Name from "puke," hill, and "kapia," kauri gum.

PUKEKAWA, Auckland. Farming district, eight miles from Tuakau. Rural delivery from there. Doctor at Pukekohe, 15 miles. Good roads. Raglan County.

PUKEKIARE. Hill, Waiapu County. On the summit is Maori pa.

PUKEKO, Taranaki. Farming district, 16 miles east by motor from Inglewood.

PUKEKOHE, Auckland. 31 miles south by rail from Auckland. There are post, telegraph, and money order offices, banks, a dehydration plant, and a butter factory, and is a settled township with farmers all round it; potato growing being extensively carried on. The roads are good, and boarding (private and hotel). S.M. Court sits fortnightly. Franklin County. Pukekohe is a borough, and has a population of 2690. It was here, on September 15, 1863, 200 Maoris attacked the Volunteers while at church. Resident doctors. Half-holiday held on Saturday. Puke means "hill," and kohe "a tree" (cedar).

PUKEKOHE EAST, Auckland. 34 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Pukekohe, thence three miles. The Natives here were early Christianised, for even in 1843 they had prayers and hymns every night and morning, the signal to prayers being given by striking an iron pot with a stone; and the young people were able to read the New Testament and their hymn book in their own language, and were fond of being taught and of teaching others. Franklin County. Dairy farming. Roads good. Doctor at Pukekohe. Rural delivery from Pukekohe.

PUKEKOIKOI, Marlborough. 18 miles north by steamer from Picton. Sounds County. Post office. Nearest doctor at Picton. Name means "sharp hills."

PUKEKOMA, Otago. 71 miles south-west from Dunedin. Rail to Balclutha, thence motor 18 miles. Bruce County. Doctor at Balclutha. Roads good for motoring. Name means "bright hill." Rural delivery from Balclutha.

PUKE KOROMIKO. High peak near Kaitaia, Auckland.

PUKEKURA, Auckland. Three miles from Cambridge. Dairy factory. Rural delivery from Cambridge. Waikato County.

PUKEKURA, Westland. 35 miles south-west from Hokitika by motor. Westland County. Post and telephone office. Farming district. Doctor at Wataroa. Good shooting and fishing at Lake Ianthe, three miles. Beautiful beach at Kakapotihi, three miles, where very fine sea fishing may be had. Name means "hill with red flower." Hotel.

PUKEMAORI, Southland. 62 miles west from Invercargill by rail. Wallace County. Plenty of fishing and shooting. Roads good for motoring. Sawmilling and farming. Doctor at Tuatapere, 7½ miles. Name means "Maori hill." Telephone office. Rural delivery from Tuatapere.

PUKEMIRO, Auckland. 75 miles south from Auckland. By rail via Huntly to Glen Afton, thence motor one mile. Raglan County. Boarding house. Coalmining township, population, 695. Post, telephone, and money order office. Resident doctor. Name from puke, "hill," and miro "tree." Waingaro Hot Springs seven miles away.

PUKEMIRO JUNCTION, Auckland. 73 miles south from Auckland by rail, via Huntly. Waingaro hot springs 6 miles away. Post and telephone office. Raglan County. Doctor at Pukemiro. Coal mining.

PUKEMUTU, Southland. 15 miles from Winton.

PUKENGAHU, Taranaki. Farming district, eight miles from Stratford by motor. Stratford County. Rural delivery from Stratford.

PUKENUI, Auckland. 218 miles north by steamer from Auckland, on East Coast. Pukenui is a Maori name signifying a "big hill," or mount. Splendid sea fishing, flaxmilling, and fruitgrowing. Store, hotel, post and telephone office. Mangonui County. Doctor, 7 miles.

PUKEOKAHU, Wellington. Farming district, 14 miles north east by motor from Taihape. Mails from there.

PUKEORA SANITORIUM. Near Waipukurau.

PUKEOWARE, Auckland. Farming district, four miles by motor from Waiuku. Rural delivery from there. Franklin County.

PUKEPITO, Otago. Farming district, eight miles by motor from Balclutha. Rural delivery from Balclutha. Bruce County.

PUKEPOTO, Auckland. 218 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Okaihau, thence motor 51 miles. Mangonui County. Dairy farming district, with good roads. Doctor at Kaitaia, five miles. Pukepoto means "little hill." Rural delivery from Kaitaia.

PUKEPOURI, Otago. Farming district. Central Otago, five miles from Waipiata. Mails from there.

PUKERANGI, Otago. 37 miles north from Dunedin, on the Central Otago railway. Taieri County. Farming district. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Middlemarch, 12 miles. Name from "puke," hill, and "rangi," the sky.

PUKERAU, Southland. 49 miles north by rail from Invercargill. In Southland County. Is a farming district, with dairy factory and brickworks; has good roads and fishing; with post, telephone, and money order office. Name means "a hundred hills." Nearest doctor at Gore, nine miles. Population, 239.

PUKERIMU, Auckland. Farming district, near Cambridge. Waikato County. Rural delivery from Cambridge.

PUKEROA. Small hill and old fortification. Now a recreation reserve of 30 acres, part of Rotorua township.

PUKEORA, Wellington. Farming district, 17 miles north by motor from Hunterville. Telephone office. Name means "long hill." Rural delivery from Hunterville. Rangitikei County.

PUKEROA-ORUAWHATA. Original name of block of land upon which Rotorua stands.

PUKERORO, Auckland. Three miles from Cambridge.

PUKERUA BAY, Wellington. 22 miles north from Wellington by rail. Hutt County. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Plimmerton. Good off-shore fishing. Fine marine views from Wellington-Palmerston North highway.

PUKERUI. Volcanic hill near Rangiriri, Auckland.

PUKETAHA, Auckland. Seven miles from Hamilton.

PUKETAKUERE. A battle was fought here on June 27, 1860, in which the British were defeated, when 53 were killed and wounded.

PUKETAPU, Hawke's Bay. Nine miles north-west by motor from Napier. Sheep and grain. Trout fishing. Good motor roads and hotel accommodation. Population, 240. Name means "sacred hill." The Maori rebel Te Kooti, after his escape from the Chatham Islands, and defeat of settlers and volunteers, camped here from August 8 to October 28, 1868, when he proclaimed himself "Saviour of the people." Post, telephone, and money order office, and savings bank. Doctor at Taradale, four miles.

PUKETAPU. A hill at one time a Native fortification in Awhitu, Auckland.

PUKETAPU HILL. Near Palmerston. Here is memorial to the late Sir John McKenzie.

PUKETARATA, Auckland. Farming district, near Otorohanga. Rural delivery from Otorohanga. Name means "hill of the tarata tree." Doctor at Otorohanga. Otorohanga County.

PUKETERAKI, Otago. Immediately opposite entrance of Waikouaiti River, in Maori reserve, having two stations—Puketeraki (one mile, at south end) and Merton (one and a-half miles, north). Is 26 miles north by rail from Dunedin. Excellent shooting, also river and sea fishing. The scenery is exceedingly beautiful, and pronounced by artists unrivalled. Roads for motoring good. Boarding to be had at moderate rates. This place is much resorted to in summer for bathing, boating, shooting, and fishing. There is a runanga or Maori hall. English Church and State school. Post and telephone office. Name means "hills reaching to the sky." Doctor at Palmerston, 15 miles. Waikouaiti County.

PUKETI, Otago. Farming district, 11 miles by motor from Waitahuna. Rural delivery from Waitahuna.

PUKETIRO, Otago. 85 miles south-west from Dunedin by rail. Clutha County. Farming, and good roads. Post and tele-

phone office. Doctor at Owaka, 13 miles. Name means "view from hill."

PUKETITIRI, Hawke's Bay. 35 miles north-west from Napier by motor. Hawke's Bay County. Sawmilling and farming. Splendid forest adjacent. Roads good. Hotel, store, post, telephone, and money order office. Hot springs, and good health resort. Nearest doctor at Napier.

PUKETOI, Wellington. Farming district, 34 miles by motor from Pahiatua. Rural delivery from Pongaroa.

PUKETONA, Auckland. 186 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence 14 miles by road service. Bay of Islands County. Post and telephone office. Dairy farming. Good roads, and splendid scenery, including Waitangi Falls. Rainbow trout in Waitangi River. Doctor at Kawakawa, 15 miles.

PUKETOTARA, Auckland. 112 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Te Awamutu, thence motor 12 miles. Otorohanga County. Doctor at Te Awamutu. Name means, puke "hill," and totara, "a tree." Mails from Te Awamutu.

PUKETOTARA, North Auckland. Two miles south of Waipapa.

PUKETUI Auckland. 144 miles south-east from Auckland. On the banks of the Tairua River, amidst lovely bush scenery. Thames County. Good pheasant shooting, Dairy farming and agriculture. Name means "hill of the tui bird," as the mountain close by was the haunt of that bird. Doctor at Waihi. Mails from Hikuai.

PUKETURUA, Auckland. 146 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Putaruru, thence motor 7 miles. Matamata County. Cheese factory. Fish hatcheries. Rural delivery from Putaruru. Doctor at Putaruru. Trout fishing, hare and pheasant shooting.

PUKETUTU, Auckland. 135 miles south by rail from Auckland. Waitomo County. Farming district. Roads good in summer. Post office. Doctor at Te Kuiti, 9 miles. Name from "puke," hill; and "tutu," a plant. Fishing and shooting. Land development is making good progress here.

PUKETUTU ISLAND. Manukau Harbour, close to Onehunga.

PUKEURI JUNCTION, Otago. Five miles north by rail from Oamaru; in Waitaki County. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Freezing works. Is a railway junction. Has good level roads. Farming. The name Pukeuri means: puke, "hill"; uri, "dark," dark hill. Nearest doctor at Oamaru. Population, 337.

PUKEWAO. Railway siding, 31 miles east from Invercargill.

PUKEWHAU JUNCTION, Auckland. Near Ohinewai.

PUKEWHENUA, Southland. Farming district, about 10 miles from Gore. Rural delivery from Gore. Name means "a hill of earth."

PULLAR. Railway siding 13 miles from Gore, on the Waikaka line.

PUNA, Taranaki. On Waitotara River. Eight miles north of Waitotara.

PUNAKAIKI, Westland. Buller County. 29½ miles from Greymouth. Post office. Farming, gold mining, and sawmilling. Doctor at Runanga.

PUNAKAIKI BLOW HOLES, nine miles north from Barrytown.

PUNAKITERE, Auckland. 190 miles north-west from Auckland. Rail to Kaikohe thence motor 14 miles. Hokianga County. Grapes and oranges, as well as other fruits, grow well here. Post office. Nearest doctor at Kaikohe. Metalled roads. Pheasant shooting.

PUNAROMIA, Auckland. Telephone office. Nine miles from Rotorua.

PUNARUKU. River south of Hick's Bay. Matakaoa County.

PUNARUKU BAY. In Hick's Bay, Matakaoa County.

PUNGAPUNGA. A river near Whangapoua, Coromandel.

PUNAWAI. Railway siding, 16 miles west from Ashburton.

PUNEHU, Taranaki. Railway siding, 26 miles west from Hawera (Opunake branch).

PUNGAERE, Auckland. Five miles north of Waipapa.

PUNGANUI, Auckland. Railway siding, 42 miles north from Auckland.

PUNGAREHU, Taranaki. 26 miles south-west by motor from New Plymouth. Egmont County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Is a dairying locality, and has dairy and cheese factories. Roads good. Formerly an armed constabulary station, and the scene of much fighting during the Maori war in 1860. In October, 1866, 22 rebels and three Europeans were killed here. Name means "white ash of burning log." Nearest doctor at Opunake, 14 miles. Cape Egmont lighthouse, 2½ miles.

PUNGATAUA, Wellington. Nine miles from Taihape. Farming.

PUNGA STREAM. Tributary of the Kopuaranga River, Wairarapa.

PUNI, Auckland. Farming district, four miles by motor from Pukekohe. Franklin County. Rural delivery from Pukekohe.

PUNI CREEK. Creek running through Invercargill.

PUNIHO, Taranaki. 19 miles south-west from New Plymouth by motor. Egmont County. Dairy farming, with dairy factory. Good roads. Post and telephone. Doctors at New Plymouth.

PUNIWHAKAU, Taranaki. 55 miles south-east from New Plymouth. Rail to Douglas, thence motor 14 miles. Farming district. Name means "camp of safety." Stratford County. Doctor at Stratford, 25 miles. Rural delivery from Stratford. Good roads.

PUNIU. Tributary of Waipa River, Auckland.

PUPEMORE. A rock near Whangape Lake, Auckland.

PUPONGA, Nelson. 100 miles from Nelson by motor. Near Cape Farewell. Collingwood County. Coal mining and sheep farming. Fishing and shooting and good roads. Population, 119. Post telephone, and money order office. Mails from Nelson and Collingwood. Doctor at Collingwood, 15 miles. Puponga means "hunched up." There have been many Maori curios found in this locality, mostly in greystone. "Old Man Rock," a head carved naturally in limestone, overlooks the settlement.

PUPONGA POINT. Manukau Harbour.

PUPUKE, Auckland. 248 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence motor 51 miles. Farming district. Whangaroa County. Post and telephone office. Doctor and hospital at Whangaroa. Roads good. This was the stronghold of Hone Heke, the famous Maori warrior, who is buried here.

PUPUKE RIVER, Whangaroa.

PUPUNGA. A point in Manukau Harbour.

PURAKANUI. Railway siding 12 miles north of Dunedin.

PURAKANUI, Otago. A small fishing village and seaside resort, 12 miles north of Dunedin by rail to Mihiwaka, thence bus 2 miles. Rabbit shooting and sea fishing in bay. Within short distance of Long Beach, a very pleasant safe bathing beach. Accommodation may be obtained. The site is healthy, and has a good view of the ocean and surrounding districts. Name means "plenty of bush," from the bush covering the whole place at one time. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Port Chalmers, 7 miles. Waikouaiti County.

PURAKAU. Mission station Hokianga River, Rawene.

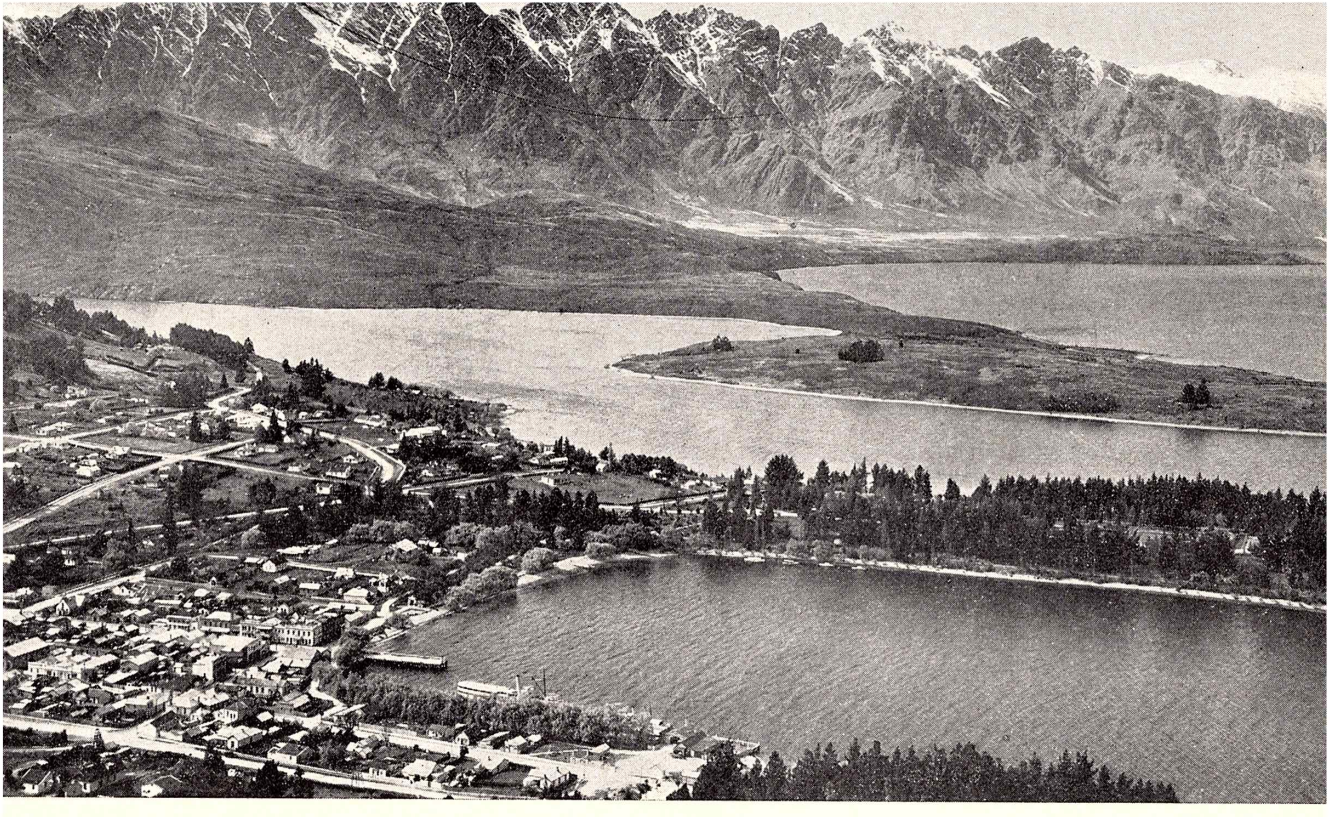
PURAMAHOI, Nelson. 79 miles north-west from Nelson by motor. Takaka County. On Golden Bay, eight miles from Takaka. Farming district. Nearest doctor at Takaka. Good roads. Mails from Takaka.

PURANGI, Taranaki. On Waitara River; 36 miles from New Plymouth. Rail to Inglewood, thence motor 23 miles. Stratford County. Sheep and dairying. Pheasant shooting and pig hunting. Fine scenery on river. Roads good. Post and telephone office. Name means "an opening," it being an old clearing surrounded by bush. Nearest doctor at Inglewood. Boarding house. There is an Anglican church here with very fine Maori carving, also two Native bush reserves.

PURAU, Canterbury. Small township on bay of same name, Lyttelton Harbour. Mails from Lyttelton.

PUREKIREKI, Otago. Farming district, 13 miles by motor from Owaka. Rural delivery from Owaka.

PURERUA, Auckland. Farming district. 199 miles north-west from Auckland. Rail to Opua, thence launch. Bay of Islands County. Post and telephone office. Is on a pretty bay.



QUEENSTOWN. Govt. Publicity Photo.

Shooting in season and sea fishing with net or line all the year. Good, safe beaches for bathing and plenty of shellfish. Launches are available for deep sea fishing. Good camping sites. Dry weather roads. Doctor at Russell, 10 miles.

PURIRI, Auckland. 138 miles south-east from Auckland by rail. Thames County. Post and telephone office. Farming district, with good roads. Noted for its soda springs—Puriri water. Place named from the puriri tree. Deer stalking and game shooting. Nearest doctor at Thames, nine miles. Population, 263. Hotel.

PURU, Auckland. 142 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Thames, thence motor seven miles. Thames County. Mining and farming. Roads good, and good camping grounds in Puru Bay. Post and telephone office. Doctors at Thames.

PURUA, Auckland. 19 miles north-north-west from Whangarei.

PUSEY, Canterbury. 6 miles north-east of Fairlie.

PUTAHI. An extinct volcano, near Okaihau, Auckland.

PUTAHI. A native settlement on Hoteo River, Auckland.

PUTAKE, Auckland. Farming district, 20 miles by motor from Hangatiki.

PUTAKIRUA. Small bay near Akaroa Heads.

PUTAMATAKOHE. Highest peak of Waitakerei Ranges.

PUTANAKI. The Maori name for Mt. Edgecumbe (2732ft), a volcanic mountain, Bay of Plenty, 14 miles south of Matata, near Tauranga.

PUTANGAHAU, Southland. 44 miles east from Invercargill. Rail to Tokanui, thence motor 10 miles. Southland County. Dairy factory and sawmills. Trout fishing, pig hunting, and shooting. Good roads, and delightful bush scenery. Telephone office. Doctor at Tokanui. Name means "rise or birth of winds." Rural delivery from Invercargill.

PUTARA, Wellington. Farming district one mile by motor from Eketahuna. Eketahuna County. Named after a Maori chief. Rural delivery from Eketahuna.

PUTARURU, Auckland. 140 miles south-east from Auckland by rail, on Rotorua line. A town district, population, 840. Matamata County. Dairy farming and sawmilling. Trout fishing and shooting (hare and pheasant). Hotel, stores, post, telegraph, and money order office. S.M. Court sits monthly. Resident doctor. Name means "the home of the owl." Plans are being prepared to establish near here a plant for the manufacture of high-grade turpentine from the New Zealand pine.

PUTERANGI. In the war times the site of a Maori pa too strong to be attacked by troops under General Cameron.

PUTERE, Hawke's Bay. 12 miles north-west of Mohaka.

PUTIKI, Auckland. 14 miles east from Auckland by steamer. Manukau County. On Waiheke Island, which is occupied by a few sheep farmers. A summer resort for Auckland visitors. Several boarding houses. Post and telephone office. Doctors at Auckland.

PUTORINO, Hawke's Bay. Also known as Waikare. 39 miles north-east from Napier by rail. Wairoa County. Name means "whistle" or "flute." Splendid scenery, waterfalls, and gorges. Roads good. One hotel. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctors at Wairoa or Napier, each 40 miles.

PUTORINO, Wellington. 5 miles south of Hunterville.

PUWARI, Canterbury. 24 miles from Christchurch. Rail to Lyttelton, thence launch to Diamond Harbour, then motor. Mount Herbert County. Dairy farming. Doctor at Lyttelton, 12 miles. Rural delivery from there.

PUWERA. 138 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Whangarei, then seven miles. Whangarei County. Farming district, with good roads. Shooting. Doctor at Whangarei, seven miles. Name means "hot gun." Rural delivery from Whangarei.

PUYSEGUR POINT, Southland. Usually the first land sighted by passengers from Melbourne to Bluff, and is at the entrance to Preservation Inlet. There is a lighthouse here. Post and radio telegraph office. Fiord County. On January 4, 1910, news of the wreck of the Waikare in Dusky Bay was first known here, Mr Appleyard, the second mate of the steamer, courageously bringing the launch round with the news. Mails by Government chartered launch from Riverton. Fishing plentiful, and deer stalking. Safe anchorage for all vessels.

PUZZLE PEAK. A peak on range Pelorus Sound (2800ft).

PYE'S PA, Auckland. Seven miles from Tauranga.

PYKE RIVER. West Coast, Otago.

PYRAMID, Southland. Farming district, 15 miles north-west by rail from Gore. Telephone office. Rural delivery from Gore.

PYRAMID MOUNT. Between Ahaura and Grey Rivers.

PYRAMID VALLEY. 10 miles from Waikari.

QUAIL ISLAND. Lyttelton Harbour.

QUAIL MOUNT. A peak of Southern Alps.

QUARRY HILLS, Southland. Farming district, 44 miles east from Invercargill. Rail to Tokanui, thence five miles, or daily bus from Invercargill. Rural delivery from Invercargill.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE SOUND. Remarkable for the number of its reaches and inlets, and the grandeur of precipitous and forest-clad hills, culminating in Mount Stokes 4000ft high; is 40 miles north of Blenheim, in Marlborough County, and at its head is Picton, which connects with small settlements on its shores by launch. In 1839 the ship Tory, with the first settlers, anchored here at the end of her voyage before going to Wellington. The Sound was visited by Captain Cook on January 30, 1770, and

named by him after Queen Charlotte, and he took possession of it, hoisting the Union Jack, when a bottle of wine was drunk to the Queen's health. He erected two posts inscribed with the ship's name, one being placed on the island of Motuara, the Natives promising never to destroy them. On February 6 he sailed out of the bay which was named, from the custom of eating men, Cannibal Bay. In 1773 he again visited the Sound.

QUEENSBERRY, Otago. Telephone office. 18 miles north from Cromwell. Rural delivery from Cromwell.

QUEENSTOWN, Otago. Is one of the most picturesquely placed towns in all Australasia, situated nearly midway up Lake Wakatipu, on a sheltered arm of it. It is certain that few towns in the world hold the advantages that this place has for beauty of position and attraction for tourists. It is a borough having a population of 920, and is 196 miles north-west from Dunedin and 110 miles north from Invercargill, reached by rail from either of these towns as far as Kingston, the south end of Lake Wakatipu, then by steamer, which awaits the train, or by road from Kingston. This town is the chief centre in the South Island for the tourist traffic, and its special feature is the noble lake and mountain scenery amidst which it is situated. Trip by the steamer from Kingston to Queenstown (about 25 miles, done in under two hours) forms a most charming means of entrance to the tourist. On his right hand all the way up to Queenstown are the mountainous Remarkables—a range of jagged precipices rising in all their bare and desolate grandeur and loneliness 8000ft sheer up from the deep blue waters of the lake. Queenstown has several excellent hotels and boarding establishments for the accommodation of visitors. There is a good reading room, anthenæum, bank, newspaper, stores, cordial manufactory, etc. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Resident doctor.

Of this wonderful lake (the correct Maori name of which is "Whakatipu," meaning "to increase, to make grow") it may be safely said that it is only equalled by Lake Lucerne in Switzerland. The lake is shaped somewhat like an elongated S, and is 52 miles long, from one to three miles broad, and 1070ft above sea level. Its depth is great—from 1170ft to 1242ft, is the second lake in depth in New Zealand and the bottom is 200ft below sea level. A phenomenal occurrence is the heaving and falling of the bosom of the lake which is similar to human heart beats in its regular pulsation. The peculiar rise and fall has been ascertained to be 3in in the level of the water, at intervals of five minutes, maintained with smooth regularity, but so gradual as to be imperceptible on the smooth surface. No explanation has ever been offered as to the cause of this phenomenon.

The site on which Queenstown now stands was originally taken as a sheep station by the late Mr Rees, whose homestead was a hut of three rooms. A year or two, however, changed all that, for the discovery of gold and the influx of diggers soon caused

a town to spring up, which has now become this famous tourist resort. Queenstown has a remarkably dry, bracing climate, which, with the purity of the atmosphere, makes the place most suitable for invalids; and of late years it has become quite a sanatorium. In winter, even, it is an excellent place of residence for invalids, the rainfall being small and the atmosphere is generally calm, with clear, bright and warm days and frosty nights.

The lake and most of the smaller streams around abound in trout. The roads in certain directions are fairly level and good for motoring, and some very good runs may be had in the direction of Frankton and the Shotover, and also along the edge of the lake. A motor road around the lake now connects with Kingston.

At Queenstown a long stay should be made, for every day the charm of the views increases. Many visitors arrive one day and leave the next, satisfied that they have seen Queenstown and the lake. Never was a greater mistake made, for even after a lengthened stay it will be left with regret.

Very good trips may be made from Queenstown as follows:— To Frankton (four miles), where the hospital is situated and near which the waters of the lake make their only visible outlet into the Kawarau River at the Kawarau Falls. It should be here mentioned that much more water enters the lake than goes out of it by this outlet, and it is conjectured that there must be subterranean outlets. A drive to Arrowtown, via the Shotover and Lake Hayes (eight miles) is recommended, or via Crown Terrace, returning to Queenstown by Arthur's Point or Lake Hayes. Lake Hayes is a lovely sheet of water about a mile square, and it is a paradise for anglers. Another interesting excursion is to Skippers, a gold mining place in a mountainous district. The road is wild and wonderful, and it is well worth the journey of the 25 miles or so to view the scenery and traverse this road. A climb up Ben Lomond, just above Queenstown, should not be omitted, although it is six miles from the town before reaching the top. The visitor will be rewarded by obtaining one of the finest views on this side of the world and without any expense or great labour, as there is an easy track to the top. For this ascent early morning is recommended, before the heat is great. Horses are obtainable if required for the ascent. A splendid drive may also be had to Moke Lake, about 10 miles distant, five miles along the shore of Lake Wakatipu, and five miles among the mountains in which this beautiful partly wooded lake is situated. Excellent fishing may be obtained here. Launch trips around the lake are deservedly popular, especially to Bob's Cove.

At Queenstown the visitor is scarcely half-way up the lake. It becomes him, therefore, to visit the head of the lake, 35 miles further on; and while the trip to Queenstown may have charmed him, that portion, however wonderful, is not so impressive as the three hours' trip from Queenstown to the head. The scenery here is very grand, shut in as it is by huge mountains of 8000ft high,

showing the forest line at 3500ft and the snow line at 7000ft above sea level. On the left, as the steamer proceeds up, is Mount Nicholas, 4327ft; further up on the same side is Mount Turnbull, 6283ft; both black and desolate. Next on the right hand side is Mount Creighton, 6189ft. As the steamer proceeds it passes three islands, the only ones in the lake; the first and smallest is One Tree Island, the next Pig Island, and the next (the largest and most beautiful) is Pigeon Island. Rounding Pigeon Island the best scenery of the lake opens out, showing mountains in front and at side, the greatest being Mount Earnslaw, 9165ft; Mount Alfred, of pyramidal shape, beyond; Cosmos, 8000ft; and to the left the Humboldt's, 8100ft, rising right from the lake at Kinloch side. As a stay in Queenstown has been advised, so should the stay at the head of the lake be made for at least a week, either at Kinloch or Glenorchy, the two settlements there on either side of the lake (refer to these places for particulars of them in this work). At these places there is good hotel accommodation at very reasonable rates, and the time may be well occupied in visiting Diamond Lake, Paradise, Lennox Falls (300ft), Rees River, Mount Earnslaw, Dart River, Lake Harris, and all the wonderful glaciers, waterfalls, etc., that abound close at hand.

The steamer service by which the traveller traverses Lake Wakatipu is well arranged. Some years ago the Government added to the fleet a commodiously fitted twin-screw steamer, Earnslaw, which has a carrying capacity of 1500 passengers. The boat is well fitted up and passengers can rely upon a comfortable journey even in the stormiest weather. First-class meals at the regular intervals are to be obtained on any of the steamers.

The Tourist Department, having recognised the value of Queenstown as a tourist resort, took over a narrow neck of land jutting out a-quarter of a mile into Lake Wakatipu. This they have converted into a magnificent park, which, owing to its geographical position and picturesque surroundings compares favourably with any other in New Zealand. In it are provided for townspeople and visitors a bowling green, tennis courts, a croquet lawn, and swimming baths. At the end of the park rests a huge glacial boulder, which has been used for a unique memorial to the late Captain Scott and his companions.

It is said that when the first settlers came into the district and looked over the lake from what is now known as Queenstown Hill, one said to another, "What a beautiful spot for a town." "Yes, really magnificent; fit for the queen." "That is so; then Queenstown let it be."

RABBIT ISLAND. Near entrance to Nelson Harbour; also one of the Mayne Islands (142ft high), near Bon Accord Harbour; also island near Slipper Island, both the latter in Auckland district.

RABBIT ISLAND. A small flat island west of Howell's Point in Foveaux Straits.

RACECOURSE HILL. Railway siding 34 miles west from Christchurch (West Coast branch). Sheep station. Rural delivery from Darfield. Malvern County.

RADOVE MOUNT. Peak in South Canterbury.

RAE'S JUNCTION, Otago. 77 miles west from Dunedin by car. Tuapeka County. A farming district, with one hotel and post and telephone office. Is at the junction of Tapanui, Lawrence, and Roxburgh roads. Deer and hare shooting. Doctor at Lawrence, 17 miles. Good roads. Railhead for goods, Beaumont.

RAETEA. A mountain (2463ft) between Victoria Valley and Hokianga, Auckland.

RAETIHI, Wellington. 210 miles north by rail from Wellington via Ohakune, or motor daily from Wanganui. Steamer also to Pipiriki, thence motor. Post, telegraph, and money order office. A borough, having a population of 1180; drainage and electric light. Dairy factory, sawmills, bank, newspaper, hotels, stores, etc. S.M. Court sits monthly. Trout fishing and mountain scenery. Name means "seen from the top." Resident doctor. Waimarino County Council office here. Roads fair.

RAGGED RANGE. Between Mathias and Rakaia Rivers, Canterbury.

RAGLAN, Auckland. 119 miles south-west from Auckland; on West Coast. Rail to Hamilton, thence motor twice daily; or 63 miles by steamer from Onehunga. Population, 376. Raglan County. Land-locked harbour, surrounded with limestone rock formation. Farming and grazing settlement. Dairy factory. One hotel, newspaper, etc. Good shooting—pheasant duck, curlew, rabbits, etc. Good sea fishing. Many places of interest here—Waingaro Hot Springs, Bridal Veil Falls, Mount Karoi, Tatooed Rocks. Magnificent scenery and good roads. Camping sites and launch trips. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Resident doctor. Quarterly sittings of S.M. Court.

RAHIRI, Taranaki. 15 miles south from New Plymouth. Mails from Inglewood.

RAHOTU, Taranaki. 30 miles south-west from New Plymouth by motor. Dairy farming district, there being six factories within four miles. Parihaka worth visiting. Roads level and good. Settled in 1886. One hotel, and a post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Opunake, 10 miles. Population, 434.

RAI FALLS. See Pelorus Bridge.

RAINBOW RAPIDS. On Waikato River, vicinity of Atiamuri.

RAINBOW RIVER. Falls into Wairau River at Tophouse, Nelson district.

RAINCLIFF, Canterbury. 22 miles north-east from Timaru by motor. Rural delivery from Pleasant Point.

RAIO, North Auckland. 22 miles north of Kaitaia.

RAI RIVER. Small stream, flowing into Pelorus Sound.

RAI SADDLE. A hill (1109ft) on the boundary of Nelson and Marlborough districts.

RAI VALLEY, Marlborough. 45 miles north-west by motor from Blenheim. Marlborough County. Dairy factory and sawmills. Roads good. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Deer and pig shooting and trout fishing. 15 miles by good road from Croiselles Harbour, where great sea fishing may be had.

RAIT BAY. On east shores of Wellington Harbour.

RAKAHANGA. One of the Cook Islands, 2350 miles from Auckland. This island lies about 25 miles to the north of Manihiki. It is not so large as its neighbour, and the lagoon does not contain any pearl-shell, but otherwise the two islands are very much alike. Rakahanga has a population of about 350.

RAKAHURI, Canterbury. 20 miles north-west from Christchurch by motor. Mails private bag from Rangiora.

RAKAIA, Canterbury. 36 miles south by rail from Christchurch. Ashburton County. Sheep and grain-growing. Splendid fishing, also good hare shooting. Roads good. Hotels, bank, post, telegraph, and money order office. Good salmon fishing in river. Population, 759. Resident doctor.

RAKAIA GORGE, Canterbury. Through which the river flows. Noted for its Alpine flora, including the mountain lily.

RAKAIA RIVER. Forms northern boundary of Ashburton County.

RAKAU. Railway siding, 39 miles south-west from Nelson.

RAKAUHAUKA, Southland. Farming district, eight miles north-east by motor from Invercargill. Telephone office. Name means "stink wood."

RAKAUMANGA. Three miles from Huntly.

RAKAUNUI, Wellington. 139 miles north-east from Wellington. Rail to Pahiatua, then motor 33 miles. Plenty of shooting in season. Sawmilling and farming. Akitio County. Doctor at Pongaroa, 7 miles. Name means "big tree." Rural delivery from Eketahuna.

RAKAUROA, Auckland. 38 miles north-west from Gisborne by rail. Sheep farming. Good roads. Post and telephone office. Waikohu County. Doctor at Gisborne. Name means "tall tree." Shooting.

RAKAUTAO. Railway siding, seven miles from Kaikohe.

RAKAUTARA, Marlborough. Farming district, 78 miles southwest from Blenheim by road. Formerly called Aniseed. Mails from Kaikoura.

RAKETAPAUMA, Wellington. Fifteen miles west from Taihape, near Mataroa.

RAKINO ISLAND. At entrance of Hauraki Gulf.

RAKITU, or ARID ISLAND. On eastern side of Great Barrier.

RAKOPI, Nelson. 17 miles from Collingwood by car.

RAM ISLAND. An island hillock at the junction of the Waihola and Waipori Lakes. Was formerly called Wai-hora-puka, and was the site of an ancient Maori pa.

RAMARAMA, Auckland. 25 miles south from Auckland. By rail to Drury, then three miles by motor. Franklin County. Farming. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Papakura, six miles. Ramarama is the Maori name of a shrub.

RAMSAY MOUNT. Near boundary Ashburton County and Westland.

RANANA, Wellington. Also known as London. On the Wanganui River. 45 miles north from Wanganui by steamer. Wanganui County. Sheep farming. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Wanganui. Roads good.

RANFURLY, Otago. 85 miles north-west from Dunedin by rail. Central Otago. Maniototo County. A progressive township centre of a farming district, with good roads. Fishing and shooting, hares being plentiful. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Named after Lord Ranfurly, a former Governor. Population, 512. Resident doctors. Hospital, hotel. Curling and skating in season.

RANGANUI, Auckland. 86 miles north from Auckland by rail. Otamatea County. Farming district. Roads good. Post office. Doctor at Paparoa, eight miles.

RANGAROA, Auckland. One mile from Taumarunui.

RANGATAUA, Wellington. 199 miles north from Wellington by rail. Waimarino County. Sawmilling and farming. Roads good. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Ohakune, three miles. A town district, population 316. Trout fishing and small game shooting. Shortest and best route for ascent of Mt. Ruapehu by good bush track, passing Rangataua and Sigley Falls, on Mangaeahuahua Stream, and through splendid bush scenery. Distance about 10 miles to peak. Trips conducted by Alpine Club. The best time to make the ascent is from January 1 to middle of March.

RANGAUNU BAY. On East Coast, Mangonui, North Auckland.

RANGIAHUA, Auckland. 218 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Okaihau, thence motor 13 miles. At the head of Hokianga River. Farming and sawmilling. Shooting and fishing, and good roads. Hotel and store. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Kohukohu. Hokianga County. Name means "looking towards the sky."

RANGIAHUA ISLAND. Off Great Barrier Island, on west side.

RANGIATEA, Auckland. Dairy farming district, nine miles by motor from Otorohanga. Rural delivery from Otorohanga.

RANGIAWHIA. A Native settlement, Doubtless Bay, Auckland. Here took place a fight between British troops and Maoris in February, 1864.

RANGIKURA, Wellington. 36 miles by rail north-west from Wanganui. Patea County. Farming district, with good roads. Doctor at Patea, five miles. Name means "glowing sky." Named after an old chief residing at Whenuakura Pa

RANGIOAHIA. 15 miles from Hamilton. Battle fought here February 21, 1864.

RANGIORA, Canterbury. A borough, 20 miles north by rail from Christchurch. The centre of a fine agricultural and pastoral country. Flax dressing and flourmilling carried on here. Two banks, public library, and several good hotels. Post, telegraph, and money order office and savings bank. Population, 2240. Half-holiday held on Saturday. Excellent roads for miles round. Good trout fishing in Ashley River, and hare shooting in neighbourhood. Name means "live sky" or "light of day." Doctors here. Is the market town of North Canterbury, large sales of stock held weekly. Fortnightly sitting of S.M. Court.

RANGIOTU, Wellington. 90 miles north-east by rail from Wellington, or by motor from Palmerston North. Manawatu County. Three dairy factories in vicinity. Post, telephone, and money order office. Roads good. Plenty of fishing and shooting. Nearest doctor at Palmerston North, 11 miles. Name means "the day of the God of War."

RANGIPO, Wellington. Prison farm 6 miles south of Turangi.

RANGI POINT, Auckland. 235 miles from Auckland. Rail to Kaikohe, then motor to Opononi, thence launch. Fishing and shooting. Hokianga County. Post office. Hospital and doctor at Rawene, 12 miles.

RANGIPUKEA ISLAND. 230ft high; Coromandel Harbour.

RANGIPUTA, Auckland. 234 miles north-west from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence motor to Awanui, thence launch. Mangonui County. Pheasant and snipe shooting. Splendid beach—2 miles of pure white sand and crystal-clear water, making for excellent bathing. Roads good. Post office and store. Doctor at Kaitaia. Heads and northern portion of East Coast). Splendid and varied Name means "sky appearing through a cleft" (between Awanui fishing inside and outside harbour.

RANGIRIRI, Auckland. 56 miles south by rail from Auckland. Waikato County. On the Waikato River. Is a good township, settled in 1863. Has State nursery in vicinity, pumice works, flaxmill, good roads, and one hotel. Good duck shooting. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Huntly, 11 miles. Population, 181. Was the scene of a heavy skirmish with the Maoris on November 20, 1863, when 41 Europeans were killed

and 91 wounded, while 50 rebels were killed and 183 taken prisoners. Near here was the Maori settlement of Maurea, on the banks of the Waikato. Name means "angry sky."

RANGITAIKI, Hawke's Bay. 77 miles north-west from Napier by motor. Taupo County. Post and telephone office. The Rangitaiki River runs through the hotel grounds. Good accommodation and good roads. Fishing and shooting. Doctor at Taupo, 25 miles. Sawmilling.

RANGITAIKI RIVER. Rises in northern end of Kaimanawa Range, and flows north-east into Bay of Plenty.

RANGITAMA STREAM. Tributary of Rangitikei River.

RANGITANE. Railway siding, 5 miles south-west from Palmerston North.

RANGITATA, Canterbury. 26 miles north by rail from Timaru; near Rangitata River. Trout and quinnat salmon fishing. Large numbers camp here every summer. No hotel. Post, telephone, and money order office. Geraldine County. Name means "near the sky." Doctor at Geraldine, 10 miles. Good roads.

RANGITATA ISLAND, Canterbury. 31 miles north by rail from Timaru. Telephone office. Geraldine County. Rural delivery from Rangitata.

RANGITATA RIVER. Southern boundary of Ashburton County.

RANGITATAU, Wellington. Farming district, six miles by motor from Waitotara. Telephone office. Rural delivery from Waitotara.

RANGITIHI, Auckland. 42 miles from Okaihau.

RANGITOTO. An island in Auckland Harbour with extinct volcano. Supposed to have been the most recent in action around here. The hill is 960ft. Steamer or launch from Auckland. Also the name of a hill 960ft high near Whareponga, East Cape.

RANGITUKIA, Auckland. 98 miles north by motor from Gisborne. Waiapu County. Post and telephone office. One of the largest Maori settlements in Waiapu Valley, mostly sheep and dairy farming. Rangitukia means "an open view." A clear view can be obtained of the surrounding country, and the Maoris could watch anyone approaching. Doctor at Te Puia, 30 miles. Roads fair.

RANGITUMAU, Wellington. Farming district, 12 miles north by motor from Masterton. Rural delivery from Masterton.

RANGIURU. Railway siding, 17 miles south-east from Tauranga.

RANGIURU-BY-THE-SEA. Holiday resort near Otaki.

RANGIURU CREEK. A stream flowing into Otaki River.

RANGIWAEA, Wellington. Farming district, 15 miles north-west from Mataroa. Rural delivery from Taihape.

RANGIWAHIA, Wellington. A sheep and dairy district, 135 miles north from Wellington. By rail to Feilding, then 36 miles by motor. Kiwitea County. Sheep, dairy farming, and saw-milling. Trout fishing and deer stalking, and good roads. Hotel, dairy factory, post, telegraph, and money order office. Population, 141. Name means "split in the clouds." During the Maori War the Natives were defeated here on February 21, 1864.

RANGIWEA ISLAND. Bay of Plenty.

RANGIWHAKAOMA. Maori name for Castlepoint.

RANUI, Auckland. Railway siding, 16 miles north from Auckland.

RAORIKIA, Wellington. 16 miles from Wanganui by motor. Sheep farming. Mails by private bag from Wanganui.

RAOUL or SUNDAY ISLAND. See Kermadec Islands.

RAPAHOE, Westland. On the coast, 6 miles north by motor from Greymouth. Mails at Rununga.

RAPAKI, Canterbury. Four miles by motor from Lyttelton. Mount Herbert County. Post office. Doctor at Lyttelton. Name means "waist-mat"; on the beach below the present village Te Rangi-Whakaputa, a Maori warrior of the seventeenth century, placed his waist garment to signify his possession of the place; hence the name. Full name is Te-Rai-o-Rapaki.

RAPANUI, Wellington. Farming district, 7 miles west from Wanganui. Telephone office. Rural delivery from Wanganui.

RAPARAPA. A trout stream near Tirau, Auckland.

RAPAURA, Marlborough. Eight miles by motor north-west from Blenheim. Farming district, with good roads, pleasantly situated between the two rivers—Wairau and Opawa. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor Blenheim. Marlborough County. Name means "running water."

RAPUKETE. Native pa near Kaitaia, Mangonui.

RAPUNGA, Hawke's Bay. Five miles north-west of Mohaka.

RAPUWAI, Canterbury. Farming district, 13 miles west-south-west from Geraldine. Telephone office. Rural delivery from Pleasant Point.

RARANGI. Picnic spot 11 miles north from Blenheim on sea beach. Camping ground.

RAROHARA BAY. Northern end Port Fitzroy, Great Barrier.

RAROTONGA. The chief island in the Cook Group. 1650 miles from Auckland by steamer. Post office and wireless station. For description see Cook Islands.

RATA, Wellington. 126 miles north from Wellington on Main Trunk line. Rangitikei County. Farming. Fair amount of game shooting, and good trout fishing in Porewa Stream and Rangitikei River. Roads very good for motoring. Dairy factory. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Named from the number

of rata trees found in the neighbourhood. Doctor at Hunterville, seven miles. Population, 263.

RATAITI, Wellington. Four miles north-west of Hunterville.

RATANA, Wellington. 21 miles south-east from Wanganui by rail. Here is the residence of Ratana, the Maori "faith-healer." Post, telephone, and money order office. Residents are mostly Maoris. Population, about 1000.

RATANUI, Otago. 75 miles south-west from Dunedin by rail. Clutha County. A bush district, occupied by small settlers. Dairy factory. Roads fair. Name means "the place of abundant rata trees." Doctor at Owaka, 5 miles. Rural delivery from there.

RATAPIKO, Taranaki. Farming district, 28 miles south-east from New Plymouth. Rail to Tariki, thence six miles. Rural delivery from Tariki. Doctor at Inglewood, 12 miles. Good roads.

RATATOMOKIA. Mount (1569ft), Upper Waikato District.

RAUKAPUKA BUSH. Near Geraldine, Canterbury.

RAUKAWA, Hawke's Bay. Farming district, 14 miles south-west by motor from Hastings. Mails, private bag from Hastings.

RAUKOKORE, Auckland. 65 miles north-east from Opotiki by road. Opotiki County. Sheep farming. Post and telephone and money order office. Doctor at Opotiki. River of same name here discharges into Papatea Bay.

RAUKUMARA. Mountain range inland from Hick's Bay.

RAUKURA, Wellington. Farming district 5 miles north by motor from Taihape.

RAUMAI, Wellington. 104 miles north-east from Wellington. Rail to Ashhurst, then 6 miles by motor. Pohangina County. Sheep and dairy farming. Population, 273. Accommodation house. Doctor at Palmerston North, 15 miles. Rural delivery from Ashhurst.

RAUMATI, Hawke's Bay. 84 miles south-west from Napier. Rail to Dannevirke, thence five miles. Dairy farming district, with factory and good roads. Telephone office. Dannevirke County. Doctor at Dannevirke. Rural delivery from Dannevirke.

RAUMATI BEACH, Wellington. 31½ miles north from Wellington. Rail to Paraparaumu, thence one and a-half miles by car. Seaside resort, with good beach and golf links. Roads good. Doctor at Paraparaumu. Post office. Also known as Wharemauku.

RAUMATI SOUTH. 36 miles north from Wellington by rail to Paraparaumu, thence car. Good safe beach. Motor camp.

RAUONE BEACH. Picnic spot just inside Otago Heads. Good bathing.

RAUPANUI. Native settlement between Eketahuna and Pahiatua.

RAUPO, Nelson. A railway siding 25 miles north from Greymouth.

RAUPO, Auckland. On the Wairoa River, 117 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Paparoa, thence motor 23 miles. Otamatea County. Shooting and good roads. Post and money order office. Named from the reed raupo (bulrush), profusely growing here. Doctor at Ruawai, 3 miles.

RAUPUNGA, Hawke's Bay. Railway siding 20 miles west of Wairoa.

RAURANGI, Auckland. Near Paihia.

RAUREKAU, Otago. Farming district with telephone office. Five miles east by motor from Milton. Rural delivery from Milton.

RAURIMU, Wellington. 199 miles south by rail from Auckland, at the foot of the famous "spiral," on Main Trunk railway. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Kaitieke County. Nearest doctor at Taumarunui, 25 miles. Good accommodation. Sawmilling and farming. Trout fishing and fair roads. Population, 268. Raurimu means "multitude of rimu (red pine).

RAVENSBOURNE, Otago. Three miles north-east by rail and road from Dunedin, of which it is a residential suburb and portion of the borough of West Harbour; on Otago Harbour, at the foot of hills, with stores, post, telephone, and money order office. Is on the main road to Port Chalmers. Doctors at Dunedin. Fertilizer works.

RAWENE, Auckland. 223 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Kaikohe, thence motor 27 miles. Hokianga County. A town 16 miles from mouth of Hokianga River. Pheasant shooting and river fishing—flounders, karati, etc. The Mangamuka Gorge and other places on the harbour may be visited by launch. Good metalled roads and camping ground for motorists. Post, telegraph, and money order office. One hotel, stores, and joinery works. One bank and resident doctor, also county hospital. Alternate monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Population, 330.

RAWERAWE, Auckland. Farming district 11 miles by motor from Thames.

RAWHIA, Auckland. 15 miles north-west from Okaihau.

RAWHITI, Auckland. 199 miles north-west from Auckland. Rail to Opua, thence launch; or by road branching off the Russell-Whangarei highway. Good shooting (wild goats and pigs) and fishing. Post and telephone. Bay of Islands County. The numerous bays in and round Rawhiti are all well worth visiting. Doctor at Russell, 10 miles by launch. Name means "sunshine in the east."

RAWHITI, 20 miles north-west from Napier by motor. Sheep station. Mails private bag.

RAWHITIROA, Taranaki. Farming district 9 miles east by motor from Eltham. Dairy factory.

RAZORBACK, Auckland. 43 miles south from Auckland. By rail to Pokeno, then three miles. Franklin County. Farming district. Nearest doctor at Pukekohe, 12 miles. Roads good. Rural delivery from Pokeno.

REDAN, Southland. Farming district eight miles east-south-east by motor from Wyndham. Rural delivery from Wyndham.

REDCLIFF CREEK. Tributary of Waiau River, Southland.

REDCLIFF, Southland. Sheep station. 50 miles from Otautau by road.

REDCLIFFE NOOK. On the south-east of Banks Peninsula.

REDCLIFFE POINT. Point near Flea Bay, Banks Peninsula.

REDCLIFFS, Canterbury. Five miles from Christchurch, on road to Sumner by electric tram. Post and telephone office. Redcliffs is situated on the estuary of the Heathcote and Avon Rivers, and, as the tide backs far up, is famous for fishing and boating of all kinds. The headquarters of the Christchurch Sailing Club is here. Rabbit shooting on the Port Hills is plentiful. The climate is unsurpassed for growing tomatoes and vegetables, and is the first district to supply Christchurch with these. Named from the colour of the cliffs. Doctor at Sumner, two miles. Heathcote County.

RED HILL, Auckland. 105 miles north-west from Auckland. Rail to Helensville, thence steamer 62 miles, thence motor five miles. Hobson County. Farming. Doctor at Te Kopuru, five miles.

RED HILL RANGE. Near Pyke River, Otago.

RED ISLAND. Small island off Whangaroa.

RED JACKET CREEK. Near Tiromoana, Nelson.

RED MERCURY ISLAND. Off Mercury Bay. Is of reddish appearance; summit 464ft high.

RED MOUNT (6660ft). North end of Red Hill range.

RED POST. Junction of Hanmer Plain and Waiau roads, near Culverden.

REDVALE, Auckland. 18 miles north from Auckland by motor. Waitemata County. Telephone office. Rural delivery from Albany. Strawberry growing and dairy farming. Lime works. Okura was the original name, meaning "red," probably so named owing to the number of pohutukawa trees. Doctor at Birkenhead, 13½ miles.

REDWOOD PASS. Road to the Lower Awatere from Blenheim through Vernon Hills.

REDWOOD'S VALLEY, Nelson. 15 miles west from Nelson by motor. Waimea County. Deer, hare, rabbit, and quail shooting. Agricultural and fruit farming district, named after late Henry Redwood, who once owned the valley. The ruins of stables and homesteads are still here. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Richmond, eight miles.

REDWOODTOWN. South-west suburb of Blenheim.

REEDS, Southland. Terminus of Ohai Board's railway from Wairio.

REEF ISLET (RAT ISLAND). Lying off Island Bay.

REEF NOOK. On the south-east of Bank's Peninsula, near Stormy Bay.

REEFPOINT. At entrance to Waitata Bay, Pelorus Sound.

REEF POINT. Ahipara district, North Auckland.

REEFTON, Nelson. On the Inangahua River, 47 miles north by rail from Greymouth. Reefton and its neighbourhood form one of the chief quartz mining districts in New Zealand, and there are thousands of acres of country yet to be prospected. Several good hotels and two branch banks. There are also a hospital, resident doctor, School of Mines, public library, etc., and the town is electrically lit. There is good timber, and also coal. Fishing in the Inangahua River, and hare and quail shooting. The scenery around is very good, and the motor drives from Westport, the Lewis Pass highway from Christchurch, and Nelson are amongst the finest in the Dominion. The roads are good. Named Reefton on account of the quartz reefs in the vicinity. Post, money order, and telegraph office. Fortnightly sittings of S.M. Court. Population, 1525. Maruia hot spring 39 miles away.

REES GORGE AND RIVER. Lake Wakatipu, near Glenorchy.

REHIA, Auckland. 95 miles north-east from Auckland. Rail to Paparoa, thence motor 32 miles. Dairy and sheep farming. Pheasant shooting and good roads. Post office. Doctor Dargaville, 16 miles. Otamatea County. Rehia means "pleasure."

REHUTAI, Auckland. 109 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Tangowahine, thence motor. Mails from Dargaville, seven miles. Name means "foam of the sea."

REID LAKE. Near Diamond Lake, Otago.

REIDSTON, Otago. Teschemakers Siding is the name of railway station, while Reidston is the postal name. Seven miles south of Oamaru, on Kakanui River. Good trout fishing, and good roads. Waitaki County. Doctors at Oamaru, seven miles.

REIKORANGI, Wellington. 40 miles north from Wellington. On Waikanae River. By rail to Waikanae, then three miles. Hutt County. Small farming district, with post and telephone office. Good trout fishing, and quail shooting. Sawmill. Nearest doctor at Otaki, 13 miles. Good climate, beautiful scenery, and good roads. Named after a Maori slave buried here.

REMARKABLES. A mountain range on the east side of Lake Wakatipu, on the trip from Kingston to Queenstown.

REMUERA, Auckland. A thickly populated suburban district of Auckland. Connected by rail and tram. Post, telegraph and money order office.

RENOWN, Auckland. 10 miles west from Huntly by motor. Raglan County. Coal mining. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Huntly.

RENWICKTOWN, Marlborough. Seven miles west by motor from Blenheim. Marlborough County; on the Wairau River. Sheep farming, pea growing, and flaxmilling. Is a thriving township, has good roads, two hotels, and post, telephone, and money order office. Hares, quail, and native game. Trout fishing in the Wairau. Doctor at Blenheim. Population, 339. Named after the late Dr Renwick, who owned a large estate here, now cut up.

REOMOANA. Maori name for Port Molyneux.

REPIA, Hawke's Bay. 12 miles from Dannevirke.

REPONGAERE, Auckland. 11 miles west from Gisborne.

REPOROA, Auckland. 197 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Rotorua, thence motor 26 miles. Taupo County. Dairy farming and sawmilling. Post, telephone, and money order office. Good shooting, fishing, and good roads. Name means "long swamp," now drained and in cultivation. Doctor at Rotorua.

REPORUA. Native settlement between Tuparoa and Port Awanui. Waiapu County.

RERE, Auckland. 29 miles north-west from Gisborne by motor. Waikohu County. Sheep farming district, with good roads and fine climate. Fishing. Rere Falls close by. Doctors at Gisborne. Rere means "a big noise," owing to falls being near. Mails private bag from Gisborne.

REREKAPA, Taranaki. 36 miles from Waitara by motor and horse. Rural delivery from Okau.

RERE LAKE. Near Greenstone River, Lake Wakatipu.

REREWAIKAITE RIVER. Rising in Maungaraki Mountains, East Coast, North Island.

REREWHAKAITU. An interesting lake one mile south-west of Mount Tarawera, Auckland.

RESOLUTION BAY, Marlborough. Is situated in Queen Charlotte Sound. 18 miles from Picton by launch. Is much frequented by yachts and camping parties. Good sea fishing. Wild pigs are numerous. Mails private bag from Picton.

RESOLUTION ISLAND. Dusky Sound, West Coast, Otago.

RETARUKE, Wellington. Telephone office, 32 miles by motor from Raurimu. Rural delivery from Raurimu.

RETARUKE, Mangaroa Roads. 222 miles south from Auckland. Rural delivery from Raurimu.

RETARUKE VALLEY ROAD (Upper), Retaruke. 221 miles south from Auckland. Rural delivery from Kaitieke.

REWA, Wellington. 119 miles north from Wellington. Rail to Feilding, thence motor 20½ miles. Kiwitea County. A dairy farming district. Good roads and fishing. Name means "honey-

suckle." Post, money order, and telephone office. Doctor at Hunterville.

REWANUI, Westland. Eight miles north-east from Greymouth by rail. Grey County. One of the chief coal mining centres of West Coast. Rewanui Gorge very beautiful. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Runanga, four miles.

REWA REWA, Auckland. Otorohanga Co. 123 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Otorohanga, thence motor. Rural delivery from Otorohanga. Name means "the rewa rewa tree," which was very plentiful here. Doctor at Otorohanga.

REWETI, Auckland. 31 miles north from Auckland by rail. Waitemata County. Farming district, with good roads. Post office. Doctor at Helensville, seven miles. Named after a Maori chief, Reweti Taumahiki.

REYNOLD'S SETTLEMENT. Farming district four miles from Cambridge.

RHODES BAY. Lyttelton Harbour.

RICCARTON, Canterbury. A residential suburb three miles from Christchurch, by electric tram or train. The site of the Riccarton racecourse, and fruit-growing locality. Has flourmills, good level roads all round, and three hotels. Post, money order, and telephone office. Named by the first settler (the late Mr Deans) after his father's farm in Ayrshire, Scotland. Population, 5870.

RICHARDSON MOUNTS. Range between Rees and Shotover Rivers, Otago.

RICHMOND. Suburb of Christchurch.

RICHMOND, Nelson. Eight miles south-west by rail from Nelson. An old borough. Population, 1130. Mixed farming. Hotels and good water supply. Good roads. Half-holiday on Saturday. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Resident doctor.

RICHMOND. Railway siding, seven miles from Oamaru.

RICHMOND DOWNS, Auckland. Near Kiwitahi.

RICHMOND GROVE. Suburb of Invercargill.

RIDGELANDS, Wellington. 105 miles north-west from Wellington. Rail to Feilding, thence six miles by motor. Oroua County. Is a sheep and dairy-farming district, with good roads. Doctor at Feilding. Rural delivery from there.

RIGNEY, Otago. Railway siding, 22 miles from Lawrence.

RILEY'S HILL. A high peak in the Seaward Range, six miles south of Kaikoura.

RILEY MOUNT (997ft). Westland.

RIMARIKI ISLAND. At south end of Whangaruru Bay, Auckland.

RIMU, Westland. Five miles south from Hokitika by motor. Westland County. An old mining area. Gold dredging. Post, telephone, and money order office. Pretty scenery up Hokitika River. Doctor at Hokitika. Rimu is Maori name for "red pine." Roads good.

RIMU BAY, Marlborough. Telephone office. Seven miles from Havelock. Mails private bag from Havelock.

RIMUNUI, Auckland. 20 miles by motor from Te Kuiti. Farming district. Mails from Te Kuiti.

RIMUTAKA. Mountain range in southern part of Wellington district, over which the railway to Wairarapa Valley passes.

RINGA RINGA BAY. One and a-half miles from Half Moon Bay, Stewart Island.

RINGWAY, Southland. Railway siding, two miles from Otautau.

RIOUX MOUNT (1603ft). Trig station near Mangamahoe, Wellington.

RIPA ISLAND. In Lyttelton Harbour.

RIPIA, Auckland. 12 miles from Dargaville. Farming.

RIPONUI, Auckland. 158 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Hukerenui, thence eight miles by motor. Whangarei County. Name means "a big swamp." Farming district, with good roads. Rural delivery from Hikurangi. Doctor at Hikurangi.

RIRA, Auckland. Five miles south-east of Aria.

RISSINGTON, Hawke's Bay. 16 miles north-west by motor from Napier. Hawke's Bay County. Post and telephone. Sheep station district, with good roads. Doctor at Napier.

RIVERHEAD, Auckland. 22 miles north-west from Auckland. Rail to Kumeu, thence three miles by motor. Waitemata County. Farming and fruit-growing. Hotel accommodation, and good roads. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Kumeu. Population, 273.

RIVERLANDS. Three miles from Blenheim by rail. Site of Marlborough Jockey Club Racecourse.

RIVERLEA, Taranaki. 14 miles north from Hawera. Rail to Mangawhero Road, thence motor three miles. Eltham County. Dairy factory. Fishing and good roads. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Kaponga, four miles.

RIVERS. The rivers of New Zealand are numerous, but few of them are suitable for navigation, many of them being mountain torrents swollen with the melting of snow and glaciers. The order of those given is from the Auckland province in the north to Southland in the south. Wairoa River flows south into Kaipara Harbour, and is navigable 60 miles for small steamers. Waikato. —This is the longest river in the Dominion. Flows north for about 40 miles from Ruapehu into Taupo Lake; thence it flows north-west for 217 miles, and enters sea to south of Manukau. Navigable for

steamers 100 miles up. Chief tributary, Waipa. Thames flows north into Firth of Thames. Navigable for 50 miles. Piako.—West of Thames, flowing into Firth of Thames. Waipaoa and Turanganui flow east into Poverty Bay. Rangitaiki and Whakatane.—Separated by Te Whaiti Range; flowing into Bay of Plenty. Wairoa South flows south into Hawke's Bay. Tuki Tuki flows north-east. Tutaekuri, Ngaruru, and Mohaka flow easterly into Hawke's Bay. Ruamahanga flows south through Wairarapa Plain into Palliser Bay. Hutt flows south into Port Nicholson. Manawatu flows south through Hawke's Bay and Wellington, Rangitikei south-west, Wangaehu south, Wanganui south-east, and the Waitotara south, all into the sea on the West Coast. Patea flows south into South Taranaki Bight, and the Waitara and Mokau north-west and west respectively into North Taranaki Bight. All the above rivers are in the North Island, and those following in the South Island. Wairau.—Flows north-east to Cloudy Bay. Clarence.—Rises in Kaikoura Mts., flows north-east. Awatere.—Flows north-east into Cook Strait. Waiau.—Flows south-west into sea. Buller.—Flows west to Westport. Motueka and Waimea flow into Tasman Bay. Owing to the Southern Alps Canterbury is well supplied with rivers. Hurunui, Waimakariri, Ashley, Rakaia, Ashburton, Rangitata, Orari, Opihi, Temuka, Pareora, and Waitaki, all flow south-east to sea. The Waitaki, dividing line between Otago and Canterbury, is formed by union of Tekapo, Pukaki, and Ohau Rivers. Selwyn.—Flows east into Lake Ellesmere. As in Canterbury, the Southern Alps swell the rivers of Westland, which all flow westward to the sea. Grey River forms part of northern boundary. Teremakau.—Wide and rapid, discharges between Hokitika and Greymouth. Haast.—Largest river in south of Westland. The smaller rivers on West Coast are Mikonui, Waitaha, Wanganui, Wataroa, Waiho, Weheka, Paringa, and Kanieri. In Otago, Kakanui and Shag run south-east. Taieri.—Flows through Taieri Plains. Clutha.—The largest river in the Dominion. Issuing from Lake Wanaka and joined by Hawea from Lake Hawea, and Kawarau, from Lake Wakatipu, the Clutha flows for 154 miles into Molyneux Bay. Only navigable for boats and small steamers for about 30 miles. Molyneux.—Below Cromwell the Clutha is known officially as the Molyneux until it reaches the vicinity of Clydevale, when it again becomes the Clutha. Mataura.—Commences near Lake Wakatipu, flows south into Toetoes Bay. Oreti or New River.—Flows through Southland Plains into Foveaux Strait. Aparima.—Flows south into Foveaux Strait at Riverton. Waiau.—Drains large area of country from Lakes Te Anau and Manapouri, flowing south into Te Waewae Bay. There are a few small rivers in Stewart Island, but not of any great length.

RIVERSDALE, Southland. 58 miles north-west by rail from Invercargill, on Waimea Plains line. Southland County. Agricultural and sheep farming. Good shooting and fishing, and good roads. Hotels, post, telegraph, and money order office. Doctors at Gore, 18 miles. Population, 369.

RIVERSIDE, Canterbury. Farming district, with telephone office, 10 miles by motor from Ashburton. Rural delivery from Ashburton.

RIVERSIDE, Otago. A railway siding two miles from Outram.

RIVERSLEA, Hawke's Bay. 10 miles north from Napier.

RIVERTON, Southland. One of the prettiest seaport boroughs in the South Island; at mouth of Aparima River, with a bar harbour; and 26 miles west by rail from Invercargill. Farming. Good trout and deep sea fishing and shooting. Very good roads and excellent sea bathing and boating. Several good hotels and private accommodation; two banks—New Zealand and National—and bi-weekly newspaper. Population, 900. Two bowling greens, golf course, tennis and croquet courts. A day's deep sea fishing in the Straits can be arranged with the fishermen. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Hospital and resident doctors. Maori name Aparima. In 1836 Captain John Howell started a whaling station here, and it was then known to the whalers and sealers as Jacob's River or Knowsley River. This town is the oldest settlement in Southland. Beautiful scenery on the Pourakino. Launch can be hired for trip seven miles up river. "The Rocks," about two miles from the town reached by good road, is an increasingly popular seaside resort, there being an excellent beach for bathing; tennis court, bowling green, etc.

RIWAKA, Nelson. On sea coast, 37 miles north-west from Nelson by motor. Waimea County. Hop and tobacco growing, and fruit farming are carried on extensively, this being the largest hop-growing district in Australasia. Also marble quarries, from which was obtained the marble used in Parliament Buildings. Butter factory, lime works, and sawmills. Good roads, and trout fishing and quail shooting. Hotel, post, telephone, and money order office. A splendid place for a holiday, many holiday-makers coming here during summer. See also Kaiteriteri. Doctor at Motueka, three miles. Riwaka means "in centre of canoe." Source of Riwaka River is of interest, as it rises from underground amidst the bush. Population, 612.

ROA, Westland. Coal mining township, 22 miles north-east from Greymouth, three miles up the hill from Blackball by private line. Paparoa coal mine is at Soldiers, a hill like Denniston for steepness. Hotel. Mails from Blackball.

ROARING MEG. A stream 10 miles from Cromwell on the Queenstown road, in the Kawarau Gorge. Power station here.

ROBERT MOUNT. On Lake Rotoiti, Auckland.

ROBERTS MOUNT (6950ft). Peak in Southern Alps.

ROBIN HOOD BAY. Sounds County. 19 miles north-west from Blenheim, near Tuamarina.

ROBIN HOOD BAY. On south of Banks Peninsula.

ROBINSON BAY. On east shore of Wellington Harbour.

ROBINSON'S BAY, Canterbury. On Akaroa Harbour, 49 miles south-east from Christchurch. By rail to Little River, then motor 16 miles; or by motor from Christchurch. Akaroa County. Post and telephone office. Dairy farming district. Roads good, but hilly. Doctor at Akaroa, four miles.

ROBINSON RIVER. Tributary of Grey River.

ROBSON POINT. Situated entrance Port Underwood, Marlborough.

ROCHFORT. Railway siding, two miles from Ohakune, Raetihi branch.

ROCK AND PILLAR, Otago. 56 miles north-west by rail from Dunedin. Sheep farming district. Good roads. Named by first surveyor from hill features. Doctor at Middlemarch, eight miles. Taieri County. Rural delivery from Middlemarch.

ROCK FORD, Canterbury. Farming district, 52 miles from Christchurch. Rural delivery from Oxford.

ROCKLANDS, Otago. Taieri County. 44 miles west from Dunedin via Clark's Junction.

ROCKS POINT, 60 miles north of Westport.

ROCKVILLE, Nelson. 91 miles north-west from Nelson by motor. Gold mining (hydraulic) and farming. Dairy factory and sawmills. Fishing and deer stalking. Roads good. Fine caves in vicinity, also remarkable rocks; hence the name. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Collingwood, six miles. Gold was discovered in 1856 by John Ellis and E. James in a creek that ran through a gully near here, and in a few months over 1000 miners were on the field.

ROCKY BAY, Auckland. 17 miles north by steamer from Auckland. Manukau County. Post and telephone office.

ROCKY BIGHT. Between Ngahauranga and Petone.

ROCKY NOOK. Part of Mount Albert Road District and a suburb of Auckland.

ROIMATA. Village settlement, suburb of Christchurch.

ROLLESTON, Canterbury. 14 miles south by rail from Christchurch. Paparua County. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Is an old settled farming district, with good land and good roads, and has one hotel. Named after late Mr Rolleston. Doctor at Lincoln, six miles. Junction for West Coast railway.

ROLLESTON MOUNT. Rock peak, about 9000ft, near Arthur's Pass, West Coast road.

ROLLESTON RANGE. Near Arthur's Pass, West Coast road.

ROMAHAPA, Otago. 60 miles south by rail from Dunedin, on the Balclutha-Catlins River line. Agricultural and pastoral, sawmill, twine and rope works. Good roads. Shooting and trout

fishing. Post, telephone, and money order office. Clutha County. Doctor at Balclutha, eight miles. Name means "winding stream."

RONA BAY. A seaside residential suburb of Wellington; about seven miles by ferry steamer or by motor on opposite side of harbour. See Days Bay; also Eastbourne.

RONGAHERE, Otago. Farming district, 79 miles south-west from Dunedin by rail to Lawrence, then 19 miles by motor. Clutha County. On the Molyneux River. Good shooting on the Blue Mountains, six miles off—wild pigs and deer. Good fishing in the Pomahaka River, six miles distant. Name means "bush by the river." Doctor at Balclutha. Rural delivery from Balclutha daily.

RONGA RIVER. Flows into Rai River, Marlborough.

RONGA VALLEY. A heavily timbered valley stretching seaward from Rai Valley.

RONGOITI, Wellington. Farming district four miles from Mataroa.

RONGOKAKAKO, Wellington. Farming district, with dairy factory, three miles by motor from Eketahuna. Rural delivery from Eketahuna.

RONGOMAI, Wellington. 88 miles north-east by rail from Wellington. Eketahuna County. Rural delivery from Eketahuna.

RONGOTAI. Airport for Wellington, on Lyall Bay. Three and a-half miles from Wellington.

RONGOTEA, Wellington. 100 miles north from Wellington. By rail to Palmerston North, thence motor 13 miles. A town district. Population, 257. Manawatu County. Post, telegraph, and money order office. A dairy farming district, with dairy factory, and electric light. Roads good. Nearest doctor at Bulls, 11 miles.

ROROKOKO STREAM. Flowing into Taueru River, Wairarapa.

ROSALIE BAY. South side of Great Barrier Island.

ROSEBANK. Suburb of Balclutha.

ROSEBERY, north-west from Oamaru. Rural delivery from Oamaru.

ROSEDALE. A suburb of Invercargill, on the Waihopai River.

ROSENEATH. A residential suburb of Wellington, situated on a rise at the end of Oriental Bay. Splendid view of harbour. Reached by electric tram every ten minutes from City.

ROSINA. A station on the Sanson-Foxton tramway.

ROSLYN, Otago. A suburb of Dunedin City. Situated on the hills overlooking the city. Dates from 1862, and named by the late Mr Jas. Kilgour, on whose estate it was—Roslyn, after Roslyn Castle, Scotland. Reached by cable car from Rattray Street, and

another from Octagon; also by motor buses. Post, telegraph, and money order office.

ROSLYN BUSH, Southland. A sheep and dairy farming settlement in Southland County. Nine miles north-east from Invercargill by motor. Roads good. Telephone office. Nearest doctor at Invercargill.

ROSS MOUNT. Peak in South Canterbury.

ROSS, Westland. Near Totara River, 15 miles south from Hokitika by rail (terminus of line). A borough, with population of 420. Bank, post, telegraph, and money order office. Gold mining, lime crushing and burning, and sawmilling; and the distributing centre for South Westland. Good fishing (whitebait, herring, and flounder), also good shooting. Track from here to Mount Greenland (2928ft); trip may be accomplished in one day. Huts at summit, from which is obtainable a good view of Southern Alps and Mount Cook. Good accommodation, and three cold lakes en route—Ianthe, Wahapo, and Mapourika. Good roads and bush scenery. Doctor at Hokitika. Named after an early prospector. Golf links and emergency aerodrome.

ROSS POINT. One mile from Portobello.

ROTHERHAM, Canterbury. 76 miles north from Christchurch by rail. Amuri County. Sheep farming district, with good roads hotel, post, telephone, and money order office. Population, 218. Resident doctor.

ROTHESAY. A summer resort on eastern shore of Wellington

ROTHESAY. The lower portion of Ravensbourne, near Dunedin.

ROTO, Taranaki. 199 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Ohura, thence 12 miles by motor. Ohura County. Roads narrow and winding, but metalled. Doctor at Ohura. Roto means "lake."

ROTO AIRA. Lake near Tongariro.

ROTOEHU. A small lake 20 miles from Rotorua.

ROTOITI LAKE. Source of Buller River, five miles from Tophouse, Nelson, 228ft deep.

ROTOITI, Auckland. A lake nine miles long, east of Rotorua. A Government survey party in 1902 here discovered a cave of large extent on the northern side of this beautiful sheet of water. It is thought that there may be a connection between this cave and the abyss on Matawhaura Bluff, used by the Natives as a sepulchre for the bones of departed chiefs. On the south side is a hot sulphur pool, named Manupirua, much valued by the Natives for its curative properties. At the upper end of the lake is the well known Hongi's Track through beautiful bush to Lake Rotoehu. A Maori settlement, with post and telephone office. Rotorua County. Trout fishing and good shooting. Boarding house. Nearest doctor at Rotorua, 20 miles. Name means "little lake." Sawmilling.

ROTOKAHA LAKE. Near Tiniroto, Cook County.

ROTOKAKAHI. A small lake in the dense bush about 10 miles south-east from Rotorua. Also called Green Lake.

ROTOKARI. The largest lake in Taranaki. It is a small sheet of water about four miles south from Eltham, set amid beautiful scenery.

ROTOKAURI, Auckland. Raglan County. Three miles from Frankton Junction by car. Rural delivery from there.

ROTOKAWA, Auckland. 176 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Rotorua, thence motor five and a-half miles. Rotorua County. Post office. Fishing and shooting. Name means "bitter lake."

ROTOKAWA. Lake near Kaipara Heads (North).

ROTOKAWA. Sulphur lake eight miles from Taupo.

ROTOKAWAU. A picturesque lake nine miles from Rotorua.

ROTOKINO, Westland. Six miles north of Wataroa.

ROTOKOHU, Nelson. A sawmilling and farming district 36 miles east from Westport by motor; or 58 miles by rail from Greymouth. Inangahua County. Farming and sawmilling. Post and telephone. Good shooting and fishing. Roads good for motoring. Name means "foggy valley." Doctor at Reefton, 12 miles.

ROTOMA. Lake and settlement 25 miles east-north-east of Rotorua.

ROTOMANU, Westland. 30 miles from Greymouth, on the Greymouth-Christchurch line. Post and telephone office. Named from small lake here, and means "bird lake." Sheep and dairy farming, sawmilling. Roads good. Grey County. Doctor at Brunnerton, 20 miles.

ROTOMAHANA, Auckland. The lake on which the Pink and White Terraces were situated, and destroyed by eruption of Mount Tarawera; now an immense crater, with a diameter of one mile and a-half, and enclosed by precipitous walls. Good trout fishing, and wild duck shooting may be had on the lake. Rotomahana means "warm lake."

ROTOMAKARIRI. A lake formed at the foot of Mount Tarawera since the eruption in 1886. Name means "cold lake."

ROTONGAIO. Native village on Tokaanu-Taupo road.

ROTONGARO, Auckland. 72 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Huntly, thence motor seven miles. Raglan County. Roads good. Doctor at Huntly. Name means "hidden lake."

ROTONGARO. Lake near Rangiriri, Auckland.

ROTONGATA, Auckland. Seven miles south-west of Arapuni.

ROTO-O-RANGI, Auckland. Seven miles south from Cambridge. Rural delivery from there. Farming. Waipa County. Cheese factory.

ROTOPOUNAMU. Small lake six miles south of Lake Taupo.

ROTO ROA ISLAND. An island 25 miles from Auckland, at entrance to Firth of Thames, in the Hauraki Gulf (late Ruthes Island). Now used as an inebriates' institution for men, controlled by the Salvation Army, and registered by the Government under "The Reformatory Institutions Act, 1909." Work of all description is carried on, including farming, pig and poultry raising, and gardening, there being 300 acres of workable land. The island is connected by telephone to Auckland. Mails from Auckland.

ROTO ROA LAKE. Small lake south-east of Mount Murchison, Nelson.

ROTORUA, Auckland. A borough, the affairs of which are managed by council, two members being nominated by the Government. In September, 1907, the town was taken over by the Tourist Department, local control being exercised by a "Resident Officer," who was responsible to the General Manager of the Department in Wellington, but since January 1, 1923, the Borough Council has taken over the management of affairs and are endeavouring to make Rotorua one of the best health resorts in the world. Before the Government took over the town it was managed by a council, three members being elected by vote, and four appointed by the Government under the Thermal Springs Act of 1881. Rotorua is now taxed like any borough, has an abundant water supply, and is lit by electricity. It has a resident population of 6540, and there are a great many Natives in the neighbourhood. It is the centre of the thermal springs district. Is 171 miles south-east by rail from Auckland. Rotorua means "crater lake."

An attack on Te Kooti, the Maori rebel, was made here on May 7, 1870, when 20 Natives were killed.

Rotorua is practically divided into two towns, about half a mile from each other. The old town (or Ohinemutu) is built higher up than Rotorua proper and the former overlooks the lake; while Rotorua is on the lower land. One and a-half miles distant is the Maori settlement of Whakarewarewa. Rotorua is rather a straggling town, with well formed streets and plantations; the latter will in time greatly add to the beauty of the place. There are numerous hotels and boarding houses, two of the hotels having hot springs in their own grounds, which are greatly used by visitors. There are boiling springs all round the township, from which large volumes of steam are constantly rising. The Government gardens and grounds surrounding the sanatorium and baths are well laid out with numerous walks and arbors; and there are tennis and croquet lawns, and bowling greens. Post, telegraph, telephone, and money order office. Daily newspaper. Resident doctors. Half-holiday Saturday. Fortnightly sittings of S.M. Court. On the Pukeroa Reserve is the famous King George V. Ortheopædic Hospital.

In the middle of the Rotorua Lake is the island of Mokoia, celebrated in Maori love lore as the place where Tutanekai, a son of

the chief of his tribe, dwelt. Hinemoa (famous in song and story), who was in love with him, is said to have swum across the lake to this island—a distance of three miles—to see him. The places of interest to visit within easy reach of Rotorua are as follows:—Ohinemutu, three-quarters of a mile; Whakarewarewa, 1½ miles; Fairy Spring, three miles; Ngongotaha (to foot of mountain), four miles; Hamurana Spring, eight miles; Tikitere (with Blue Lake), 11 miles; Wairoa (by motor), 10 miles; Tarawera Mountain (via Wairoa), 22 miles; Okere Falls (via Tikitere), 17 miles; Rotoiti, 20 miles; Waiotapu (with detour showing Tarawera Mountain and the crater of the extinct Waimangu geyser, which was, when active, the largest known), 20 miles; Okoroire, 30 miles; and Taupo (via Wairakei with its wonderful geysers), 56 miles. The Rotorua Lake, which is 84ft deep, abounds in trout.

Surroundings of Rotorua.—Crossing from the old township of Ohinemutu in a motor launch, visit the Island of Mokoia, in the centre of Lake Rotorua; then the beautiful cold spring of Hamurana, one of the most charming picnicing spots in the district; then to Lake Rotoiti; do well to camp for the night, and spend the following day exploring the cosy bays and inlets with which the lake abounds, and visiting the hot spring of Manapirua, and the waterfall and hot springs in the neighbourhood of Taheke.

From Tapuaeharuru, on the western shore of the lake, a short walk of a mile or two takes one to Lake Rotoehu, on the opposite side of which is the hot spring, the water of which contains iron, and one may readily convince himself of the presence of iron in the water by attempting to make tea of it.

Another walk of a mile will disclose one of the loveliest lakes in the district, Lake Roto-Ma. The general consensus of opinion is that this lake is a vision of beauty, which every visitor lingers round as long as possible and leaves with regret. The trip shows the visitor the paradise of the district; and also the Inferno at Tikitere. Sala, when he visited this spot some years ago, called it at once "Hell's Gates." It is certainly a most weird and awe-inspiring place. The steam rising from its boiling pools and mud-geysers is a never-failing landmark seen from every point of the Rotorua basin. The hydro-thermal action is so powerful at this spot that the visitor feels the earth vibrating under his feet; and yet in spite of these dismal horrors, invalids—ladies even—will spend weeks here in order to get the benefit of the healing springs, which are justly credited with many most remarkable cures. Tikitere is 11 miles from Rotorua, and the trip may be comfortably made in half a day.

The next point of interest for the tourist is the Wai-o-Tapu Valley, distant from Rotorua some 20 miles. Service cars may be engaged to visit here or else it may be seen while passing on the way to Taupo. However, there is much to see and the visit should not be hurried.

Another trip is the Rotorua-Tarawera-Rotomahana round trip. This one-day round trip, of about 40 miles, is the most wonderful in the thermal district. Motor from Rotorua to shores of Lake Tarawera, passing en route Lakes Tikitapu and Rotokakahi, and the ruined village of Te Wairoa; cross Tarawera by Government motor launch; walk across the short portage to Lake Rotomahana, and cruise in another launch along the cliffs of that lake, remarkable for their thermal activity. Walk from Rotomahana to the Waimangu Geyser Valley and Government accommodation house; then return to Rotorua by motor. This trip can also be made the reverse way.

The Rotorua Basin and its Surroundings.—Not one in twenty of the visitors takes the nearest route across the Pukeroa Recreation Reserve to the Government baths; and yet from this spot a most magnificent panoramic view of the whole Rotorua basin, 80,000 acres in extent, may be obtained. Standing on the highest point, and looking towards the north, the visitor sees spread out before him the tranquil beauty of Lake Rotorua, 20,000 acres of water, with the lofty volcanic island of Mokoia in its centre. The lights and shadows on the surrounding hills, the cloud scenery reflected in the water, the white cliffs to the north and north-east gleaming in the sunlight, the steam column rising from Tikitere, the bluff of Wahanga—the most northerly point of the Tarawera Range—just peering above the intervening hills, and in the foreground the Maori village and the English Church on a promontory jutting into the lake, form a picture which would certainly delight the artist, who usually sees when he looks, if not the tourist, who, too often, looks without seeing. Turning to the south and south-west, one knows of no prospect more lovely on a calm summer's evening at sunset. The steam columns of Whakarewarewa are thrown into relief by the dark background of hills, and through the Hemo Gorge a glimpse is caught of the deep blue Paeroa Ranges in the extreme distance. In the west is the bold bluff of Paparata, with its skyline clothed with forest, through which the setting sun throws a flood of crimson light, making it look like a veritable bush on fire. North-west is the Ngongotaha Mountain, rising 1600ft above the level of the lake, from the sunmmit of which may be seen on a clear day the Bay of Plenty, with its numerous islands, and inland the snow-capped mountains of Ruapehu and Tongariro.

Whakarewarewa.—At Whakarewarewa, only 1½ miles from Rotorua, the visitor will find an epitome of all that the neighbourhood contains; hotel and bathing accommodation, geysers, hot springs, boiling pools, mud volcanoes, hot waterfalls, and siliceous terrace formation. It will interest the visitor to know that in our thermal springs district exist the only geysers in that British Empire on which the sun is said never to set. Geysers are found in Yellowstone Park, U.S.A., in Iceland, and in Thibet. Of the latter we know very little; but geologists tell us that, of the geysers of the world, those of the States of Wyoming and Idaho are

the oldest, those in New Zealand the next in age, and, strange to say, those of Iceland, with which most of us were first acquainted, the youngest. Motors ply frequently to Whakarewarewa.

It will be seen, therefore, that the invalid tourist has plenty to interest him at home, without interfering in any way with a profitable use of the numerous hot springs at his disposal.

The Geyser at Orakeikorako.—This geyser broke out in June, 1893, and occasioned a profound sensation in the district. Those who have seen it declare it to be the most wonderful and astounding phenomenon in New Zealand, and, for power and grandeur as a geyser, second to none in the world. It has been very appropriately named "The Terrific."

Climate of Rotorua.—The geographical position of the North Island of New Zealand will naturally suggest something of the character of its inland climate at an elevation of 1000ft. Rotorua is some 40 miles from the coast. Its elevation is 990ft above the sea level. The atmosphere is drier and more bracing than on the coast—in winter considerably colder, and in summer perhaps somewhat hotter, but of a dry pleasant heat, free from the moist oppressiveness which characterises the summer heat in Auckland and other coast towns. The mean temperature of spring is 53deg, of summer 66deg, of autumn 57deg, and of winter 45deg. The relative moisture of the air for the four seasons (taking complete saturation at 100deg) is—for spring, 74deg; for summer, 66deg; for autumn, 67deg; and for winter, 74deg. The steam which rises so abundantly and perpetually all over the district no doubt adds considerably to the moisture of the atmosphere. This was clearly shown in the month of June, 1886, when the great eruption of Tarawera took place. The relative moisture for that month was 10deg in excess of the average, owing to the immense amount of vapour caused by the eruption. The daily range of temperature is greatest in the summer and least in the winter. This obtains throughout the whole of New Zealand, and is, indeed, one of the features of the New Zealand climate. No matter how hot a summer's day may be here, the nights are invariably cool. The mean daily range of temperature for spring is 21deg, for summer 28deg, for autumn 23deg, and for winter 20deg.

The most agreeable months of the year for an invalid to visit Rotorua are February, March, and April; the least pleasant are August, September, and October; but, as there is ample boarding accommodation close to the baths, the invalid is virtually independent of the weather. A climate better adapted to the necessities of the class of patients visiting this health resort could not be desired. They are, as a rule, persons of fairly vigorous health, in whom it is desirable to maintain the normal power of adaptation and resistance to climatic changes. A climate in which the same conditions prevailed for long periods of the year would fail to secure this end; but one in which the various factors of temperature, moisture, light, electricity, wind, and atmospheric press-

ure are subject to moderate variations is, in every way, the one to be desired.

It is most desirable that invalids visiting Rotorua should be well informed as to the character of the climate. Considerable misapprehension exists on this point, particularly amongst visitors from the south, their impression being that Rotorua is a very warm place, and that in summer they have to bring only the lightest possible clothing. This is a great mistake, as in February and March it is not uncommon to find in 24 hours a thermometric range of 100deg. between the solar and terrestial radiation temperatures. Visitors, therefore, should provide themselves with light and heavy clothing, no matter at what season of the year they may arrive.

The Rotorua Sanatorium: Names of the Principal Baths.—The southern shore of Lake Rotorua has been very wisely chosen as the basis of operations for opening-up this wonderful district. Here are grouped together numerous examples of the five classes of springs mentioned, and here the Government fixed their first sanatorium and bathing establishment. The sanatorium reserve at Rotorua comprises an area of some 50 acres, bounded on the north and east by the lake, and on the west and south by the township of Rotorua. Many years ago this was a howling wilderness, covered with manuka scrub, and diversified only by clouds of steam rising from the various hot springs. Here the adventurous invalid had to pitch his tent, and be satisfied with a hole in the ground for a bath; and if the spring he wished to use happened to be too hot for his purpose he probably had to dig the hole for himself, and regulate the supply and temperature of the water to the best of his hydraulic ability. In many instances he immortalised himself by giving his name to the spring—a name still retained. Thus we have "Cameron's Bath," "M'Hugh's Bath," "Mackenzie's Bath," and "The Priest's Bath." Other springs have received their names from some real or imaginary quality. Thus we have "Madame Rachel," "The Pain-killer," "The Coffee-pot," "The Postmaster," "The Duchess," and "The Blue Bath." Now this scene of desolation is completely transformed. Walks and drives planted with evergreen trees traverse it from end to end; fountains—amongst which are the artificial intermittent geysers constructed by Mr C. Malfroy—and flower gardens delight the eye, and commodious buildings for the entertainment of invalids have sprung up on every side. The principal of these are the Sanatorium Hospital, the medical residence, the Priest's Pavilion, the Rachel Pavilion, the Duchess Swimming Bath, and the Blue Swimming Bath (to which is attached the sulphur-vapour bath).

Considerable improvements in the way of extended accommodation have been carried out at the swimming bath and the Rachel Pavilion. From the former the natural sulphur-vapour bath has been separated, and made a distinct department, so that it may be used by ladies while gentlemen occupy the swimming bath, and vice versa. At the Rachel Pavilion four new private baths have

been constructed, with two dressing rooms attached to each. This is a distinct advance, and will enable the attendant to put two bathers through one bath in the time usually occupied by one bather when the bathroom is used both for dressing and undressing.

At the southern corner of the Rachel Pavilion a large addition in the way of a ladies' swimming bath has been constructed. It is 48ft by 24ft, from 3ft to 4ft deep, and capable of accommodating 20 bathers at one time. Its capacity is 25,200 gallons, and its temperature is maintained at about 90deg. It is provided with dressing rooms and shower baths. This supplies a long-felt want, as the previous arrangement of having hours set apart for ladies to use the gentlemen's swimming bath was, for obvious reasons, unsatisfactory.

The most noticeable recent addition to the bathing accommodation is the new sulphur baths. They are situated on the western shore of the lake, at a distance of about half a mile from the Priest and Rachel Pavilions, and are approached by a good carriage drive. They consist of two large tanks (each 24ft by 12ft) and four smaller ones (each 12ft by 10ft), one of the former and two of the latter being appropriated to each sex. There are 20 dressing rooms, 10 in each department. It has been found necessary to leave the baths open to the air, as the gases arising from them are apt to produce vertigo and fainting unless they are exposed to very free ventilation. In the summer weather they are sheltered from the sun by canvas awnings. Recently verandas have been built opposite the dressing boxes, adding greatly to their comfort and convenience. The temperature of the spring supplying these baths is 114deg Fahr., and the outflow varies from 6000 to 7000 gallons per hour. The water rises through a fissure in the rock of considerable length, and the temperature is regulated by a series of sluices, one of which is connected with each bath; if all the sluices are closed the water cools by natural radiation of heat, and if any sluice is opened the bath fed by it rises in temperature. These baths are increasing rapidly in popularity as curative agents in all forms of rheumatism, gout, and neuralgia. There still are a few cases of fainting and involuntary muscular twitching, without loss of consciousness, among men using these baths. The women appear to enjoy an immunity from these troubles, due, most likely, to the gases arising from their baths being either less in quantity or different in quality.

The Hospital: The stipulations made by the Government with regard to admission to the hospital are that the patient shall be able to show that his case is one likely to be benefited by the use of the baths, and that he is unable to pay the usual hotel or boarding house charges.

Splendid trout-fishing in season, with fly and minnow, at Rotorua and Rotoiti, and in the neighbouring lakes and streams. Numerous motor launches for hire for fish-trolling. Government

fishing launch on Lake Tarawera. A Government nursery for the raising of trees is here.

ROTOTUNA, Auckland. Farming district, with dairy factory, six miles by motor from Hamilton. Rural delivery from there. Name means "the lake of eels."

ROTOWARO, Auckland. 71 miles by rail south from Auckland via Huntly. Raglan County. Coal mining and carbonisation plant. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Huntly, six miles.

ROTU. Railway siding, seven miles from Dargaville.

ROUGH PEAK. Peak on Thomson Mts., Wakatipu.

ROUGH AND TUMBLE CREEK. Near Charleston. Also name of rough track between Mokihinui and Karamea.

ROUGH RIVER. Tributary of Grey River.

ROUND HILL, Southland. 37 miles west from Invercargill. By rail to Colac Bay, thence motor four miles. Wallace County. Telephone office. A gold mining district near Orepuki. Roads good. Shooting. Nearest doctor at Riverton, 11 miles. Rural delivery from there.

ROUND HILL. Peak in South Canterbury.

ROUND HILL. Railway siding 12 miles from Lawrence.

ROUND LAKE, near Ohaupo, Waipa County.

ROUTEBURN GORGE, near Kinloch, Wakatipu.

ROWAN, Taranaki. 39 miles south from New Plymouth. By rail to Eltham, then service car. In Stratford County. Farming locality, with dairy factory. Good roads, but no hotel or boarding. Good fishing and shooting. Post and telephone office. Named after Captain Rowan, of Imperial troops. Doctor at Kaponga, four miles. Tennis courts and nine-hole golf links.

ROWES. A station on the Sanson-Foxton tramway.

ROYAL OAK, Auckland. Suburban district of Auckland City, 6 miles south-east by tram. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Resident doctor.

ROXBURGH, Otago. A borough on the Molyneux River; 100 miles north-west from Dunedin, by rail or motor. Splendid dry climate. Fruit growing extensively carried on. Roads good. Good shooting, quail, ducks and hares; and good fishing. Has a bank, post, telegraph, and money order office, also several hotels. There are good golf links, tennis courts, etc., and camping ground for motorists. A splendid Children's Health Camp has been established here. Population, 450. Resident doctor. S.M. Court sits alternate months.

RUAHINE, Wellington. Farming district, nine miles by motor from Mangaweka. Telephone office. Ruahine means "old woman." Rural delivery from Rangiwahia.

RUAHINE. A railway station 38 miles west from Invercargill, on Tuatapere line.

RUAHINE RANGES. Lofty range of mountains extending north-east from Manawatu Gorge, Wellington.

RUAHOATA. On south-eastern shores of Lake Taupo.

RUAKAKA, Auckland. A suburb of Te Aroha.

RUAKAKA, Auckland. 91 miles north from Auckland by road or rail to Whangarei, thence 19 miles by bus. Whangarei County. Fishing and good roads. Farming and gum digging. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Whangarei, 20 miles. Population, 207. Rua means "two," and kaka is name for "native parrot."

RUAKAKA BAY. Ten miles from Picton, Queen Charlotte Sound.

RUAKAKA RIVER. River south of Whangarei Heads.

RUAKITURI, Hawke's Bay. 115 miles north-east from Napier by motor. Wairoa County. Post office. A Native settlement near Te Reinga Falls. Roads between here and Gisborne are very good. It was here that the Maori warrior Te Kooti escaped on August 18, 1868, from the New Zealand troops, though wounded in the foot during the fight on that day. Trout fishing in the Ruakituri River. The scenery through the bridle track up the river to Lake Waikare-Moana (24 miles), where there is deer shooting, is magnificent. Telephone, with which doctors at Wairoa, 36 miles, are connected.

RUAKIWI, Auckland. Farming district, 19 miles by motor from Ngaruawahia. Rural delivery from there.

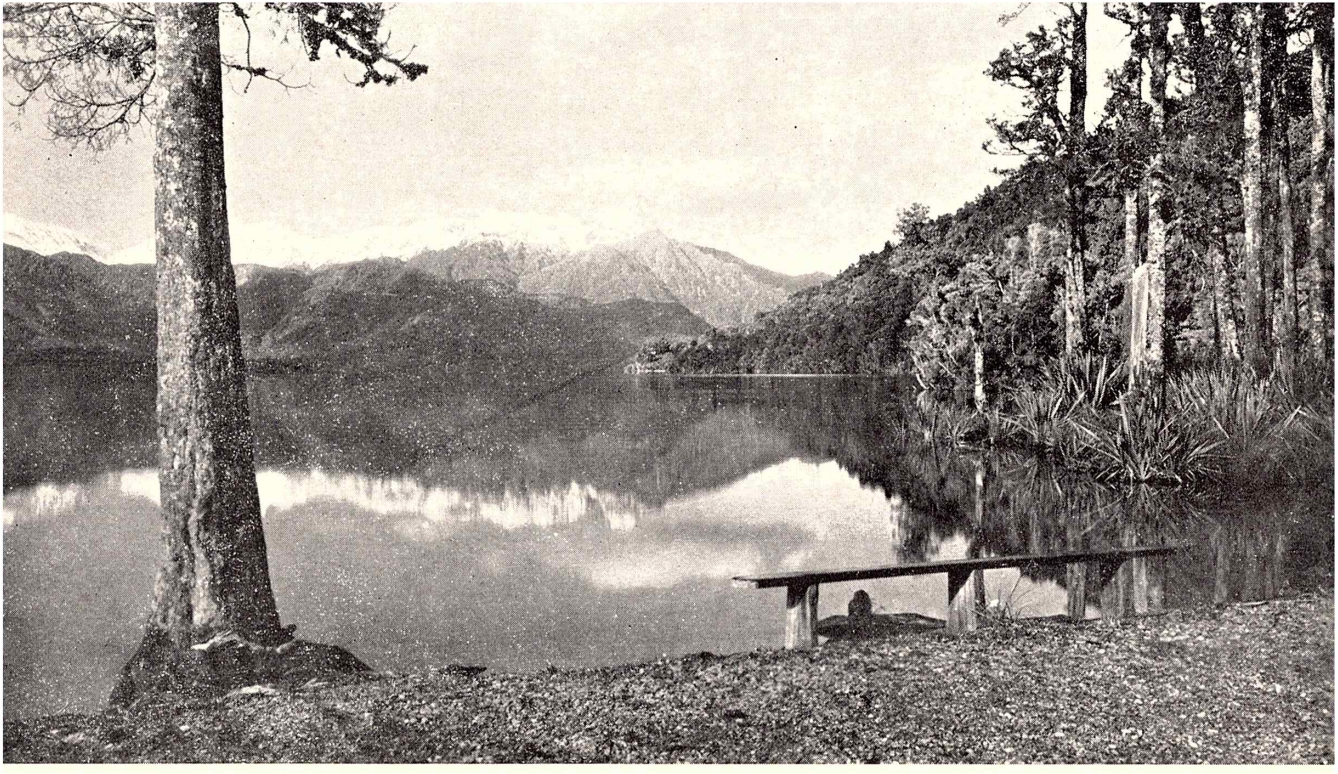
RUAKOKOPATUNA, Wellington. 10 miles south of Martinborough.

RUAKURA JUNCTION, Auckland. A railway junction on Frankton Junction-Cambridge railway; three miles from Hamilton. Ruakura means "two feathers" or "head-dress." Experimental farm near here.

RUAKURI CAVES, two miles from Waitomo Caves. Ruakuri means "The hole of the wild dog." These caves are wilder and grander and much larger than the Waitomo, and are of yellow sandstone. A party of Kawhia Maoris journeyed to attack the inland tribes, and in their wanderings came upon a large cavern, which gave evidence of being the dwelling place of wild dogs. While the war party was resting there, the wild dogs returned, attacking and driving off the Maoris. Then they prepared an ambush, and when the dogs were fairly in the ambush the warriors killed them. So the cave was called "The cave of the wild dog," and high above the entrance, in a cleft in the high cliff, may still be seen the tomb of Tane Tenerau, the slayer of wild dogs.

RUAMAHUNGA RIVER. Largest river in Wairarapa district. Rises in Tararua Mountains, flows into Wairarapa Lake.

RUANUI, Wellington. Farming district, eight miles northwest by motor from Mataroa. Mails from Mataroa.



LAKE KANIERI.

Govt. Publicity Photo.

RUAPEHU. See Mountains.

RUAPEKAPEKA, Auckland. A farming locality, nine miles by motor from Kawakawa. Bay of Islands County. Was a Maori pa, and here on January 11, 1846, a battle with the Maoris took place which ended the war at that period. An old cannon is still here. Templeys Waterfall near.

RUAPUKE ISLAND. A small island in Foveaux Strait. The vessel Elizabeth Henrietta, sent by the N.S.W. Government for a cargo of flax, was stranded here in 1824, but got off again. Is 14 miles south-east of Bluff by launch. A Native settlement, owned and occupied by half-castes. Frequented by fishermen. Tons of fish often procurable, chiefly blue cod, which are sent to Bluff. Climate clear and bracing and free from fogs. Is about 4000 acres in extent. Name means "two hills." Doctor at Bluff, 14 miles by launch. Was the home of Tuhawaiki (Bloody Jack). It was on Ruapuke that the first European missionary to the Murihiku Maoris was stationed. The Rev. J. F. H. Wohlers, a German Lutheran, came from Wellington with Mr F. Tuckett in the brig Deborah, and landed on Ruapuke on 17th May, 1844, a solitary European, and he laboured to instil Christianity and cleanly habits into the Maoris and half-castes until his death on the Neck on May 7, 1885. There were over 200 on Ruapuke when he landed, including white men. A rocky bluff connected with the island by a low neck a few chains wide, is named Parangia-io, meaning "bait for fish" or "fish cut into strips, and baked in an oven," where the principal pa of the ancient Ngati Mamoe was situated, and was Tuhawaiki's island fortress. Mr Wohler's settlement here was four years before the arrival of the first Otago settlers. Mails from Bluff irregular.

RUAPUNA, Canterbury. Farming district, about 25 miles west from Ashburton by motor. Rural delivery from Ashburton.

RUARIMU ROCKS, Bay of Plenty.

RUARANGI, Auckland. Farming district, about 20 miles south from Whangarei, near Taipuha.

RUAROA, Hawke's Bay. Farming district, 92 miles south-east from Napier. Rail to Dannevirke, thence motor, six miles. Dairy factory and sawmills. Roads good. Telephone office. Dannevirke County. Doctor at Dannevirke. Rural delivery from Dannevirke.

RUATAHUNA, Auckland. 248 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Rotorua, then motor, via Te Whaiti, 71 miles. Whakatane County. Is on the head waters of the Whakatane River, which is teeming with trout. There is a large Native settlement called Mataatua. Good accommodation house. Some of the finest scenery in New Zealand to be seen en route to Ruatahuna. Nearest doctor at Rotorua. Post and telephone office. Roads good.

RUATANGATA, Auckland. 143 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Whangarei, thence eight miles by motor. Whangarei County. A farming district only, with volcanic soil. Shooting and roads good. Doctor at Whangarei. Rural delivery from there.

RUATANGATA SPRINGS, Auckland. Railway siding, four miles from Whangarei.

RUATANIWHA, Hawke's Bay. 44 miles south-west from Napier. Rail to Waipawa, then motor 4 miles. Farming and fruit-growing district, with good roads. Good trout fishing. Waipawa County. Doctor at Waipawa. Name means "two monsters." Rural delivery from Waipawa.

RUATAPU, Westland. Eight miles south by rail from Hokitika. Westland County. A sawmilling district. Plenty of fishing and shooting; roads good for motoring. Post and telephone office. Population, 201. Nearest doctor at Hokitika. Name means "Sacred Hole." Years ago a Maori chief was buried here, also some sacred Maori relics and ornaments. Nearest approach for motorists to Lake Mahinapua. Boarding house.

RUATITI, Wellington. Farming district, 16 miles north by motor from Raetihi. Rural delivery from there.

RUATO. A Native settlement on southern shore of Lake Rotoiti.

RUATOKI, Auckland. 246 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Taneatua, thence motor six miles. Whakatane County. Dairy farming and maize growing. Good pheasant and hare shooting and fishing. Dairy factory. Post and telephone office. Name from Rua, "a pit or store"; Toki, "a greenstone axe." Proper name—storehouse of toki, Rua-a-toki. Doctor at Whakatane, 16 miles.

RUATORIA, Auckland. A sheep and dairy farming district 84 miles north from Gisborne by motor. Waiapu County. Post, telegraph, and money order office. One bank. Dairy factory. Roads good for motoring. Ruatoria is the corruption of the Maori name Rua-a-Toria, meaning the Kumera pit belonging to Toria. Doctor at Te Puia Springs. Population, 750.

RUATOU LAKE, Hot Lakes district.

RUAWAHIA. Central peak of Mount Tarawera, possessing five craters.

RUAWAI, Auckland. 114 miles north-west from Auckland. Rail to Paparoa, thence motor 20 miles. Otamatea County. On Wairoa River. Post, telephone, and money order office. Dairy farming district, with large butter factory. Fishing and good roads. Population, 494. Doctor at Dargaville. Name means "where two waters meet."

RUAWARO, Auckland. 73 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Huntly, then 8 miles by motor. Farming. Roads good. Nearest

doctor at Huntly. Raglan County. Name means "a pit of coal." Rural delivery from Huntly.

RUAWHATA, Wellington. Four miles south of Woodville.

RUBERSLAW MOUNT. Peak of Hohonu Range, Westland.

RUBY BAY. 22 miles west from Nelson on the way to Motueka. Fine camping spot.

RUBY LAKE. Near Teremakau River, Westland.

RUBY ROCKS. A reef two miles east of Kaikoura, where the Ruby, a schooner, was wrecked.

RUKUHIA, Auckland. Farming district, 5 miles south by rail from Hamilton. Rural delivery from Hamilton. Dairy factory. Waipa County.

RUKUMOANA, Taranaki. 15 miles from Eltham.

RUKUWAI, Auckland. Telephone office. 12 miles from Whangarei.

RUNANGA, Westland. A borough 4 miles north by rail from Greymouth. New Zealand State coalmines. Trout fishing in the Grey River. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Coal Creek waterfalls, two miles. Roads good. Name means "a meeting place." Resident doctor. Laid out by Government for State colliery miners. Note.—The Borough of Runanga includes State Collieries. One mile from this office the railway station at State Collieries is called Dunollie by the Railway Department. Population, 1670.

RUNARUNA, Auckland. 243 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence motor. Hokianga County. Roads good. A peculiar bubbling spring here, which from a distance resembles a white mound. It discharges a peculiar muddy substance, containing oil dark in appearance, and it is said to be more active when the weather is rough round the coast. Doctor at Rawene. Runaruna is the Maori name for the weed known as "dock." Rural delivery from Broadwood.

RUNCIMAN, Auckland. 23 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Drury, thence motor one mile. Franklin County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Named after Runciman, one of the earliest settlers. Farming district, with good roads. Doctor at Papakura, four miles.

RUNUNDER POINT, Tory Channel.

RURU, Westland. 24 miles east from Greymouth by rail. Grey County. Sawmilling. Roads good. Post office. Doctor at Wallsend, 17 miles. Ruru is Maori name for the morepork owl.

RUSSELL (Bay of Islands), Auckland. 142 miles north-west by steamer from Auckland, or 189 miles by rail to Opua, thence launch. Formerly called Kororareka meaning "sweet penguin." A town district. Bay of Islands County. Population, 360. Hotel and boarding house accommodation. Sea fishing. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Resident doctors. Has an excellent har-

bour, and there is deep water close to the township, 11ft above sea level. Sacked by Hone Heke in 1845, when he cut down the British flagstaff and burnt half the town. On February 24, 1913, the flagstaff was burned through at the base, caused by a gorse fire, and fell, breaking the topmast. The Government had the old mast re-erected in May, 1913. Originally a whaling station, but now a fishing and tourist resort, and is the oldest settlement, and was the first seat of New Zealand Government, Europeans having settled here as early as 1829. On the opposite shore is Waitangi, the spot where Governor Hobson concluded the celebrated treaty with the Maoris. Here on one side of the river is the British Resident's house, still occupied, and on the other side the Treaty Monument marks the site of the Native gathering on that occasion. Samuel Marsden, the first missionary, visited here in 1815, purchased land, and left three men to carry on missionary work. Anglers from all parts of the world visit Russell to enjoy the deep-sea fishing to be had here, said to be rivalled only by the tarpon fishing off the coast of America. Russell holds six world's records for big game fish. The authentic records show the heaviest fish caught off here—striped marlin, 450lb; black marlin, 976lb; mako shark, 800lb; thresher shark, 992lb; kingfish, 115lb; schnapper, 25lb; turtle, 1062lb; sunfish, 803lb; hammerhead shark, 800lb; and broadbill swordfish, 673lb. Oysters are also plentiful, an average of 3000 sacks being exported each year. Road from Whangarei to Russell is good.

RUSSELL'S FLAT, Canterbury. Farming district, 42 miles from Christchurch. Rail to Annat, thence 3½ miles. Rural delivery from Annat.

RUSSELTON POINT. At Opua, Bay of Islands. First residence of first New Zealand Governor.

RUSSO BAY. On eastern shore of Wellington Harbour.

RYAL BUSH, Southland. 10 miles north by rail from Invercargill; in Southland County. With a post and telephone office. Good farming land. Cheese factory. Nearest doctor at Invercargill. Population, 253.

RYAN LAKE. Small lake at Cobden, near Greymouth.

SADDLE HILL (2821ft). Akaroa Harbour, near Wainui.

SADDLE HILL. A farming district on a hill above the Taieri Plain; Taieri County; 10 miles south-west from Dunedin, on Main South road. There are coal pits and creamery here. Saddle Hill was named by Captain Cook on February 25, 1770. It was the second place he gave a name to after leaving Banks Peninsula. He named Cape Saunders, and remarked in his log "There is, about three or four leagues to the south-west of it, and very near the shore, a remarkable Saddle Hill." The name of the pommel of Saddle Hill is Makomako (a shrub). The altitude of Saddle Hill is 1563ft above sea level. The other peak of Saddle Hill is Piki-wara. A place a little south of Saddle Hill was named Papa-kaio (the flat of the shrub).

SAIES, Auckland. 223 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence motor 50 miles. Whangaroa County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Farming and sawmilling. Named after Mr W. H. Saies, first postmaster of the place. Nearest doctor at Whangaroa, three miles. Population, 151.

SAIL ROCK. South of Hen Island, Bream Bay, Auckland.

SAIL ROCKS. East head, Okain's Bay, Banks Peninsula.

ST. ALBANS. A residential suburb of Greater Christchurch. Post, telephone, and money order office.

ST. ANDREWS, Canterbury. Ten miles south-west by rail from Timaru. Waimate County. Post, telegraph, and money order office. The centre of a good farming and sheep-rearing district. Good fishing in Pareora and Otaio rivers, and good hare and duck shooting. Good roads and hotel accommodation. Doctor at Timaru. Population, 478.

ST. ANN'S LAGOONS. Port Robinson.

ST. BATHAN'S, Otago. Formerly known as Dunstan Creek, which was founded by gold diggers in 1864, where Hawkdun and Dunstan Ranges meet; 113 miles north-west from Dunedin. Rail to Oturehua, thence motor 15 miles. Is 1850ft above sea level. Gold mining (hydraulic sluicing and elevating). Most of the country is held by runholders. Good trout fishing and deer stalking. Mount St. Bathan's (6600ft) reached four hours by foot and one hour by horse, easy of access. Roads are good. Has good hotels, also private board. Has bank, post, telephone, and money order office. Named after St. Bathans, of the Island of Iona, in Scotland. Doctor at Lauder, 16 miles. Maniototo County. Population, 130. Curling is a favourite game in winter.

ST. BERNARD MOUNT. Near Lake Pearson, Canterbury.

ST. BERNARD MT. Peak in Awatere range, Marlborough.

ST. CLAIR, Dunedin. Three miles from the centre of the city. A popular seaside resort. Electric trams every few minutes. Hot salt water baths, etc., and swimming bath fed with fresh sea water by every tide. Post, telegraph, and money order office.

ST. CLAIR. Waterfall near Port Robinson.

ST. GEORGE'S ST. Railway siding, 9 miles south-west from Auckland.

ST. HELENS, Nelson. 28 miles north by rail from Westport. A coal-mining and sawmilling district. Good roads. Post and telephone. Buller County. Shooting and fishing close at hand. Named by the late R. J. Seddon, after his native place. Nearest doctor at Ngakawau, nine miles.

ST. HELENS STATION. Sheep station, two miles from Hanmer. Mails from there.

ST. HELIERS, Auckland. A residential suburb on Hauraki Gulf, 9 miles east by motor bus from Auckland City. Good roads.

Splendid scenery. Post, telephone, and money order office. Eden County. Excellent sea fishing.

ST. JOHN'S. A suburb of Wanganui, two miles by rail or motor, with post, telephone, and money order office.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Auckland. On the coast; seven miles by St. Heliers bus from Auckland City. Eden County. Dairy farming. Site of college the oldest educational establishment in New Zealand, founded by Bishop Selwyn in 1846, near the old station of the Melanesian mission at Kohimarama, also large English Church cemetery of Purewa.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD. Suburb of Timaru.

ST. KILDA, Otago. A municipality. A suburb of Dunedin, adjoining the city, and connected by electric trams. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Population, 7650.

ST. LEONARDS, Otago. A pretty harbourside suburb of Dunedin in West Harbour Borough 5 miles by train from Dunedin, on Otago Harbour. Post and telephone office. Named after St. Leonards-on-sea, England, by early landowner. Doctor at Port Chalmers, 3 miles. Waikouaiti County.

ST. MARTIN'S. Suburb of Christchurch.

ST. OMER, Marlborough. 35 miles from Blenheim, on Kenepuru branch of Pelorus Sound, or 77 miles from Picton by steamer. Sounds County. Post and telephone office. Four accommodation houses, this being the centre for trips through the various Sounds. Nearest doctor at Picton. St. Omer is a French name.

ST. PATRICK'S, Otago. 31 miles north-west from Gore.

ST. PATRICK'S COVE. At one time a whaling station. South of Mawhai Point, Tokomaru Bay, Auckland.

ST. PAUL'S. Whangaroa Harbour, Auckland.

ST. PETER'S MT. Conical Mt. north-west of Whangaroa Harbour.

SALAILUA, Savaii, Western Samoa. Post office.

SALISBURY, Canterbury. Farming district, four miles by motor from Timaru. Rural delivery from Timaru.

SALISBURY. Railway siding, 15 miles west from Dunedin, Otago Central line.

SALTWATER CREEK, Canterbury. Farming district, eight miles by motor from Kaiapoi. Rural delivery from Sefton.

SALTWATER CREEK. Five miles south from Greymouth.

SAMOA. The Samoan Islands lie to the north-east of New Zealand, 1583 miles from Auckland. There are four main islands, the two larger of which, Savaii and Upolu, are under mandate from the League of Nations to New Zealand, the other two, Tutuila and Manua, being under the jurisdiction of the United States of America. The mandated territory, captured from Germany by New Zealand troops at the commencement of the Great

War in 1914, is known as Western Samoa, and has a population of 54,153. It is under the control of an Administrator, appointed by and responsible to the Government of New Zealand.

The chief port and town is Apia, on the northern shore of Upolu, and the Administration offices are situated there. The products consist chiefly of copra and fruit (oranges and bananas), also cocoa and rubber. There is a Government hospital at Apia with three European doctors and a large white nursing staff.

The islands are mostly of a bush-clad, mountainous nature, and, rising from the blue waters of the Pacific, make a very pleasing picture.

SANDSPIT (The), Auckland. Four miles south-east of Warkworth. Launch for Kawau Island leaves here.

SANDIE TOWN. A suburb and portion of Timaru.

SANDON BLOCK, Wellington. Farming district. Rail to Hunterville, thence motor. Rural delivery from Hunterville.

SANDSTONE. Rural delivery from Gore, near Knapdale.

SANDRINGHAM. Residential suburb of Auckland, 5 miles south-west by tram.

SANDSTONE CREEK. Tributary of Waimea, near Mandeville, Southland.

SANDY BAY, Nelson. 44 miles north-west from Nelson by motor. Waimea County. Post and telephone office. Good fishing. Native name was Anatuera (mouth of a cave), but named from the sandy beach here. Doctor at Motueka, 9 miles.

SANDY BAY. Near Lyttelton Harbour.

SANDY BAY. East coast south of Whananaki, Auckland.

SANDY KNOLLS, Canterbury. 18 miles west from Christchurch, on Greymouth line. Malvern County. Farming district, with good roads. Doctor at Lincoln, 10 miles. Rural delivery from Christchurch.

SANDYMOUNT, Otago. Ten miles north-east by motor from Dunedin. A settlement of dairy farmers on very hilly and broken high land over the top of the hills across the bay from Dunedin. On the sea coast and reached by the Upper Portobello road. The Sandfly Caves and Beach and Lover's Leap are interesting to visit. Good fishing (flounders, etc.). Post office. Named from hill of sand in district. Doctors at Dunedin. Peninsula County. Roads fair.

SANSON, Wellington. Farming township, near Rangitikei River, and 96 miles north-west from Wellington. Rail to Palmerston North, thence motor 15 miles. Hotel, bank, post, telephone, and money order office. Manawatu County. River and sea fishing within easy distance. Named after one of the earliest settlers. Doctor at Bulls, four miles. Population, 356.

SARAH LAKE. Near Cass, Canterbury.

SAUL'S CREEK. Falls into Wairau River, Marlborough.

SAUNDERS ROAD, Wellington. 19 miles east from Eketahuna by motor. Rural delivery from there.

SAWYER'S BAY, Otago. Seven miles north-east from Dunedin by rail. On Otago Harbour. Waikouaiti County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Within one mile of Port Chalmers. Tannery works. Part of this place in West Harbour Borough. Place named from the many sawyers working in the bush in former days. Doctor at Port Chalmers. Population, 594.

SAWYER'S CREEK. Tributary of Antonio's Creek, Westland.

SAXON'S PASS. Four miles from Molesworth, Marlborough.

SCARGILL, Canterbury. 55 miles north by rail from Christchurch. Post, telephone, and money order office and savings bank. Nearest doctor at Waikari, 14 miles. Sheep farming. Good roads. Shooting. Waipara County.

SCHAUMAN FALLS. At source of Maungatawhiri River, Franklin County.

SCHNAPPER POINT. Evan's Bay, Wellington.

SCHOOL ROAD. Railway siding, 31 miles from Christchurch.

SCHOONER BAY, Great Barrier Island.

SCHOONER ROCK. Five miles east of Motiti Island, Bay of Plenty.

SCORCHING BAY. A beautiful beach close to Karaka Bay, Wellington.

SCOTT'S FERRY, Wellington. Near mouth of Rangitikei River.

SCOTT'S GAP, Southland. Farming and sawmilling district, seven miles from Otautau. Telephone office. Rural delivery from Otautau. Good fishing and shooting.

SEACLIFF, Otago. 24 miles north by rail from Dunedin; in Waikouaiti County. Post, telephone and money order office. Is the site of the Otago Mental Hospital. Has a dairy factory, and there is a good main road. So named from being on a cliff by the sea. Roads good.

SEADOWN, Canterbury. Eight miles north by rail from Timaru; in Levels County. A splendid sheep and wheat-growing district, with excellent level roads. Splendid fishing in Opihi River and on sea coast, and good shooting (duck and hare). Telephone office. Rural delivery from Timaru. Doctor at Temuka, 4 miles.

SEAFIELD, Canterbury. Farming district, 12 miles from Ashburton by motor. Rural delivery from these.

SEAL ISLAND. Four miles from Tiromoana, Nelson.

SEATON'S CREEK. Near mouth of Buller River, Nelson.

SEATOUN. A suburb of Wellington, at the West Head. Six miles by electric car from Wellington. A favourite seaside resort. No hotel, but good boarding accommodation, stores, tea

rooms, post, telephone, and money order office. One mile from Worser Bay. Electric car to Seatoun, opened on December 18, 1907. Near is the site of Oruaiti Pa, famous in Maori history. Favourite picnic resort is Breaker Bay, a few minutes' walk from here.

SEA VIEW. A railway station 1 mile north-east of Hokitika.

SEAVIEW, Canterbury. Farming district, 10 miles south-east by motor from Ashburton. Rural delivery from there.

SEAWARD BUSH. Railway siding, three miles from Invercargill.

SEAWARD DOWNS, Southland. On Mataura River, 28 miles from Invercargill. By rail to Edendale, then five miles. In Southland County. Entirely farming. Good trout fishing, and good roads. Doctor at Wyndham, nine miles. Post and telephone office. Population, 307. Dairy factory.

SEAWARD RANGE. Six to 12 miles south and south-west of Kaikoura.

SECOND BAY, near Charleston, Nelson.

SEDDON, Marlborough. 16 miles south from Blenheim by rail. Awatere County. A post, telegraph, and money order office. Linen flax factory. Is on Awatere River. Roads good. Named after late Premier R. J. Seddon. Nearest doctor, Blenheim. Hotel and boarding house. Population, 288.

SEDDONVILLE, Nelson. 29 miles north by rail from Westport; in Buller County. A post, telephone, and money order office. Named after late R. J. Seddon, a former Premier. Coal mining township. One hotel. Is situated on the Mokihinui River, which is teeming with trout and whitebait in its season. Good shooting, and magnificent scenery. Doctor at Ngakawau, 10 miles. Population, 318. Roads good.

SEFTON, Canterbury. 26 miles north by rail from Christchurch. Kowai County. Wheat growing and dairy farming. Good trout fishing in Ashley River. Splendid hare shooting, also a few pheasants and quail. Roads are good, and there is a hotel and flourmill. Has a post, telephone, and money order office. Named after late Mr Sefton Moorhouse. Doctor at Rangiora, five and a-half miles. Population, 537.

SEFTON MOUNT (10,959ft), near Mount Cook.

SELWYN, Auckland. Eight miles south-east of Matamata.

SELWYN, Canterbury. 23 miles south-west by rail from Christchurch. Selwyn County. A very old township on both banks of Selwyn River. Good fishing in the Selwyn River (which drains into Lake Ellesmere), and ducks plentiful. Named after Bishop Selwyn, first Bishop of New Zealand. Doctor at Southbridge, 12 miles. Good roads. Rural delivery from Dunsandel.

SELWYN GORGE. On Selwyn River, Canterbury.

SELWYN ISLAND. One and a-half miles south of Catherine Bay, Great Barrier Island.

SELWYN RIVER. Flows through Canterbury into Lake Ellesmere, thence to the sea.

SELWYN'S SIDING. Railway siding, 27 miles west from Rotorua.

SENTINEL ROCK. Entrance Pelorus Sound.

SENTRY HILL, Taranaki. Eight miles east by rail from New Plymouth. Is situated on Te Arei road, was a stronghold occupied by the British troops during the Maori war, and was the scene of a fierce engagement on May 1, 1864, when the Maori Hau Hau prophet was killed. Named from adjacent hill, where the Maoris during the war kept sentry watching a blockhouse at Bell Block, three miles off, then occupied by British troops. Roads good. Nearest doctor, Waitara, 3 miles. Taranaki County. Rural delivery from New Plymouth.

SEPARATION POINT. 46 miles north-west from Nelson. Was named by D'Urville on January 14, 1827, as it divided Tasman Bay from Massacre Bay, and he anchored here.

SERGEANT'S HILL. Railway siding, four miles from Westport. Hotel, a relic of gold mining days. Centre of the Cawthron Institute experimental lands.

SEVEN MILE CREEK. Seven miles north of Greymouth.

SEVEN MILE CREEK. Flows into Lake Wakatipu.

SEVERN RIVER. Tributary of Acheron River, Marlborough.

SEWELLS PEAK (2732ft), Paparoa Range, Nelson.

SHAFTESBURY, Auckland. Farming district, seven miles from Te Aroha. Rural delivery from Te Aroha. Good shooting and roads. Piako County.

SHAG POINT, Otago. 47 miles north by rail from Dunedin. Shooting and fishing. Post, telephone, and money order office. Coal mining. River and place named from the number of shags here when first settled. Doctor at Palmerston, six miles. Waitaki County.

SHAG ROCK, near Sumner.

SHAKESPEARE BAY. Three miles from Picton.

SHAKESPEAR'S CLIFF, Mercury Bay, Auckland.

SHANDS, Otago. A railway siding, 8 miles from Mosgiel, Outram branch.

SHANNON, Wellington. 69 miles north by rail from Wellington. A borough, population 920. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Flaxmills and dairy factory. Good shooting (hares, pheasants, quail, and ducks) and pig hunting. Hotel accommodation and good roads. Resident doctor.

SHARKS BAY. East of Te Awaiti, Marlborough.

SHEFFIELD, Canterbury. 38 miles north-west by rail from Christchurch. Malvern County. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Farming district, with good roads and hotel. Trout fishing. Doctor at Darfield, nine miles. Population, 220.

SHELLY BAY. Wellington Harbour.

SHERENDEN, Hawke's Bay. Sheep farming district, 14 miles by motor from Hastings. Mails private bag from Hastings.

SHERIFF RIVER. Tributary of Maruia River, Nelson.

SHERRY RIVER, Nelson. 45 miles south-east from Nelson. Rail to Tadmor, thence three miles. Waimea County. Farming district, with post and telephone office. The waters of the river contain oxide of iron, which gives them the appearance of sherry wine, hence the name. Hops and raspberries are grown to advantage. Good roads and shooting and fishing. Nearest doctor at Wakefield.

SHERWOOD. Railway siding 46 miles from Christchurch, Methven branch.

SHERWOOD DOWNS, Canterbury. Sheep farming district. Rural delivery from Fairlie, nine miles.

SHINGLE CREEK. 10 miles north from Roxburgh, on the Roxburgh-Alexandra highway. Hotel.

SHIP COVE. Nine miles from Endeavour Inlet, Marlborough. Headquarters of Captain Cook, where he distributed seeds to the Natives and landed pigs. One of New Zealand's most historic spots; now part of scenic reserve of 1700 acres, in practically the same condition as when the historic event took place. Captain Cook landed here on the 15th January, 1770, and subsequently erected a flagstaff and hoisted the Union Jack, thus conferring on Ship Cove the distinction of being the first soil in New Zealand from which the emblem of the British Empire was flown.

SHIPWRECKED MARINERS (DEPOTS FOR). It is well to make known that the New Zealand Government maintains depots for castaways on the following islands:—Auckland, Snares, Three Kings, and Kermadec. The following are the positions of the depots:—

Auckland Islands.—A depot is placed on the south side of Erebus Cove, Port Ross, another in Camp Cove, Carnley Harbour, and a third at the head of Norman Inlet. One boat is placed on the north-west end of Adams Island, another on Enderby Island, and another on Rose Island.

Three Kings.—A depot is placed on the Big King.

Snares Island.—A depot is placed on this island in Boat Harbour.

Kermadec Islands.—A depot is established on Macaulay Island, near Lava Cascade, on the north-east end of the island, and another on Curtis Island, at the head of Macdonald Cove, on the north-western end of the island.

Finger-posts to indicate the direction of the depots have also been put up.

The Government steamer visits the Auckland, Campbell, Antipodes, Bounty, and Snares Islands and the Kermadec Islands periodically, and one of His Majesty's ships calls at the Auckland, Campbell, Antipodes, and Bounty Islands twice a year, the visits being made midway between the trips of the Government steamer.

SHIRLEY. Suburb of Christchurch. Post, telephone, and money order office.

SHOAL BAY, Auckland Harbour.

SHOE ISLAND. One and a-half miles east from Tairua Head, Auckland. One mile in circumference. When seen from north-west or south-west, exactly represents a shoe.

SHOOTING. The shooting in New Zealand is almost solely confined to small game, native and imported, but in many districts game abounds and offers good sport generally, and within a few hours' railway or motor run from any of the townships or even from the large business centres. There is a set season for shooting both native and imported game, and it varies according to locality and conditions. The season and conditions for shooting are usually advertised in the daily paper and the Gazette. A license must be obtained for certain kinds of game, and any post office can issue such. Local inquiries should, for taking out a license, be made at post office as to the season open in the district. The intending sportsman should look up the township wherein he may happen to be located in this work, and he will there find particulars of shooting, if any exists at the place, and he may then look up the surrounding towns and so map out a route for himself as indicated by the sport obtainable. The game in the North Island simply abounds in many places, and the list is as follows:—Pheasants, chiefly in Auckland and Taranaki districts; pukeko (commonly called pukaki) or swamp hen, quail, hares, New Zealand ducks, teal, and black swan; wild goats in large numbers, in Wellington province; wild pigs, in Wellington province, and in Auckland province. In the South Island are grey, paradise, teal, spoonbill, and mallard ducks (the last-named being very plentiful), pukeko, quail, chukor, Canadian geese, black swans, deer (in the mountainous districts of Otago and Nelson), and wild pigs and goats. Large numbers of quail and pheasants have been liberated recently by the various Acclimatisation Societies in the South Island, and these are adding materially to the sport available. In Canterbury hare coursing is common. Good fallow and red deer stalking may be had in Otago, Nelson, Wellington, Wanganui, and Canterbury districts. These animals grow rapidly in New Zealand, and carry magnificent points. They have become so plentiful in the South Island that they have become a pest, and cullers have been engaged by the Government and are killing them off in thousands. Similarly with thar

and chamois. In the case of moose and wapiti in Westland, however, it is necessary to have a license to shoot.

The much despised rabbit, which has not been mentioned in the above list, still affords good shooting practically anywhere. During the last few years rabbits have increased tremendously, and are causing grave concern to landowners generally.

SHOTOVER LOWER, Otago. 205 miles north-west from Dunedin. Rail to Kingston, steamer to Queenstown, thence motor six miles. Lake County. Farming. Shooting and fishing. Hotel and good roads. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Queenstown. Gold dredging.

SHOTOVER RIVER. Flows into Kawarau River, below Lake Wakatipu. Well known in Otago in the old days for the fine gold taken from its bed and beaches.

SHOTOVER UPPER, Otago. 234 miles north-west from Dunedin. Rail to Kingston, steamer (on lake) to Queenstown, thence motor. Gold mining chief industry. Lake County. Splendid scenery, good agricultural land. Roads good as far as Skippers. Doctor at Queenstown, 23 miles. Now included in Skippers.

SILVERDALE, Auckland. Formerly called Wade, 23 miles north from Auckland by motor. Waitemata County. Farming district. Sawmills. Boarding and hotel. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Takapuna, 18 miles. Population, 244. Pheasant and quail shooting.

SILVERHOPE, Wellington. Sheep farming district, 12 miles northwest by rail from Marton, on Main Trunk line. Rangitikei County. Rural delivery from Marton. Doctor at Hunterville, 4 miles.

SILVER LAKE. Outlet to Shotover River at Tuckers Beach.

SILVER PEAKS. Range of sharply defined peaks about 15 miles north-west from Dunedin.

SILVERSTREAM. Railway siding, 17 miles north-east from Wellington. Brick and tile works.

SILVERSTREAM, Otago. A tributary of the Taieri River. A great picnic resort at the upper waters during the summer months. The Silverstream watershed is one of the sources of Dunedin's water supply, the race being about 18 miles in length, the intake being beyond Whare Flat, about four miles, in beautiful bush scenery.

SIMONS PASS, Canterbury. Telephone office. Mackenzie County, near Lake Pukaki.

SINCLAIR HEAD, five miles south-west from Wellington Head.

SINCLAIR MOUNT (2825ft), near Pigeon Bay, Banks Peninsula.

SIMPSONS CREEK. Flows into Lake Wakatipu at Mt Crichton.

SIX MILE BEACH. South Westland, near Okarito.

SIX MILE BEACH, near Waikawa, Southland.

SKIDAW, Marlborough. On Pelorus Sound. Sheep farming. Launch from Havelock, near St. Omer.

SKINNER ROAD. Railway siding, four miles from Stratford.

SKIPPERS, Otago. A mining township, with sheep farming and grazing carried on in the district. The mining is quartz, sluicing, and dredging. The township is well worth a visit, as it can be reached easily from Queenstown, from which it is distant 20 miles by motor. The bridge across the Shotover is, it is believed, the highest (300ft) from the waterway in New Zealand. Is on the banks of Shotover River, and was named after Captain Gay, of the steamer Victory, which was wrecked near Otago Heads in 1861, who discovered gold here. Captain Gay was always called and spoken of as "The Skipper," hence the name Skipper's Point, which in time was abbreviated to Skippers. Good wild goat shooting. Post and telephone office. Lake County. Doctor at Queenstown.

SKIPPERS MOUNT. East side of Lake McKerrow.

SKIPPERS SADDLE. Between Queenstown and Maori Point.

SLAB HUT CREEK. Tributary of Little Grey River, Nelson.

SLATY CREEK. Tributary of Grey River, Nelson.

SLIPPER ISLAND. Two miles from Coromandel Peninsula, four miles south-east from Tairua Head, 467ft summit. Named from its shape.

SLOPEDOWN, Otago. Farming and sawmilling district, 14 miles south-west from Clinton by car. Fishing, shooting and good roads. Mails from Clinton. Doctor at Balclutha.

SLOPE POINT, Southland. 51 miles south-east from Invercargill. Rail to Tokanui, thence motor 18 miles. Southland County. Sawmill A sloping point into the sea, hence name, and the most southerly point in the South Island. Wild, rugged coast. Fishing in Six-mile River. Native game and wild pigs numerous. Roads good. Nearest doctor at Tokanui, 13 miles. Rural delivery via Tokanui.

SMART MOUNT, Hohonu Range, Westland.

SMART ROAD. Railway siding, three miles from New Plymouth.

SMELTING COVE. In Bon Acord Harbour, Kawau Island.

SMITE PEAK (6529ft), Ashburton County.

SMITE RIVER. Flows into Lake Heron, Ashburton County.

SMITHFIELD. Two miles from Timaru by rail. Freezing works.

SMOKY CAVE, Stewart Island.

SNELLS, Auckland. Four miles south-south-east of Warkworth.

SNOWDON, Canterbury. 19 miles from Coalgate by motor. Sheep farming. Mails private bag from Christchurch.

SNOWY RIVER. Tributary of Little Grey River, Nelson.

SOCKBURN, Canterbury. Five miles south by rail or tram from Christchurch. Paparua County. Post and telephone office. Farming district. Wigram Aerodrome is situated here, also abattoirs, steel works, bye products, smokeless fuel works, and soap works, etc. Roads good. Doctor at Riccarton, two miles. Population, 546.

SOLANDER ISLAND. A small island north-west of Stewart Island and about 60 miles from Riverton. Uninhabited. Sighted by Captain Cook on February 15, 1770, and named by him after Dr. Solander, a Swede, the naturalist of the Endeavour. About the time of discovery of Foveaux Straits in 1808 five European stowaways were put ashore here, and were not rescued until May 12, 1813. It is a bare rock, one mile in length, towering perpendicularly to a peaked summit 1150ft above the water. The Maori name is Hau-tere (meaning "swift wind").

SOLWAY. Railway siding, two miles from Masterton.

SOMERS RANGE (5511ft), Upper Ashburton district.

SOMERTON. Railway siding, 41 miles from Christchurch, Methven branch. Rural delivery from Rakaia.

SOMES ISLAND, Wellington. An island in Wellington Harbour used as a quarantine station. Has a lighthouse with flash light.

SOUNDS (or Fiords). Numerous sounds or fiords penetrate the south-western coast of the Middle or South Island. They are long, narrow, and deep (the depth of water at the upper part of Milford Sound is 1270ft, although at the entrance only 130ft), surrounded by giant mountains clothed with foliage to the snowline, with waterfalls, glaciers, and snowfields at every turn. Some of the mountains rise almost precipitously from the water's edge to 5000ft and 6000ft above the sea (one of the most noticeable being Mitre Peak, 5560ft). Near Milford Sound, the finest of these Sounds, is the great Sutherland Waterfall, 1904ft high.

The most noteworthy of these Sounds are Milford (noted above). Dusky is also a most beautiful sound, and there are within a distance of 120 miles no less than 13 deep inlets or sounds running inland, some of them a distance of 20 miles. The names of these 13 deep inlets, south to north, are: Preservation and Chalky Inlets (Edwardson Sound), Dusky, Breaksea, Daggs, Doubtful, Thompson, Nancy, Charles, Caswell, George, Bligh, and Milford Sounds. Blue cod and hapuku (groper) abound in and around the sounds.

On the northern coast of South Island are Queen Charlotte and Pelorus Sounds, in one of the bays of which, Ship Cove, Captain Cook anchored on several occasions.

SOUTH BAY. South side of Kaikoura Peninsula.

SOUTHBEACH. Railway siding, on the Greymouth-Hokitika line.

SOUTHBRIDGE, Canterbury. A town district. 31 miles south-west by rail from Christchurch. Ellesmere County. Shooting on Lake Ellesmere, and fishing at mouth of Rakaia River. Good farming district, with good roads and hotel; branch bank, agricultural implement works, several stores. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Half-holiday on Saturday. Population 390. Resident doctor.

SOUTHBROOK, Canterbury. 19 miles north by rail from Christchurch, and one mile from Rangiora, with a post and telephone office. Rangiora County. Market gardening and farming district, with good level roads, hotel, flourmill, and flaxmill. Doctor at Rangiora, one mile. Population, 382.

SOUTHBURN, Canterbury. Ten miles south-west from Timaru by motor. Waimate County. A sheep station and farming district, with good level roads. Situated on the Pareora River. Trout fishing in river; shooting plentiful. About six miles west of the school, in the Pareora Gorge, are the head works of the Timaru water supply. Doctor at Timaru. Rural delivery from Timaru.

SOUTH CAPE. South-west of Stewart Island. Named by Captain Cook.

SOUTH CAPE, also known as Long Island. A mutton-birders' island, south-west of Stewart Island.

SOUTHDOWN. Railway siding, seven miles from Auckland. Freezing works here.

SOUTH DUNEDIN. A suburb and part of Dunedin. Post, telegraph, and money order office.

SOUTH EAST BAY, Pelorus Sound.

SOUTH HEAD, Gough's Bay, Akaroa.

SOUTH HEAD. At entrance to Kaipara Harbour.

SOUTH HILLEND, Southland. 37 miles north from Invercargill. Rail to Winton, thence motor 18 miles. Southland County. Good level road. Rural delivery from Winton. Named by surveyor owing to position at end of hill. Nearest doctor at Winton. Farming district.

SOUTH ISLET (36ft high). In Coromandel Harbour.

SOUTH INVERCARGILL. A borough and suburb of Invercargill.

SOUTHLAND DISTRICT. As it is still known as Southland it is here treated separately, and it includes Stewart Island. Southland was formerly part of Otago, but on February 28, 1861, it was separated and formed into a province, but later the two provinces were amalgamated. The Province of Southland was bounded, roughly, on the east by the Mataura River, on the north

by the Eyre Mountains to Lake Te Anau, and on the west by the Waiau River.

Murihiku, its Native name before settlement, was reported on by Chief Surveyor Tuckett in 1844 as "a mere bog and unfit for habitation."

A feature of this district is the number of well-defined rivers and valleys. The Mataura, Oreti (or New River), Aparima (or Jacob's River), and Waiau are the largest rivers.

The climate is bracing in winter, and warm and genial in spring and summer. The average rainfall is about 30in a year, but more rain falls near the coast than inland. The average temperature varies from 40deg. in winter to 70deg. in summer.

The total area of the district is 7,566,592 acres, a considerable area being covered with bush. The bulk of the bush land lies between the lakes and the south and west coasts. The timbers of commercial value are totara, rimu, miro, matai, and kahikatea (white pine), in mixed bushes; but beech is found on the high lands.

Near the large lakes—Wakatipu, Te Anau, Manapouri, Hauroto, and others—and between these and the west coast, the country often reaches 5000ft and 6000ft, with very steep and rugged spurs and ravines, these in most cases being covered with a dense growth of timber, principally of the birch or beech, for two-thirds of their height.

Southland does not contain so much forest as most of the North Island districts, nevertheless there is a very considerable quantity in the eastern, southern, and western parts, and a large trade is done in the different kinds of pines and other timbers used for building, engineering, and furniture purposes, etc.

Wheat is not widely grown, oats are largely grown, and turnips are much cultivated for winter food. The yield of oats is about 70 or 80 bushels to the acre, and wheat 40 to 60 bushels. Linseed is grown, but the area is not very large. The land is well adapted for raising wheat, oats, and other cereals, turnips, mangolds, beets, and the various other crops common to temperate climates.

Dairy-farming has become a very important industry, and is rapidly expanding. Cheese and butter factories are numerous, and the cheese produced is excellent.

The most important industries are sheep rearing and wool growing, and the exports of frozen mutton and wool from the Bluff (its chief port) are of great value. The average carrying capacity over the whole district would probably be slightly over two sheep to the acre.

Coal and lignite are distributed over the district, and peat is also found and used for fuel where wood and coal are scarce. Gold was found all over the district, and a large number were engaged in obtaining it either by sluicing or dredging; but there is very little gold mining carried on at present.

Saltwater fish abound in great quantities in the waters surrounding Stewart Island, and oysters are found on banks between that island and the Bluff. All the rivers and streams are well stocked with trout, and native and imported game are to be found in all parts of the district.

SOUTH MALVERN. Railway siding, 41 miles from Christchurch, White Cliffs branch.

SOUTH NORSEWOOD, Hawke's Bay. 73 miles south-west from Napier. Rail to Ormondville, then motor daily, four miles. Dairy factory. Post and telephone office. Hotel. Trout fishing in Manawatu River. Shooting plentiful. Place so named from being originally a Scandinavian settlement, which was formed in 1872 by Scandivanian emigrants, who arrived in the ship Houdang, and were sent by the Government into the heart of the hills here. Doctor 12 miles away.

SOUTHSIDE. Suburb of Blenheim.

SOUTHWEST BAY. Near Halfway Bay, Lake Wakatipu.

SPANIARDS. Rocky inlet south-east side Kaikoura Peninsula.

SPA. Hot springs, Taupo.

SPAR BUSH, Southland. Farming district, 16 miles by motor from Invercargill. Rural delivery from Invercargill.

SPEARGRASS FLAT. Near Frankton.

SPECIMEN CREEK, Mahakipawa, Marlborough.

SPEY RIVER. Kaikoura County, Marlborough.

SPIRITS BAY. Parenga district, Auckland.

SPIT. The old name for Port Ahuriri, Napier.

SPOONER'S RANGE, Nelson.

SPORING'S ISLAND. Three-quarters of a mile long and 350ft high. Off Cook's Cove, Tolaga Bay.

SPOTSWOOD, Canterbury. Farming district, 82 miles north by rail from Christchurch. Rural delivery from Cheviot.

SPREYDON. A suburb of Christchurch. Post and telephone office.

SPRINGBANK, Canterbury. Farming district, 29 miles north by rail from Christchurch. Rural delivery from Rangiora.

SPRINGBROOK, Canterbury. Farming district, about 10 miles south from Timaru.

SPRINGBURN, Canterbury. 30 miles by rail north-west from Ashburton, on the Ashburton-Springburn line, and 83 miles from Christchurch; 1100ft above sea level. Ashburton County. Dairying and sheep farming district, with level roads, all good. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Is the terminus of the Mount Somers railway. Nearest doctor at Methven, 14 miles.

SPRING CREEK, Marlborough. Three miles north by rail from Blenheim. Marlborough County. Post, money order and

telephone office. Dairy factory and flaxmills. Store and hotels. Good roads. Named from a creek which flows through the district, which is fed from springs a few miles from township. Good trout fishing. Population, 363.

SPRINGDALE, Auckland. 15 miles west of Te Aroha.

SPRINGFIELD, Canterbury. 44 miles west by rail from Christchurch. Tawera County. A farming and sheep district. Springfield as a health resort is well patronised in the holiday season, as having an altitude of over 1200ft above sea level the air is healthy and bracing. Motorists wishing to rail their cars through to Otira truck them here. Hare shooting, good roads, and hotel. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Doctor at Darfield, 15 miles. Population, 364.

SPRING GROVE, Nelson. On the Wai-iti River, 14 miles south by rail from Nelson. Waimea County. Grain, hops, fruit, and dairying. Splendid deer, hare, and quail shooting; also trout fishing. Wairoa Gorge near here is worth seeing. Roads good, and also a splendid climate. Rural delivery from Wakefield. Doctor at Wakefield, 3 miles.

SPRINGHILLS, Southland. Farming district, with telephone. nine miles by rail from Winton. Rural delivery from Invercargill.

SPRINGS JUNCTION, Nelson. 82 miles south-east from Westport; conveyance from Reefton by motor, or 132 miles from Christchurch by the Lewis Pass highway. Inangahua County. Good fishing and shooting. Roads good. Post office. Maruia hot springs (curative properties), and Cannibal Gorge are about nine miles away. Doctor at Reefton, 30 miles. Good deer stalking and splendid scenery.

SPRINGSTON, Canterbury. 17 miles south-west by rail from Christchurch. Springs County. Post and telephone office. Officially known as Springston Railway. Fishing and good roads. Hotel. Nearest doctor at Lincoln, three miles. Population, 560. Rural delivery from Christchurch.

SPRINGSTON RAILWAY, Canterbury. Post, telephone, and money order office.

SPRINGVALE. 2 miles from Wanganui.

SPYE. Railway siding 50 miles north from Christchurch Cheviot branch.

STAFFORD, Westland. Ten miles north-east from Hokitika by motor. Westland County. Good roads. Post, telephone, and money order office. Gold mining (hydraulic sluicing and dredging). Suicing claims interesting, also Scandinavian Hill for splendid view. Stafford and Goldsborough (formerly called Waimea, after the name of the creek which runs through the township) were first called "The Six-mile Diggings" generally; Stafford was called "Peg-leg" because the first storekeeper had a wooden leg; later Stafford was named after Mr Thomas Stafford, the first postmaster. Doctor at Hokitika.

STAIRCASE. Railway siding 54 miles from Christchurch, on West Coast line. Formerly known as Staircase Gully.

STAIR PEAK MT. (6644ft). Richardson's Mt., Southland.

STANLEY BAY, in Auckland Harbour. Ferry steamers frequently from Auckland.

STANLEY BROOK, Nelson. 42 miles south-west from Nelson. Rail to Tapawera, thence five miles. Waimea County. Has post and telephone office and good boarding. Farming and tobacco growing. Roads good. Good fishing, also deer stalking and shooting. Named after late John Stanley, who discovered a brook in the vicinity—hence Stanley Brook. Doctor at Wakefield, 22 miles.

STANLEY POINT. Near Devonport, Auckland.

STANWAY, Wellington. Farming district five miles by motor from Halcombe. Rural delivery from Feilding.

STAPP MOUNTAIN (5567ft). In Southern Alps.

STARVATION GULLY. Near Porter's Pass, Canterbury.

STAVELEY, Canterbury. Farming district, about 33 miles from Ashburton. Rail to Springburn, thence motor. Telephone office. Rural delivery from Ashburton.

STATE FARM. Near Levin, Wellington.

STEEPFACE RANGE (6152ft). Near head of Rakaia River, Canterbury.

STEEP HEAD. Le Bon's Bay, Canterbury.

STEEPLES, Chain of rocks at Cape Foulwind, Nelson.

STEEPLE ROCK (the Pinnacle). Off Worser Bay, Wellington.

STEPHEN'S ISLAND. See French Pass. This island is connected with D'Urville Island by telephone and cable with Elmslie Bay, which enables Wellington to receive four hours' notice of the arrival of steamers from Nelson. Was named by Captain Cook on March 31, 1770, after a secretary of the Admiralty Board. It is two miles north-east of D'Urville Island, and has a lighthouse.

STEPHENSON'S ISLAND. Whangaroa Harbour, Auckland.

STEVENTON CREEK. Tributary of Selwyn, near White Cliffs, Canterbury.

STEWART ISLAND. The most southern of the three islands. The island was purchased from the Maoris by deed on June 29, 1864. It is very mountainous, but has grand and beautiful scenery. There are but few inhabitants on it, the township being Halfmoon Bay. Sea fishing is the chief occupation of the settlers. Lee Bay here is the final landing place of the New Zealand telegraph wire, and is the most southern cable station in the world. Maori name Rakiura meaning "heavenly glow," which refers to the beautiful sunset effects characteristic of this locality. The highest peak of the mountains here is Mount Anglem (3200ft),

an extinct volcano. James Caddel, the memorable pakeha-Maori, was the first European to land on Stewart Island, and was known as the white chief. Stewart Island was formally taken possession of for Great Britain on June 5, 1840, by Major Thomas Bunbury 80th Regiment, but the Maoris held the land by occupation until paid for in 1864, £6000 being the sum. This island was not ceded to Britain by the Waitangi Treaty, but was claimed on the right of discovery by Cook. It was not known to be an island till Dugald Stewart, in the schooner Prince of Denmark, discovered it as such in 1808, and it was named after him. Cook at first made certain that Stewart Island was an island, but when he got to the west of it he changed his mind and called it a peninsula; and navigators for nearly 40 years all went about Stewart Island instead of through Foveaux Strait. Pegasus Bay is noted for good sea fishing, chiefly blue cod, has refrigerating works, where fish are frozen and stored, and then shipped to Bluff. There are other well sheltered harbours providing good and safe anchorage, the principal ones being Half-moon Bay, Paterson's Inlet, Port William, Port Adventure, Lord's River, and Broad Bay. The island, for its latitude, has a particularly mild climate, and is becoming increasingly popular as a holiday and tourist resort. The whole of the island is a sanctuary for game. For further particulars see Half-moon Bay.

STEWART MT. (3081ft). Near Waiau, Canterbury.

STEWART MT. Near Awahuri, Wellington.

STEWART'S GULLY. A railway siding 12 miles north from Christchurch. A seaside resort two miles from the mouth of the Waimakariri.

STICKING POINT, Near Godley Head, Canterbury.

STILLWATER, Westland. Nine miles north-east by rail from Greymouth. In Grey County. Post, money order, and telegraph office. Hotel. Sawmilling and coal mining. Junction of Greymouth, Otira, and Reefton railway lines. Doctor at Wallsend. Roads good. Trout fishing.

STILLWATER CREEK, four miles north of Reefton. Tributary of Grey River.

STIRLING, Otago. A dairy-farming township and district, 50 miles south by rail from Dunedin, on Clutha River. Good trout fishing near. Roads good for motoring. Dairy factory. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Kaitangata railway joins main line here. Nearest doctor at Balclutha, three miles. Bruce County. Population 526.

STIRLING POINT. Bluff pilot station, named after Captain Stirling, a whaler.

STOCKADE HILL. Near Howick, Auckland.

STOCKTON MINE, Nelson. 22 miles north-east from Westport. Rail to Granity, thence four miles. Buller County.

Coal mining. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Millerton. Population, 285. Good roads.

STOKE. Railway siding 28 miles north-west from Christchurch. Oxford branch.

STOKE, Nelson. On Blind or Tasman Bay, four miles south by rail from Nelson, and centre of sheep and fruit district. Freezing works. Good sea fishing. Good game and rabbit shooting, also deer and goats on back ranges about four hours from here. Good roads. One hotel. Post, telephone, and money order office. The district is lit with electricity. Waimea County. Doctor at Richmond, three miles.

STOKE'S MT. (10,090ft). In Southern Alps.

STOKE'S POINT. Auckland Harbour.

STOKES VALLEY, Wellington. Nine miles from Lower Hutt by motor. Mails daily from Heretaunga.

STONEBURN, Otago. 55 miles north from Dunedin. Rail to Dunback, thence five miles by road. Farming and quartz mining. Waihemo County. Doctor at Palmerston, 14 miles. Roads poor. Mails from Dunback.

STONE PEAK MT. (7224ft). Richardson's Mts., Otago.

STONEY BAY. Port Charles, Auckland.

STONEY KNOB. Three miles north of Te Awaiti, Marlborough.

STONY CREEK, Otago. Farming district five miles north by motor from Balclutha, on Main Highway. Rural delivery from Balclutha.

STONY CREEK. Tributary of Saltwater Creek, Ashley district.

STONYHURST. Sheep station, north-east from Christchurch. Mails private bag.

STONY (or HANGATAHUA) RIVER. Near Okato, Taranaki.

STOUR RIVER. Upper Ashburton district.

STRACHAN'S. Railway siding 38 miles from Oamaru, Kurow branch.

STRACHANS PEAK. On Blenheim-Picton road.

STRAND, Auckland. Railway siding at Tauranga.

STRATFORD, Taranaki. 30 miles south by rail from New Plymouth. A borough with population of 3900, and the centre of an extensive dairying, sheep, and cattle-raising district. Butter, cheese, and casein factories, tannery and joinery works, banks, hotels, clubs, post, telegraph, and money order office. Good tarred roads. Good shooting (hare, pheasant, and duck) in neighbourhood, and good fishing in Patea River and adjacent streams. Half-holiday on Saturday. Stratford County. Fortnightly sittings of S.M. Court. Stratford is the junction for railway which

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from the Plateau, the Maunganui Gorge, the Enchanted Walk, the Goblin Bush, Curtis Falls, etc.

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G. A. CARTER, Secretary, STRATFORD

Information gladly supplied.

connects Taranaki with North Island Main Trunk line. There are two parks in the town—King Edward Park of 50 acres, mostly native bush, with camping site for motorists, and Victoria Park of 20 acres, in which are football grounds, etc. Mount Egmont is easily reached from here by good road with easy grade. Public hospital and resident doctors. Named after birthplace of Shakespeare, the streets being named from characters in his works.

STRATHMORE, Taranaki. 51 miles south-east from New Plymouth. By rail to Te Wera, thence motor four miles. Whangamomona County. A farming district, with good roads. Doctor at Stratford, 23 miles. Rural delivery from Stratford.

STRATH TAIERI. An extensive plain and farming district in Central Otago. Railway station, Middlemarch.

STREAMLANDS. 41 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Kaipara Flats, thence five miles. Rodney County. A purely agricultural and horticultural district, consisting of two beautiful valleys. Rural delivery from Kaipara Flats.

STRONVAR, Wellington. Farming district, 28 miles south-east by motor from Masterton. Rural delivery from Masterton.

STROWAN. Part of Bryndwyr, a suburb of Christchurch.

STRUAN, Canterbury. Telephone office, 24 miles north-west of Waimate.

STUARTS, Otago. Railway siding 40 miles from Balclutha, on the Catlins River branch. Post office. Clutha County.

STUDHOLME JUNCTION, Canterbury. 24 miles south by rail from Timaru; in Waimate County; with a post, telegraph, and money order office, and one hotel. A farming district, with good level roads. Named after the late Mr Michael Studholme, one of the earliest settlers. Nearest doctor at Waimate, five miles. Junction for the Waimate-Waihao Downs railway.

STURGESS ROAD. Railway siding 14 miles north from Auckland.

STYX. Railway siding, seven miles from Christchurch.

STYX, Otago. Now known as Paerau.

SUGAR LOAF. Peak near Matakana, Auckland.

SUGAR LOAF. Near Taylor Pass, seven miles south of Blenheim.

SUGAR LOAF ISLETS. Great Barrier Island, highest is 162ft.

SUGAR LOAF ROCKS. Off Port Charles, Auckland.

SUGAR LOAVES. Islands in Colville Channel, Hauraki Gulf.

SUGAR LOAVES (Ngamotu). At Moturoa, New Plymouth.

SULPHUR POINT. Close to Tauranga.

SUMMIT. A railway station 35 miles north-east from Wellington, on the Rimutaka Range.

SUMNER, Canterbury. A seaside residential suburb of Christchurch, and a borough eight miles from Christchurch by frequent tram service. It is celebrated for its natural beauties and for its extremely mild climate, which makes it a great resort for invalids. The Deaf Mute School, located here, is maintained at Government expense (see Educational). The roads are good for motoring. Tea rooms, boarding-houses, and hotels. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Sumner was named after the then Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr Sumner), in 1850. Population, 3290.

SUMNER LAKE, Waikari district, Canterbury.

SUNDAY ISLAND. See Kermadec Islands.

SUNNYSIDE. Near Christchurch by tram. Site of Mental Hospital.

SUNNYVALE, Auckland. Railway station for Oratia, one and a-half miles distant.

SURAT BEACH. Seven miles from Owaka via Newhaven. The Surat was wrecked here in 1874.

SURFDALE, Auckland. Ten miles from Auckland by steamer. Manukau County. Good fishing and shooting, and good motoring roads. Sea fishing. Old Maori entrenchments on hills close by. Post and telephone office. Doctors at Auckland.

SURREY HILLS, Mount Somers, Canterbury.

SUTHERLAND'S. Railway siding, 17 miles north-west from Timaru. Fairlie branch. Rural delivery from Pleasant Point.

SUTHERLAND FALLS. The highest falls in the world, 1904ft. See Milford Sound.

SUTTON, Otago. 44 miles north-west from Dunedin by rail, on Otago Central line. Farming district in Taieri County. Good shooting and fishing. Post and telephone office. Waterfalls on Taieri River and patches of native bush. Good-sized salt lake, frequented by black swans. Doctor at Middlemarch, four miles.

SWANNANOA, Canterbury. Farming district, Eyre County. Nine miles west by rail from Rangiora. Rural delivery from Rangiora.

SWANSON, Auckland. A favourite summer resort, 17 miles west by train from Auckland. The starting point for the Waitakerei Falls (375ft high), cascades, kauri bush, west coast lakes, and ocean beach. Good shooting. Roads good. Post, telephone, and money order office. Waitemata County. Sawmilling, fruit, poultry, and general farming. Population, 453. There is a fine park, with tennis courts, swimming pool, etc., and about 20 acres of native bush. Large waterworks are constructed close to this place. Doctor at Henderson or New Lynn.

SWITZERS. The terminus of Gore-Switzers railway. The old name in first mining days of what is now known as Waikaia.

SYDENHAM, Canterbury. The continuation of Christchurch City, on the south side to the foot of the Port Hills. Connected with the city by electric trams. Post, money order, and telegraph office.

SYLVAN LAKE. In bush near Dart River, Otago.

SYLVIA PARK. Railway siding nine miles south-east from Auckland.

SYMMETRY PEAK MOUNT (6224ft), near Kingston, Otago.

TABLE CAPE. On Mahia Peninsula, Hawke's Bay.

TABLE FLAT, Wellington. Farming district, about 28 miles north-east by motor from Feilding. Limestone caves in vicinity. Pohangina County. Mails from Apiti.

TABLE HILL, Otago. Seven miles north from Milton. A splendid view obtainable from here. Rural delivery from Milton.

TADMOR, Nelson. A farming and hop-growing settlement, in Waimea County. Large raspberry orchards. 42 miles south-west from Nelson by rail. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Farming district, with good roads. Fishing and shooting. Named after the town built by Solomon "in the wilderness," from its isolated position at time of settlement. Nearest doctor at Wakefield, 25 miles. District nurse at Tapawera, 5½ miles.

TAEMARO, Auckland. 243 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Okaihau, thence motor 46 miles. Mangonui County. Good shooting and fishing. Nearest telegraph office and doctor at Mangonui, five miles. Mails from there. Taemaro is a fairly large Native settlement (where the Maoris, through very little contact with Europeans, retain many of their primitive customs); is situated on one of the many pretty bays which mark the far northern coastline of New Zealand. Name means "I suppose so."

TAHAIA, Auckland. 124 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Otorohanga, thence motor, 10 miles. Otorohanga County. Farming district. Doctor at Otorohanga. Shooting and fishing. Fair metalled roads. Rural delivery from Otorohanga. Name means: Taha, "side," Ia, "current of a stream—a side current."

TAHAENUI, Hawke's Bay. 15 miles east of Wairoa.

TAHAKOPA, Otago. 96 miles south-west from Dunedin by rail. Catlins River line. In Clutha County. Near coast. Small farming settlement. Sawmilling. Wild pig shooting and trout in Tahakopa River. Post, telephone, and money order office. Population, 180. Doctor at Owaka, 20 miles.

TAHAROA LAKE. South of Maunganui Bluff, Auckland.

TAHARUA, Hawke's Bay. 87 miles north-west by motor from Napier.

TAHATIKA, Otago. Nine miles north-west from Owaka. Rural delivery from Owaka. Farming district.

TAHAWAI, Southland. 10 miles from Winton. Telephone office.

TAHAWAI, Auckland. Railway siding 13 miles south-east from Waihi.

TAHEKE, Auckland. 200 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Kaikohe, thence motor 12 miles. Hokianga County. Native settlement. Store, one hotel, and Board school. Farming district, with good roads. Good shooting (pheasants, etc.) near at hand. "Taheke" means "waterfall." Named from a waterfall here. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Rawene.

TAHEKE RIVER. Branch of Hokianga River, Auckland.

TAHEKEROA, Auckland. 52 miles north from Auckland by rail. Doctor at Helensville, 14 miles. Farming district. Name means "long succession of falls or rapids," which exist here. Is situated on the upper waters of the Makarau River. Post and telephone. Waitemata County.

TAHERE, Auckland. 10 miles east from Whangarei. Rural delivery from Whangarei.

TAHORA, Taranaki. 78 miles south-east from New Plymouth by rail. Whangamomona County. Farming and sawmilling. Tangarakau Gorge near here has magnificent scenery. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor, 52 miles. Population, 270. Fine weather roads. Tahora means "uncultivated open country."

TAHORAITI, Hawke's Bay. A railway siding 79 miles south from Napier, on the Napier-Wellington line. Dannevirke, two miles distant, is the nearest post office. Here is a Maori hospital for the cure of rheumatism, where herbal baths and medicines prepared from New Zealand plants are used, and for Natives only. Name means "small portion of flat country." Scandinavian immigrants settled here in 1872.

TAHUIA PEAK (3300ft), Pelorus Sound.

TAHUNA, Suburb of Dunedin. Motor Camp.

TAHUNA. 114 miles south-east of Auckland. Rail to Morrinsville, thence eight miles by motor. Situated on the Piako River, adjoining the great Piako Swamp, where the Crown owns 86,000 acres of good land. Flaxmill, dairy farming. Good roads. Nearest doctor at Morrinsville. Name means "sand bank," from one here at Junction of Tahuna Creek and Piako River. Post, telephone, and money order office. Piako County. Shooting.

TAHUNANUI, Nelson. Two miles from Nelson by motor. Waimea County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Seaside resort. A town district, with good roads. Splendid beach. Population, 890. Nearest doctor at Nelson. Name means "many sand banks." Here is the airport for Nelson.

TAHUNGA, Auckland. Farming district 41 miles north from Gisborne by motor. Cook County. Mails private bag from Gisborne.

TAHURANGI, Taranaki. 20 miles from New Plymouth by motor. Hostelry 3000ft up Mount Egmont. Inglewood County. Postal name is now North Mount Egmont, which see.

TAHUROA, Auckland. Five miles south of Morrinsville.

TAIAOTEA, Auckland. Now officially known as Brown's Bay.

TAIAROA (OTAGO HEADS). At extreme end of Otago Peninsula, 15 miles north-east from Dunedin. Situated on the rock is the Marine Department's lighthouse and signal station. Telephone office. There is a rigidly protected albatross breeding ground near here.

TAIERI. A district or plain in Otago, near Dunedin. The first settler was Mr William Jaffray. The proper way of spelling the name of the district known as Taieri (pulp) is Tai-ari, which is "to smash." The Taieri Plain is an extensive, rich, alluvial flat 18 miles long, and averaging five miles in breadth, well watered. Here is the airport for Dunedin. Part is subject to floods from the river, which is tidal for about 12 miles.

TAIERI BEACH, Otago. Near the mouth of Taieri River, 24 miles south-west by motor from Dunedin. Good roads. Post and telephone office. In Bruce County. Fishing and shooting. Splendid bathing beach. Nearest doctor at Milton.

TAIERI MOUTH, Otago. A small farming and fishing settlement on coast, 23 miles from Dunedin by motor by good road. Scenery along river bank and at the Mouth very picturesque and interesting. Onumia, part of the Maori Reserve, is at the mouth of the Taieri on its northern bank. The first cliff on the southern bank of the Taieri River is Te Rerenga. It is at the lower end of Humbug Reach. There is a legend that a Maori maiden named Haki Te Kura, daughter of the chief of the pa at the Taieri Mouth, attempted to leap from the rocks to join her lover, who was passing in his canoe when fleeing from his enemies. She failed to jump into the canoe and was killed. An immense number of Maori ovens were found on Moua Hill when Europeans first settled in the neighbourhood, showing the slaughter by Taniwha, and the horrible cannibal orgies that followed. Has a tricky bar harbour. There is a very fine trip from here to Waihola over the dividing hills. Wonderful views of sea coast on one side and of Lake Waihola and the Taieri Plains on the other. Distance eight miles.

It is a favourite summer resort, with good safe beach, bush, and good scenery. It is usual for visitors to rent house and find themselves. Rabbit shooting and fishing with net in river or line from rocks. There is an island off the mouth of the Taieri River known as Moturata (rata tree island), now known as Taieri Island, where Mr Tuckett in 1844 found a whaling station in full work belonging to Weller Bros., of Sydney. Beautiful cool, fresh water is obtainable in a cave on the western slope, though the rocky islet is surrounded by sea. The island is, however, sometimes accessible on foot at low tide, depending on the position of the somewhat changeable channel at the

mouth. There is a store; post, telephone, and money order office. Doctors at Green Island and Milton. Bruce County.

TAIHAPE, Wellington. 161 miles north from Wellington, on Main Trunk line. A municipality. Population, 2210. On the River Hautapu. A post, money order, and telegraph office. Good trout fishing in river. Originally called Otaihape, and founded as a township in 1894, in Hautapu settlement in the Awarua block. Has hotels, brewery, banks, daily newspaper, resident doctors, high, State, and technical schools, town hall, public library, electric light, water supply, sewerage, etc. Fishing and shooting in the neighbourhood, and good roads. Sheep and dairy farming and sawmilling. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court.

TAIHOA, Auckland. Farming district four miles by motor from Matamata. Name means "by and by," or "to wait later." Rural delivery from Matamata. Matamata County.

TAIKARIKARI POINT, West Coast, Auckland.

TAIKARURU. Settlement near Parua Bay, Auckland.

TAIKIRAU, Auckland. Railway siding 29 miles north from Whangarei.

TAIKO, Canterbury. Farming district. 12 miles north-west from Timaru by road. Rural delivery from there.

TAIKOREA, Wellington. A siding on Foxton-Sanson tramway.

TAIMATE. Railway siding 26 miles south from Blenheim.

TAINUI. A township at Anderson's Bay, Dunedin.

TAINUI. One of the canoes of Maori legend that brought the first inhabitants to New Zealand generations ago, the ancestors of the Waikato and Thames tribes.

TAINUI, Westland. Five miles south from Hokitika (Mananui station). Westland County. Sawmilling. Post and telephone. Doctor at Hokitika. Road unfinished.

TAIOMA. Railway siding 17 miles from Dunedin (Central Otago line). Name means "sweet waters."

TAIPA, Auckland. Near Mangonui.

TAIPO ("Maori Ghost" or "Devil"). River on Hokitika-Christchurch road.

TAIPO'S. Peaks near Tinui, Wellington.

TAIPO-ITI. Railway station one mile from Reefton. Name means "small devil."

TAIPOROHENUI. Two miles from Hawera.

TAIPUHA. River flowing west from Waipu.

TAIPUHA, Auckland. 102 miles north from Auckland by rail. Otamatea County. Post and telephone office. Farming and flaxmilling. Doctor at Paparoa, eight miles. Taipuha means "bunch of thistles."

TAIRUA, Auckland. 159 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Thames, thence by road 45 miles. On east coast of Coromandel Peninsula, south of Mercury Bay. Good motor road from Waihi and Thames. Thames County. Dairy farming and sawmilling are chief industries. Dairy factory. There is a little quartz mining in district on a small scale. Sea and river fishing and duck and pheasant shooting. Good surf bathing on Ocean Beach and fine bush scenery on road from Tapu and over Tapu Hill. Motor camp. Hotel. Post, telephone, and money order office. Tairua means "two tides," and it is supposed that at one time there were two entrances to the river. Tairua Head, with two nipple-shaped hills at entrance f river, 576ft high. Tairua River falls into sea, west of Shoe Island. Township three-quarters of a mile inside heads. Hospital at Mercury Bay and Thames, 30 miles, or doctor at Whitianga and Thames.

TAITA, Wellington. 12 miles north from Wellington. Rail to Lower Hutt, then motor bus four miles. Hutt County. Market gardening, nurseries, and dairy farming chief occupations. One hotel and stores; sash and door factory. Is situated on Hutt River, in which there is good trout fishing. Stoke's Valley three miles distant. Cork trees planted here many years ago on a private estate have succeeded well. Doctor at Lower Hutt. Taita means "drift timber lodged in bed of river." Good roads. Postal delivery from Lower Hutt.

TAI TAPU, Canterbury. One of the many settled townships of Canterbury, at the foot of the Port hills. 12 miles south from Christchurch by motor. The roads are very good. Lake Ellesmere, where good fishing and duck shooting is to be obtained, is four miles distant. The surrounding land is of very good quality, and capable of growing almost any crop. Hotel accommodation. Post, telephone, and money order office. Halswell County. Name means "sacred stream." Doctor at Lincoln, four miles. Population, 309.

TAITIMU, Auckland. 13 miles south-west from Onehunga by steamer. Popular seaside resort on Manukau Harbour. Good boating bathing, and fishing. Roads good. Franklin County. Post office. Nearest doctor at Waiuku. Name means "ebbing tide."

TAITVILLE. A suburb of Wellington, reached by Aro street car from city.

TAKAHIWAI, Auckland. 121 miles north from Auckland by rail to Maungaturoto, thence motor 25 miles, or 87 miles by road. Post and telephone office. Whangarei County. Kauri gum digging and dairy farming. Doctor at Waipu, nine miles. Name means "stamp into the water," and the place is so called because the tribe living here captured the chief of a hostile tribe, and, to prevent his rescue, cut his body into pieces and trampled it

into the shallow water. Good scenery and beaches. Roads good, and there is fishing and shooting to be had.

TAKAHUE, Auckland. 215 miles north-west from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence motor about 70 miles. Mangonui County. Fruit growing and dairy farming district. Good shooting in neighbourhood. Boarding obtainable. Doctor at Kaitaia, 12 miles. Name from "taka," a heap, and "hue," gourd. Rural delivery from Kaitaia.

TAKAKA, Nelson. 69 miles north-west from Nelson by motor. A town district. Population, 460. Alternate monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Takaka County. Sawmills, butter factory, creameries, cement works, iron and steel works, and marble quarry. Several hotels and good private board. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Resident doctors. Roads are good for motoring, and from here to Nelson by main road is a very good run. The rivers and streams around are stocked with trout, and there is good quail shooting close at hand. Good sea fishing four miles out at Tata Island. The Waikaremumu and Pupu Springs and beautiful limestone caves are in this vicinity (near Motupipi), and easy of access from here, the Pupu Springs being famous as the largest known fresh water spring, having a flow of 457 million gallons in 24 hours. The township commands a beautiful view of Golden Bay and adjoining smooth water lakes. Parapara iron deposit, 10 miles. The Takaka Valley is very rich in minerals, there being gold, silver, copper, tin, and asbestos deposits. Takaka means "plenty of kaka (brown parrot).

TAKAKA EAST, Nelson. 60 miles north-west from Nelson by motor. Post and telephone office. Farming and hop growing. Nearest doctor at Takaka.

TAKAMATUA, Canterbury. 50 miles south-east from Christchurch. Rail to Little River, thence motor. Dairying and cocksfoot land. Roads very hilly. Has a dairy factory and a post and telephone office. Good bathing, beach, and fishing. Akaroa County. Doctor at Akaroa, two miles and a-half.

TAKANINI, Auckland. Farming district, 17 miles south by rail from Auckland. Manukau County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Roads good. Doctor at Papakura, three miles. Named after a Maori chief.

TAKAPAU, Hawke's Bay. 57 miles south-west from Napier by rail. Waipawa County. Agriculture, dairying, and sheep farming. Good fishing and good roads. Hotel, post, telegraph, and money order office. Resident doctor. Name means "mat on which to lie down." Population, 777.

TAKAPUNA, Auckland. Picturesque residential marine suburb; on Lake Takapuna, six miles from Auckland. By ferry to Bayswater, thence motor bus. A borough with a population of 7610. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Good fishing. Devonport and Northcote suburbs on Auckland's north shore are

both supplied with water from the lake. Gas from Auckland Gas Co.'s Devonport works and electric light. Resident doctors.

TAKAPUNEKE BAY. In Akaroa Harbour.

TAKARO. One mile from Palmerston North.

TAKATAU. Peninsula, Whangarei Harbour.

TAKATU. On Auckland Harbour. By steamer from Auckland.

TAKOREKA MT. (2300ft). Near Havelock, Marlborough.

TAKOU BAY. Small inlet situated to the north-east of Auckland into which river of same name flows.

TAKOU, Taranaki. 27 miles from Eltham.

TAKUTAI. Railway siding two miles from Hokitika.

TAKUTEA. The smallest island in the Cook Group, its area being about 400 acres. It lies about 125 miles to the north-east of Rarotonga and close to the island of Atiu. It belonged to the Natives of Atiu. Unknown to most of the owners and without their consent it was presented by the late Ariki Ngamaru to his Majesty the late King Edward for the benefit of his subjects in the group. The island was planted with cocoanut palms by a former Resident Commissioner.

TAMAHERE, Auckland. 91 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Hamilton, thence five miles by motor. Waikato County. Cheese factory. Good roads and rabbit shooting. Post and telephone. Doctor at Hamilton.

TAMAKI EAST, Auckland. 14 miles east by motor from Auckland. Manukau County. Good shooting. Farming district. Cheese and butter factories. Population, 472. Doctor at Papatoetoe, two miles. Post, telephone, and money order office. Boarding house.

TAMAKI RIVER. Flows into Waitemata Harbour, Auckland.

TAMAKI WEST, Auckland. Is a farming district, from five to nine miles east from Auckland. It includes the large Church of England Cemetery of Purewa, the old Melanesian Mission at Kohimarama, also St John's College, established by the late Bishop Selwyn. Nearest telegraph at St. Heliers, two miles, where doctor is. Tamaki means "trouble or sorrow." A new University College is planned for here. Now included in Auckland City.

TAMARAU, Auckland. Two miles east from Gisborne by motor. Cook County. Doctor at Gisborne. Post office.

TAMATAWAHINE RIVER. Runs through Coromandel township.

TAMUMU, Hawke's Bay. Farming district, eight miles east by motor from Waipawa. Rural delivery from Waipawa.

TAMURE, Marlborough. 22 miles by launch from Picton. Mails private bag from Havelock.

TANE, Wellington. Farming district 11 miles north-east by motor from Eketahuna. Rural delivery from there.

TANEATUA, Auckland. 240 miles south-east from Auckland by rail. Whakatane County. Abundance of wild ducks and pheasants. Maize, butter, and cheese are the principal products. On junction of Waimana and Whakatane Rivers, stocked with trout. Daily motor service from Opotiki to Taneatua. Name from tane "man," and atua "god." Post, telegraph, and money order office. Doctor at Whakatane. Population, 366. One bank.

TANEKAHA, Auckland. 148 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Hikurangi, thence four miles and a-half. Whangarei County. Doctor at Hikurangi. Name means "strong man." Rural delivery from Hikurangi.

TANGAHAKAU BEACH. Between Kilbirnie and Miramar, Wellington.

TANGAI. Headland on west bank of Wairoa River, Auckland.

TANGAIHI, Auckland. 113 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Dargaville, thence motor 23 miles. Telephone office. On Wairoa River. Doctor at Te Kopuru. Shooting and fishing. Hobson County. Rural delivery from Te Kopuru.

TANGARAKAU, Taranaki. 81 miles north-east from New Plymouth by rail. Whangamomona County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Good bush, pig shooting. Name means "to strip wood," referring to the bark stripped from the trees for use in fish or pigeon curing. Nearest doctor at Stratford.

TANGARAKAU GORGE. One of the finest pieces of scenery in North Island. 20 miles from Whangamomona.

TANGIHUA. Mountain east of Tangowahine, Auckland.

TANGIHUA MOUNTAINS. Range south-west of Whangarei.

TANGIMOANA, Wellington. 24 miles west by motor from Palmerston North. Manawatu County. Farming district, with good roads. Sea and river fishing. Good boating. Motor camp. Post office. Doctor 14 miles. Tangimoana means "mournful sea."

TANGIRAU. A Maori settlement on the Waipa River.

TANGITERE, Hawke's Bay. 110 miles from Napier. Motor service from Napier or Gisborne to Nuhaka, thence nine miles. Wairoa County. Telephone office. Doctor at Wairoa, 30 miles. Name means "cry quick."

TANGITERORIA, Auckland. The site of the Rev. J. Buller's mission station in the early days. Is at the foot of the grand Tangihua Mountains. 127 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Kirikopuni, thence motor five miles. Motor service between Dargaville and Whangarei passes through daily. Hobson County. Good hotel, also shooting and boating. Farming district, also flax and timber industries. Post and telephone office. Name means "the sounding of a trembling." Doctor at Dargaville. Roads good.

TANGITU, Auckland. Farming district 22 miles north by motor from Taumarunui. Waitomo County. Rural delivery from Te Kuiti.

TANGIWAI. Railway siding 11 miles east from Ohakune.

TANGIWAI. Sheep station near Karioi. Mails private bag from Wairoa. Name means certain kind of greenstone.

TANGOIO. 14 miles north-west by motor from Napier. Ideal spot for camping. The Tangoio waterfalls (96ft sheer drop) are a very great attraction, and there is a splendid sea beach about a mile distant. Good roads. Doctor at Napier. Hawke's Bay County. Named after an old chief who had his pa on hill close by. Post and telephone office.

TANGONGE. Lake near Kaitaia, Mangonui.

TANGOWAHINE, Auckland. 112 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Dargaville, then 9 miles by motor. Post, telephone, and money order office. Name means "to take hold of a woman." Doctor at Dargaville, 9 miles. Tangowahine River flows into Northern Wairoa. Good shooting and sea fishing, and roads good. Hobson County. Population, 224.

TANIWHA, Auckland. 69 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Te Kauwhata, thence motor 14 miles. Farming and dairying. Roads bad. Waikato County. Doctor at Huntly, 20 miles. Taniwha is the name of a fabulous monster supposed to reside in deep water.

TANOA, Auckland. Rail Maungaturoto, thence 13 miles by road. Telephone office.

TAONUI. Railway siding three miles from Feilding. Rural delivery from Feilding.

TAONUI STREAM, near Feilding.

TAOROA, Wellington. Farming district 14 miles east by motor from Taihape. Mails from Taihape.

TAOTAOROA, Auckland. Farming district near Cambridge. Rural delivery from Cambridge. Matamata County.

TAOURAKIRA HEAD. In Palliser Bay.

TAPAIRU, Auckland. Five miles east of Te Kuiti.

TAPANUI, Otago. 96 miles south-west from Dunedin. Rail to Waipahi, thence railway motor service. Chiefly farming district. Native bush, Blue Mountains, waterfalls, etc., all attractive to tourists. District has no-licence, but there is good boarding. Post, telegraph, money order office, banks, and newspaper. Linen flax factory. Trout fishing, fallow deer, pig, duck, and rabbit shooting. Tuapeka County. Roads good. Dairy factory and sawmill. A Government nursery here. Hospital and resident doctor. Tapanui is a borough. Population, 290. S.M. Court sits alternate months. The name is supposedly derived from the fact that ribbonwood, from which the Maoris made "tapa" cloth, was plentiful—"nui" here.

TAPAPA, Auckland. Six miles north of Putaruru.

TAPAWAEROA. Tributary of Waiapu River.

TAPAWERA, Nelson. 37 miles south-west from Nelson by rail. Waimea County. Trout fishing and deer stalking. Farming and hop growing. Good roads. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Wakefield, 19 miles.

TAPEKA POINT, near Russell, Auckland.

TAPU, Auckland. On Firth of Thames. 30 miles east-south-east from Auckland by water or 86 miles by bus from Auckland (thrice daily). Farming district, mostly hilly, with good roads. Gold mining. Good sea fishing and good coast for rock oysters. Good pheasant shooting. One hotel. Post, telephone, and money order office. Named from a small piece of land in the district which to the Maoris was "tapu" (sacred). Doctor at Thames, 12 miles. Thames County. Sawmilling.

TAPUAENUKU MOUNT (9460ft). Highest peak in Upper Awatere, Marlborough.

TAPUHI, Auckland. 156 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Hukerenui, thence motor 5 miles. Dairy farming and kauri timber felling. Good shooting. Doctor at Hikurangi, 12 miles. Telephone office. Bay of Islands County. Tapuhi means "to nurse." Rural delivery from Hukerenui.

TAPUI, Otago. 19 miles west from Oamaru.

TAPUIWAHINE, Taranaki. 35 miles by motor from Ongarue. Telephone office.

TAPUWAE, Auckland. 150 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Mangapehi, thence seven miles. Waitomo County. Sawmilling district. Roads indifferent. Doctor at Te Kuiti. Name means "sacred foot." Mails private bag from Te Kuiti.

TAPUWAEROA, Auckland. 93 miles north from Gisborne by motor. Waiapu County. Sheep farming district. Doctor at Te Puia Springs, 28 miles. Tapuwaeroa means "long footprint," there being a legend that the local Natives, by way of setting a snare for one Pawa, who was coming up the coast, bent a huge totara tree growing on a range of mountains, anchored the end at Tawhiti, and placed meat on it. Pawa on his journey made one step from Tapuwae to Tawhiti (hence the name Tapuwaeroa), and saw the meat, but instead of taking it as expected he severed the tree with his axe, the tree rebounding with such force that it divided the range into five mountains. A splendid view of these mountains, including Mount Hikurangi, can be had from here. Private bag from Ruatoria.

TARADALE, Hawke's Bay. A town district, with a population of 1510. Five miles and a-quarter south-west by motor bus from Napier. Hawke's Bay County. Half-holiday held on Wednesday. Dairying and market gardening for Napier market are chief occupations. There is a dairy factory, also wine cellars, fish

hatcheries, and a game farm. A hotel and two or three stores, etc., and good roads. This place was formerly called Omaranui, and was seized by Maoris in 1865 preparatory to an attack being made on Napier, which, however, was frustrated by a force of 300 men raised by Major Fraser. A memorial at Omaranui, 2 miles away, marks the spot where the fight took place. Resident doctors. Post, money order and telegraph office.

TARAHI (1100ft). Mount near Ohaeawai, Auckland.

TARAKAMUKU HILL. Near Pahiatua, Wellington.

TARAKOHE, Nelson. 78 miles north-west from Nelson by motor. Takaka County. Post and telephone office, money order and savings bank, and the site of cement works, the plant being driven by electricity. Fishing and shooting and good roads. Good beach for bathing. Nearest doctor at Takaka, eight miles.

TARAMOA, Southland. Farming district 15 miles north-west by motor from Inveargill. Rural delivery from Wright's Bush.

TARANAKI DISTRICT. This district is situated on the western side of the North Island of New Zealand, at about its widest part, and may be said to be the most compact and fertile district in the Dominion, for, with the exception of the upper half of Mount Egmont and of the ranges adjoining, which absorb about 36,000 acres, the whole of the area is suitable for settlement, and certainly two-thirds of the district is good land. The gross area of the district is 2,430,000 acres.

This district, established in 1841, was from 1860 to 1865 the seat of a Maori rebellion. In 1860 Great Britain was appealed to for assistance, and 10 British regiments, with all their staff and transport corps, were located in this and the Auckland district. On March 28, 1860, 300 men of the 65th Regiment with militia and volunteers marched from the town of New Plymouth, and a battle was fought at Waireka Hill, the Maoris being defeated. The first white settlers were from Devon and Cornwall, who displayed in the founding of Taranaki the English colonising character at its best. Taranaki was for the English what Otago was for the Scotch. In the old Maori days of tribal wars it was related by a Christianised Maori that he had seen here in his young days great numbers of defeated warriors killed and eaten, cannibal feasts being almost daily. First military settlers landed in Taranaki in August, 1863.

Of mountains, the principal one is the beautiful volcanic cone from which the district takes its name, Taranaki, otherwise called Mount Egmont, which has an altitude of 8260ft.

The principal river in size is the Mokau, bounding the district on the north. It is navigable for small steamers of 20 tons or 30 tons as far as the coal mines, about 24 miles from its mouth, and for canoes to Totoro, 26 miles on. The scenery on this river is said to equal that of the Wanganui River.

The other large rivers are the Waitara and Patea. The former is about 100 miles in length, and runs out at the town of Waitara, some 10 miles north-east from New Plymouth. There is a bar at the mouth, but steamers of 300 tons can enter safely.

The Patea River rises in Mount Egmont, and after traversing a tortuous course of about 110 miles runs out at the southern end of the provincial district. It has a bar harbour, with a depth of 13ft to 14ft at spring tides. Steamers of from 40 tons to 50 tons trade regularly to the town of Patea, which is situated a mile or so from its mouth.

Besides these rivers there are many smaller ones, and streams innumerable—in fact, no district in the world could be better watered, and at the same time so secure from disastrous floods. It is estimated that between the Mokau and the Patea there are no fewer than 85 named streams emptying themselves into the Tasman Sea, fully 60 of which flow from Mount Egmont.

There are no lakes worthy of the name. The largest sheet of water is Lake Rotokare, situated about 12 miles from Eltham; it is about half a mile in length, with an average width of six chains.

Taranaki is essentially a grazing and dairying district, its chief products being butter and cheese, of which there are large exports. There are numerous factories, creameries, and freezing works.

The coal mining is at the Mokau coal mines, about 24 miles up the Mokau River. The coal is a brown lignite, and is suitable for domestic purposes.

Ironsand is found in great abundance on the seashore from Mokau to Patea, a distance of 130 miles. It produces, when smelted, from 50 to 60 per cent. of iron of the finest quality.

Petroleum wells at Moturoa, where there is a refinery.

The climate of Taranaki is remarkably healthy, without any extremes.

The chief towns of Taranaki are New Plymouth, the capital of the district, Hawera (48 miles from there), Patea, Stratford, Waitara, Normanby, Inglewood, Eltham, Opunake, and Manaia.

TARANAKI BIGHTS. North Taranaki Bight and South Taranaki Bight in Taranaki province, divided by a projection of which Cape Egmont is most prominent point.

TARANGA or HEN ISLAND, Whangarei Heads.

TARAORA. A hill in Puketoi Ranges, near Pahiatua.

TARARA, Otago. Farming district with post office nine miles from Owaka. Doctor at Owaka. Sawmilling. Purakanui Falls near at hand. Roads good. Clutha County.

TARARU. Three miles from Thames.

TARARUA RANGES. Range of mountains in Wellington district.

TARATA, Taranaki. 25 miles south-east from New Plymouth. Rail to Inglewood, then motor 13 miles. Inglewood County. Post and telephone. Named from the rata trees which used to abound here. Good shooting—pheasants, ducks, and hares. Doctor at Inglewood. Population, 258.

TARATA. Native settlement near Port Awanui, Auckland.

TARATAHI, Wellington. Farming district, three miles from Carterton.

TARATARA MOUNT (1000ft), Whangaroa, Auckland.

TARATU. A coal mine near Lovell's Flat, Otago.

TARAUNUI, Auckland. About 12 miles south-east from Whangarei. Telephone office. Near Parua Bay.

TARAWERA, Auckland. Tarawera Mountain was the scene of the great volcanic eruption on June 10, 1886. A ride of 10 miles by motor from Rotorua brings the visitor to the buried village of Te Wairoa, thence a voyage by launch some 10 miles across Lake Tarawera lands him at the foot of the mountain. The ascent will occupy an hour and a-half, and having arrived at the summit he cannot but feel rewarded for his toil. For launch and guide fees inquire at Rotorua. See Rotorua for full description of both lake and mountain. Tarawera means "hot point or peak."

TARAWERA, Hawke's Bay. 52 miles north-west from Napier by motor. Taupo County. Post, money order, savings bank, and telephone office. Tarawera hot bath, with temperature varying from 90deg to 117deg, is situated about three-quarters of a mile from the hotel, and contains valuable medicinal properties. New Hot Springs Hotel. Good shooting and fishing, and good roads. Doctor at Taupo, 44 miles.

TARAWERA RIVER. Flows out of Tarawera Lake, west of Mount Edgecumbe, into sea on east coast at Matata, Auckland.

TAR BAY, Pelorus Sound.

TAREHA, Hawke's Bay. 24 miles north-east from Napier by motor. Farming district. Nearest doctor, Napier.

TAREWA. Suburb of Rotorua, on right bank of Utuhuia Stream, one mile and a-quarter from Rotorua.

TAREWA, Auckland. 36 miles south from Gisborne by motor. Sheep farming. Mails private bag from Gisborne. Wairoa County.

TARIKI, Taranaki. 23 miles south from New Plymouth by rail. Inglewood County. Dairying district, with three dairy factories within radius of two miles. Good trout fishing, while pheasants and hares afford good shooting. This is the nearest railway station to Mount Egmont. Hydro-electric works about 2½miles away. Hotel, post, telephone, and money order office. Name means "sorrowful." Doctors at Inglewood, six miles. Population, 412.

TARINGAMOTU, Auckland. 175 miles south from Auckland by rail. Taumarunui County. Sawmilling and farming district. Post and telephone office. Population, 210. Name means "severed ear." Doctor at Taumarunui, 3 miles. Shooting. West Taupo County.

TARONUI BAY, Auckland. South of Takou Bay.

TARRAS, Otago. 175 miles north-west from Dunedin. By rail to Cromwell, then motor 22 miles. Vincent County. A favourite resort for deer stalkers. Trout fishing in Clutha and Lindis Rivers, and good quail and duck shooting. Sheep farming district, with fair roads. Post and telephone office. Doctors at Cromwell.

TARUHERU RIVER. Flows into Turanganui River at Gisborne.

TARUKENGA, Auckland. Railway siding, 9 miles west from Rotorua. Great battle here between Maoris in olden days, hence name, meaning "slaughter."

TARURUTANGI, Taranaki. Eight and a-half miles east from New Plymouth. Rail to Bell Block, then 3½ miles; or motor. Farming district, with fair roads. Dairy factory. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at New Plymouth. Taranaki County.

TASMAN, Nelson. 27 miles north-west from Nelson by motor. Waimea County. Fruit growing and preserving. Sawmilling. Roads good. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Motueka, 11 miles. Population, 247.

TASMAN BAY. A wide inlet in Nelson province. Tasman in his famous voyage in 1642 brought his two ships to their first anchorage here.

TASMAN GLACIER. Southern Alps, near Hermitage.

TASMAN MOUNT (11,475ft), Southern Alps.

TASMAN RIVER. Flows into Lake Pukaki, Canterbury.

TATAPOURI, Auckland. Cook County. Farming district, 9 miles by motor from Gisborne. Mails private bag from there.

TATARAIMAKA, Taranaki. 14 miles south-west from New Plymouth by motor. Post and telephone. Dairy factory. Roads good. On their way here from Oakura, Dr Hope, Lieutenant Frogett, and seven men of 57th Regiment were ambushed and massacred by Maoris in 1863. Taranaki County. Doctors at New Plymouth. Name means "bailing vessel."

TATARAMOA, Hawke's Bay. 73 miles south-west from Napier. Rail to Dannevirke, thence 6 miles. Dannevirke County. Dairy factory. Roads good. Nearest doctor at Dannevirke. Tataramoa is Maori name for the sweet briar. Rural delivery from Dannevirke.

TATARARIKI, Auckland. Farming district 10 miles from Dargaville.

TATARE, Westland. 88 miles south-west from Hokitika by motor. Westland County. Post office. Pastoral district. Doctor at Wataroa. Roads good.

TATU, Taranaki. 197 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Ohura, thence motor eight miles. Ohura County. Post office. Roads good for motoring. Doctor at Ohura. Coal mines.

TATUANUI, Auckland. 107 miles from Auckland by rail. Piako County. Farming district, with dairy factory. Population, 323. Roads good for motoring. Post office. Nearest doctor at Morrinsville, four miles. Name means "big belt."

TAUERU, Wellington. Farming district, 9 miles east by motor from Masterton. Rural delivery from Masterton. Masterton County.

TAUERU STREAM. Tributary of Ruamahunga River, Wellington.

TAUHARA (3602ft). Central Trig Station of North Island.

TAUHARA. Stream flowing into Kaipara Harbour, Auckland.

TAUHEI, Auckland. Eight miles north-west from Morrinsville by motor. Rural delivery from there. Piako County.

TAUHERENIKAU, Wellington. 50 miles north-east from Wellington by rail. Dairy factory. Hotel. Rural delivery from Featherston.

TAUHITINUI ISLAND, Pelorus Sound.

TAUHITINUI REACH. Largest west arm of Pelorus Sound.

TAUHOA, Auckland. A small farming settlement, on Kaipara Harbour. 70 miles north-west from Auckland. Rail to Hoteo, thence five miles. Rodney County. Roads good in summer. Doctor at Warkworth, 16 miles. Hoteo River runs through. Rural delivery from Kaipara Flats.

TAUHOA RIVER, running into Kaipara Harbour.

TAUMA. Native settlement near Rangitukia. Waiapu County.

TAUMANGI. Railway siding, 137 miles south-east from Auckland.

TAUMARERE, Auckland. Is situated on an arm of the Bay of Islands. 178 miles north from Auckland by rail. Good fruit-producing district. Telephone and post office. Bay of Islands County. Doctors at Kawakawa, two miles. Population, 118.

TAUMARUNUI, Auckland. 175 miles south from Auckland by rail, on Main Trunk line, and 136 miles from Wanganui by river steamers. Name means "well-sheltered landing place." Is at junction of Wanganui and Ongarue Rivers. Post, money order, and telegraph office. A progressive borough of 2760 population, with banks, newspaper, hospital, resident doctors, churches (all denominations), and boarding houses. Brick and tile works. In the centre of the King Country timber milling industry. Good

shooting and fishing. Roads fair. Lake Taupo is within an easy day's ride. Fortnightly sittings of S.M. Court. Taumarunui County.

TAUMATA, Otago. Farming district nine miles by motor from Clinton. Rural delivery from Clinton.

TAUMATA MAHOE. Hill 1881ft, near Ahipara.

TAUMATA-O-TE-WHATUI, Port Awanui.

TAUMATATAHI, Wellington. 29 miles north from Waitotara by motor. Rural delivery from there. Farming. Patea County.

TAUMUTU, Canterbury. Farming district 8 miles south-east by motor from Leeston. Rural delivery from there. Ellesmere County.

TAUNOKA, Wellington. Five miles west of Pipiriki.

TAUPAKI, Auckland. 21 miles north-west by rail from Auckland. In Waitemata County. A farming and timber settlement. Store. Fruit of all kinds thrive well here. Good roads. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Kumeu, three miles. Name means "calm year."

TAUPIRI, Auckland. 70 miles south by rail from Auckland; on Waikato River. Waikato County. Post, telegraph, and money order office. An agricultural and dairy farming district, with dairy factory and hotel. Population, 396. Once the site of an English Church mission station. Name means tau, "hill"; piri, "two things attached"; from Taupiri Hill and small hill attached. Taupiri Hill is a scenic reserve, and on top of small hill is the burial place of the Maori King, Tawhiao, and Rata Mahuta. Site of an ancient fortification, and the scene of many fights and cannibal feasts. Doctor at Ngaruawahia, five miles. Shooting. Good roads.

TAUPO, Auckland. Thermal Springs district; on northern shore of Lake Taupo. 227 miles south from Auckland by rail to Rotorua, thence by motor 56 miles, or 98 miles by motor from Napier. Taupo County. Resident doctors and maternity hospital on Spa road operated by the Waikato Hospital Board. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Good trout fishing. Several good hotels. S.M. Court sits every four months. Population, 475. The Witches' Cauldron, Satan's Glory, Little Crow's Nest, Paddle-wheel Ben (sulphur springs), the Crow's Nest Geyser (one of the highest in New Zealand), and other sights too numerous to mention are in this vicinity. The Huka Falls and Aratiatia Rapids can be comfortably seen in half a day. The night trip to the Karapiti blowhole should not be missed. Various baths of alum, sulphur, and oils. Hot mineral swimming baths, etc. Roads good.

Taupo Lake is situated in the centre of the North Island. Length 25 miles, width 17 miles, with an area of about 241 square miles. It is 534ft deep, and is the largest lake in New Zealand. At the edge are boiling springs and pools of seething mud; surrounding it are numerous volcanic hills and mountains, especially Rua-

pehu, Ngauruhoe, and Tongariro. Taupo means "a resting place during the darkness." Maori full name for this lake is Taupo Moana. Severe earthquakes occurred here in August 17, 1895. Rotokawa sulphur beds and fumaroles easily visited in a few hours. Lake and rivers abound in trout. Some of the finest specimens of rainbow trout in the world are obtainable here. Te Kooti was routed in battle here September 26, 1869.

TAURAKAWA, Taranaki. 62½ miles from New Plymouth. Rail to Douglas, thence motor 21 miles. Stratford County. Post and telephone office. Farming district. Roads good for motoring. Nearest doctor at Stratford.

TAURANGA, Auckland. 179 miles south-east from Auckland by rail, or by regular air service, the trip taking 50 minutes. Tauranga County. Situated on a harbour of the same name—one of the finest in New Zealand, 20 miles long by an average of 2 miles wide, and sheltered by an island 19 miles long. Well buoyed and sheltered in all weathers. Tauranga is the only harbour on East Coast between Mercury Bay and Port Nicholson (Wellington) that affords shelter in all winds. It may be entered by vessels at any state of the tide; has a berthage depth at railway wharf of 16ft m.l.w.s. Tauranga is a borough, with a population of 3910, and may also be reached by rail to Rotorua, thence motor through some most beautiful scenery. Agricultural, cattle farming, flaxmilling, sawmilling, fruit-growing, poultry farming and dairying, butter factory, four branch banks, newspaper, and hotels. Town Hall, municipal electric lighting, splendid water supply, and drainage system. Good roads. Post, telegraph, and money order offices. Resident doctors. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court.

Tauranga is an attractive and historical place. The great Tarawera eruption of 1886 was much felt here, where total darkness prevailed for some time, ashes falling and covering the land.

Very good shooting—deer, pheasant, quail, duck, teal, swan, godwit, etc. Harbour teems with fish, and trout may be got in river near by. There are many places of interest in neighbourhood which may be visited by boat or motor at a small cost—Hot Lakes, Te Aroha, White Island, Karewa Rock (the home of the tuatara lizard), Mayor and Motiti Islnds, Maketu and Kaukau hot springs, and many places of historical interest connected with Maori traditions and battles. "Gate Pa" and "Te Rengarenga," scenes of disasters to British troops, are within walking distance.

In 1864 the Maori War was in full progress, and the Maoris entrenched themselves strongly in the pa called the Gate Pa, which was between two swamps close to here. The pa was attacked on April 30 of that year by General Cameron, with troops of 68th Regiment, along with Volunteers and Militia, and aided by the captain and men of the British warship Esk, then in the harbour. The troops entering the pa were attacked by Maoris concealed in rifle pits and armed with guns, which they used with terrible

effect. The fire was so deadly from the hidden Maoris that the position had to be abandoned with great loss of life, Captain Hamilton being among the killed. The stones in the picturesque cemetery here tell a pathetic tale of the results of this disaster. Guns used at attack on Gate Pa, April 29, 1864, are preserved in redoubt here. A military settlement was established by 300 Waikato militia leaving Auckland May 24, 1864. Natives defeated June 21, 1864. Peace declared here August 6, 1864. There was again a start of bitter fighting on January 26, 1867.

Captain Cook landed here in 1769, sailing thence north.

Mount Maunganui (1000ft high) stands at entrance of harbour. From its summit an excellent panoramic view of the Bay of Plenty can be obtained. Pleasure yachts and open boats available at low rates all year round. Name means "landing place."

TAURANGA SOUTH, Auckland. Southern portion and forming a suburb of the Tauranga Borough. Joined to the centre of town by regular bus service. Post telephone, and money order office.

TAURANGA-A-KOHU. Hill behind Port Awanui, Auckland.

TAURAROA, Auckland. 114 miles north from Auckland by rail. Whangarei County. Farming and quarrying. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Whangarei, 16 miles. Tauraroa means "long roap." Roads good.

TAURAROA STREAM. Tributary of Mangonui River, Auckland.

TAURAROA RIVER. Flows into Wairoa River, Auckland.

TAURIKO, Auckland. 189 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Tauranga, thence motor nine miles. Tauranga County. Farming district. Fishing and shooting—pheasants and quail. Good roads. Nearest doctor at Tauranga. Rural delivery from Tauranga.

TAURIKURA, Auckland. 147 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Whangarei, thence motor 16 miles. At the mouth of the Whangarei River. Entering the harbour the first thing to strike the eye is Mount Manaia, with its rugged grandeur and pretty bush. The profile of Mount Manaia is the exact image of a man's face on gigantic proportions. Here is a wharf of rock, which is supposed to have been built by the Maoris or by a race of people long before them. Shooting (pheasants and ducks). Lime works. Nearest doctor at Whangarei. Post and telephone office. Roads suitable for motoring. Good boarding. Whangarei County. Taurikura means an "ornament of red feathers."

TAUROA. Tributary of Ruakaka River, Whangarei.

TAUTARAKINA. Tributary of Wairoa River, Auckland.

TAUTIRO. A Native settlement and lake near Kaikohe, Auckland.

TAUTORO. Native district and burial place, 195 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Kaikohe, thence motor 6 miles. Bay of

Islands County. Sawmill. Post office. Good pheasant, duck, and quail shooting. Roads excellent. Doctor visits Kaikohe four times weekly. Name means "burning height." Tung oil plantation.

TAUTUKU, Otago. 96 miles south-west from Dunedin. Rail to Maclennan, thence motor. Sawmilling. Clutha County. Fishing and duck shooting. Good bush scenery and one of the finest beaches in New Zealand—perfectly semi-circular and surrounded by beautiful native bush. Sawmill. Doctor at Owaka, 24 miles. Mails via Maclennan.

TAUWHARANUI, Auckland. See Tawharanui.

TAUWHARE, Auckland. 98 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Matangi, thence 4½ miles. Waikato County. Farming. Post and telephone office. Boarding house. Deer stalking. Good roads. Nearest doctor at Cambridge, nine miles. Tauwhare means "to overhang."

TAWA BAY, Pelorus Sound.

TAWA FLAT, Wellington. Small poultry and fruit farming settlement, situated 11 miles north by rail from Wellington. Makara County. Named from "tawa," timber, with which the flats were once covered. Post and telephone office. Golf links. Doctor at Johnsonville, five miles. Population, 352.

TAWAI, Canterbury. About 6 miles west from Glenavy.

TAWANUI, Otago. 81 miles south-west from Dunedin by rail. Catlins River district. Dairy farming and sawmilling. Beautiful bush scenery and waterfalls. Trout fishing, duck shooting, and pig hunting. Roads good for motoring. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Owaka, ten miles. Clutha County. Name from "tawa," a tree; and "nui," plenty.

TAWARANUI OR TAKATAU POINT. Eastern point of Matakana Harbour, Auckland.

TAWATAIA, Wellington. Nine miles east by motor from Eketahuna. Rural delivery from Eketahuna. Masterton County.

TAWHAI. A railway station four miles from Reefton.

TAWHARANUI, Auckland. 83 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Kaipara Flats, thence motor 21 miles, or 56 miles by car direct from Auckland. Sheep farming. Shooting and fishing, and roads fair. Nearest telegraph office at Warkworth. Name means "large tawhare," a native fruit. Doctor at Warkworth. Rodney County.

TAWHATI. Native settlement near Kaitaia, Auckland.

TAWHITI, Otago. 11 miles south from Alexandra.

TAWHITI. Hill between Tokomaru Bay and Waipiro Bay.

TAWHITI. Northern head of Coromandel Harbour.

TAWHITI-A-PAKA. Hill near Rangitukia, Auckland.

TAWHIWHI, Wellington. 14 miles north from Waitotara.

TAYFORTH. Suburb of Wanganui.

TAYLOR MOUNT (7647ft), Ashburton County.

TAYLOR'S MISTAKE. Small bay between Sumner and Lyttelton Harbour.

TAYLOR'S PASS, Marlborough. Upper Awatere district.

TAYLOR'S STREAM. Tributary south branch Ashburton River.

TAYLORVILLE. Part of borough of Brunnerton.

TE AHIOTEATUA. ("Fire of the gods.") A hill near Waitakaro, and the site of a constant burning gas. See Waitakaro.

TE AHUAHU, Auckland. 185 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence motor 13 miles. Bay of Islands County. Farming district. Good roads, and good shooting and fishing. Post and telephone office. Rural delivery from Ohaeawai. Doctor at Kaikohe, 6 miles. Lake Omapere in vicinity. Te Ahuahu, under which this place is situated, is an extinct volcano about 1000ft above sea level, from the summit of which a very fine view of Bay of Islands and district may be obtained. Many old fortifications or "pas" may be found on the hills round about, the district having been the scene of some of the chief engagements during Hone Heke's war. From still earlier times, the district has been celebrated in Maori song and legend. Name means a mound (Ahu Ahu) where the kumara was grown.

TE AHUPATIKI. Maori name for Mt. Herbert, Lyttelton.

TE AKATEA, Auckland. Farming district, seven miles by motor from Ngaruawahia. Mails from there.

TE AKAU, Auckland. 102 miles south-west from Auckland. Rail to Ngaruawahia, thence motor 28 miles. Sheep farming district, with poor roads. Raglan County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Ngaruawahia. Te Akau means "the surf."

TE AKAU. Point in Lake Rotoiti.

TE AKEAKE. Railway siding, four miles from Opua.

TE AKIROA POINT, Pelorus Sound.

TE ANA-OPO-HAU TURUA. Cave on Awatere River, Marlborough.

TE ANAU, Otago. Wallace County. 102 miles north-east from Invercargill. By rail from Invercargill or Dunedin to Lumsden, then motor to southern end or foot of lake, 50 miles; 38 miles by steamer takes you to head of lake. The start of track to Milford Sound. There is a motor service from Invercargill. The roads are good. Te Anau, the largest lake in the South Island, is about 40 miles long, varying from one to six miles across, with its three great arms (north, middle, and south fiords). Numerous picturesque islets are scattered about. The scenery at head of the lake is very grand indeed—snow-capped, shaggy peaks, countless waterfalls, etc. There is a comfortable Government house at

the head of the lake. Milford Sound may be reached from here on foot by a track running up Clinton Valley and over McKinnon's Saddle, and eventually by road, via the Homer Tunnel. Victualling and accommodation are provided on the track. A good steamer is now on the lake. Atlantic salmon and trout in lake and rivers. Post and telephone office. Government hotel. Nearest doctor at Lumsden, 50 miles. Te Anau means "to move to and fro" (as reeds in a breeze). Starting place for Eglinton Valley-Homer-Milford trip. Deer and pig shooting. (Note: At present, 1945, there is no steamer service to the head of the Lake, as the Milford Track is closed).

TE ANGA, Auckland. 158 miles south-west from Auckland. Rail to Te Kuiti, thence motor 33 miles. Kawhia County. Post and telephone office. Fair roads. Splendid scenery—Piripiri Caves, natural bridge, natural tunnel, Marokopa Falls (100ft), and other caves (reserved for scenic purposes), in which Maori remains are to be found. Doctor at Te Kuiti. Name is a contraction of "Te Angaanga," a Maori chief.

TE APITI, Hawke's Bay. On east coast, 7 miles due east of Elsthorpe.

TE ARAI Auckland. 81 miles north-west from Auckland. Rail to Te Hana, thence motor six miles. A well-settled farming district near the coast. Roads good. Rodney County. Shooting. Tung oil plantation. Doctor at Warkworth.

TE ARAKURA, Wellington. Six miles north-west of Palmerston North.

TE ARAROA, Auckland. 110 miles north from Gisborne by motor. Matakaoa County. Agricultural and sheep district. Shooting (pheasant, wild duck plentiful inland). Sea and river fishing. Roads good. Post, telegraph, and money order office. One hotel. Te Araroa means "the long road." Population, 521. Doctor at Te Puia Springs.

TE ARIKI. Native village on shore of Tarawera Lake, buried with all its Native inhabitants during eruption of 1886.

TE ARO, part of Wellington City. Post, telegraph, and money order office.

TE AROHA, Auckland. 115 miles south-east from Auckland by rail or 32 miles south by rail from Thames. Is a borough, with population of 2450, in the thermal springs district, and on the Waihou River, in which there is considerable goods traffic by barges between here and Paeroa. The borough has electric lighting and power, good water supply, and sewerage. There are banks, newspaper, dried milk factory, butter, and bacon factories, sawmills, hotels, and post, telegraph, and money order office. There is also a Chamber of Commerce, and racing, trotting and athletic clubs. Dairy farming is extensively carried on in the district. Good shooting and fishing are to be had, and the roads are good. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Resident doctors. Te Aroha is

one of the chief health resorts in the Dominion, and has long been famous for its mineral springs, both hot and cold, the waters from which are remarkable for their curative properties. The bathing springs are situated in the domain, which is under the control of the Tourist Department, and is neatly laid out with tennis courts, bowling green, lawns, and walks. There is a Government medical officer available for advice as to baths and drinking waters. An up-to-date massage and electrical equipment has been installed. Mineral water for drinking may be obtained free of charge and in its natural state at the springs. The waters are bottled at Rotorua, being sent in barrels to the latter place. Mount Te Aroha (2000ft), at the back of the town is covered with bush, and adds greatly to the attractiveness of the town. From the top, to which there is a good track, can be obtained a splendid view of the district and of the whole of Bay of Plenty. Wairere Falls, about 800ft, are 14 miles away by a good road. Te Aroha means "mountain of love."

TE AROHA WEST, Auckland. Four miles from Te Aroha. Piako County. Telephone office. Rural delivery from Te Aroha. Doctor at Te Aroha. Dairy factory. Roads good.

TE ARUHE, Marlborough. 18 miles from Havelock by launch. Sheep station. Mails private bag.

TE ATATU, Auckland. 16½ miles west from Auckland. Rail to Henderson, thence 3½ miles or 13½ miles by road. Waitemata County. Farming, poultry farming, and fruit growing. Post and telephone. Doctor at Henderson. Name means "break of day."

TE AU-O-TU, Cook Group. See Manuae for particulars.

TE AWA, Hawke's Bay. Two miles from Napier by motor. See Colyton.

TE AWAITI, Marlborough. Sheep-farming district and settlement on Cook Strait. 18 miles north-east by launch from Picton. In Sounds County. Is in Tory Channel, Queen Charlotte Sound, about one mile up, and is in a sheltered nook or bay beneath steep precipices. Whaling is carried on from here. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Picton. Name means "little river." In 1827 Captain Guard established a whaling station here, and in 1839, when it had some 40 houses, Colonel Wakefield arrived as agent of the New Zealand Company. Was an old Maori village and pa. A whaler named Thoms, married to a sister of the chief, Te Rauparaha, lived here from 1827. Cannibal feasts were frequent amongst the tribes, and in 1832 he saw 20 headless trunks brought in in canoes and roasted on the beach before his house, being the celebration of a tribal victory. The name Te Awa-iti was corrupted by the whalers into Tar White. It was the birthplace of the first white child in the Middle Island, John Guard, who was born there in 1831, both his parents being English.

TE AWAKINO. Stream flowing into Wairoa, near Dargaville.

TE AWAMUTU, Auckland. Pastoral, agricultural, and dairying centre; 100 miles south-south-east by rail from Auckland. Waipa County. Brick works, dairy factories, dried milk factory, and there are banks and hotels. Trout fishing in vicinity. Roads good. Is a borough with a population of 2570, and has excellent water supply and drainage. Newspaper and racing club. Post, telegraph, money order, and Government offices. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Half-holiday on Saturday. Named from what was once a blind creek close to township, "Te awa-mutu" meaning "The finish or end of the creek." Several historical battles with the Maoris were fought in this district. Near here was Rangiaohia, where a battle with Maoris took place on Sunday, February 21, 1864. Otawhao, by which name Te Awamutu was formerly known, was where the troops, after the above fight, camped with the dead and wounded at the Rev. John Morgan's mission station, and it being Sunday, Bishop Selwyn preached. At Orakau, near by, the last Maori battle in the Waikato took place, the fight lasting two days in April, 1864. In 1863 Sir John Gorst was appointed magistrate to establish a law court. He started a newspaper, but the Maoris carried the plant away. He also established a school for Maoris, but was forced to leave. Resident doctor.

TE AWANGA, Hawke's Bay. Five miles west of Cape Kidnappers.

TE AWATEHI. Tributary of Wairoa River, Auckland.

TEDDINGTON, Canterbury. Farming settlement. 13 miles south by motor from Christchurch. Mount Herbert County. On Banks Peninsula. Post and telephone office. Good roads for motors. Is at head of bay. Doctor at Lyttelton. Hotel.

TEDDY'S HILL (6173ft). Interior Ashburton County.

TE HAKA. Portion of Ohinemutu, Rotorua.

TE HANA, Auckland. 75 miles north from Auckland by rail. Rodney County. Farming district, with post and money order office. Doctor at Wellsford, three miles. Lime works and dairy factory. Roads good. Launches and speed boating on the river.

TE HAPARA, Auckland. Two miles west from Gisborne by motor. Cook County. Suburb of Gisborne.

TE HAPUA, Auckland. 208 miles north from Auckland by steamer, or 340 miles by rail to Okaihau, thence motor. Mangonui County. On the northern side of Parengarenga Harbour, and has the most northerly school and post office in the Dominion. It is about seven miles from Spirits Bay on the northern coast. At the further end of Spirits Bay is Cape Reinga, famous in Maori mythology as the point at which the departed spirits made their entrance into the unseen world. Deep sea fishing. Duck, pheasant, and other shooting. Gum digging. Sand for glassmaking is obtained from the harbour. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Waihopo, 30 miles. Roads fair in summer time.

TE HAROTO, Hawke's Bay. 43 miles north-west from Napier by motor. Taupo County. Native school. Fishing. Roads good. Doctor at Napier. Two sawmills. Post, telephone, and money order office.

TE HATEPE. Native settlement on Waiapu River, Waiapu County.

TE HAUKE. Railway siding 13 miles south-west from Hastings.

TE HENUI. Suburb of New Plymouth.

TE HO HEADS. A conspicuous hill 272ft high. Kati Kati Harbour, Auckland.

TE HOE, Auckland. 67 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Ohinewai, thence motor 11 miles. Sawmilling and farming. Lake Waikare, famous for shooting, five miles away. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Huntly, 15 miles. Te Hoe is an abbreviation of Te Hoe-o-Tainui, meaning the paddle of the Tainui, the legend being that a paddle from the canoe Tainui was brought by the Maoris into this district. Waikato County. Good roads.

TE HOMARU. Point in Kaipara Harbour.

TE HONO, or KAURI POINT, in Manukau Harbour.

TE HOPAI, Auckland. Farming district, 13 miles by motor from Thames, near Ngatea.

TE HORO, Wellington. 43 miles north from Wellington by rail; in Horowhenua County. A farming district; has a store and cheese factory. Named from a bush fruit which grows here. Good trout fishing and good roads. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Otaki, four miles. Population, 425.

TE HOUKA, Otago. Farming district, 6 miles west by motor from Balclutha. Rural delivery from there.

TE HUAHUA Auckland. Four miles north-west of Kokukohu.

TE HUE, Wellington. Near Kakatahi.

TE HUIA, Wellington. Six miles from Waitotara.

TEHURUHI BAY, Waiheke Island, Auckland.

TE HUTAWAI, Auckland. Five miles south-south-west of Raglan.

TE KAHA, Auckland. 295 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Taneatua, thence motor, 55 miles. Opotiki County. Hotel and store. A prosperous maize-growing district, mostly Native farmers. Shooting—pheasants, etc.—good. Post and telephone. Name means "Great net of Tiki." Nearest doctor at Opotiki, 45 miles.

TE KAHIKATEA. Tributary of Wairoa River, Auckland. Name means "the white pine tree."

TE KAO, Auckland. 319 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Okaihau, thence motor 120 miles, or 236 miles by steamer. At southern extremity of Parengarenga Harbour. Mangonui County. Dairy farming. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Waihopo, 15 miles. Te Kao is the name for a preparation of kumara, cooked and dried in the sun. A Native settlement.

TE KARAE, Auckland. 205 miles north-east from Auckland. Hokianga County. Rail to Otiria, thence motor 54 miles. Farming district, with good roads. Doctor at Rawene, 12 miles. Nearest railhead Okaihau. Rural delivery from Kohukohu.

TE KARAKA, Auckland. 18 miles north-west from Gisborne by rail. Waikohu County. Sheep and dairy farming. Roads good. Hotel. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Doctor at Gisborne. A town district. Population, 350.

TE KARAKA, Auckland. On Hokianga Harbour.

TE KARAKA, Auckland. Two miles north of Tangowahine.

TE KARETU. Point in Akaroa Harbour, Canterbury.

TE KARORO. Point south of Banks Peninsula, Canterbury.

TE KAUKAU, Wellington. Headland. Six miles east-north-east of Cape Palliser.

TE KAURI. Stream flowing into Kawhia Harbour, Auckland.

TE KAUWHATA, Auckland. 54 miles south from Auckland by rail. Farming and fruit-growing. A town district. Population, 370. A Government experimental fruit farm here, where grapes are grown in the open, and good wine is being made. Cuttings of vines from here are distributed very largely throughout the grape-growing districts in New Zealand. The farm is called "Waerenga Farm." Post, telegraph, and money order office. Doctor at Huntly, 12 miles. Shooting. Roads good. Waikato County.

TE KAWA, Auckland. 107 miles south from Auckland by rail. Otorohanga County. Good roads. Post, telephone and money order office. Doctor at Te Awamutu, seven miles. Population, 257.

TE KAWANGA. Part of Sanatorium Grounds at Rotorua.

TE KINGA, Westland. 26 miles south-east by rail from Greymouth; in Grey County. Hotel, sawmills, post, telephone, and money order office. Trout fishing to be had, also shooting. Good boating and scenery on Lake Brunner, half a mile away. Nearest doctor at Dobson, about 8 miles. Road good.

TE KIRI, Taranaki. 45 miles south from New Plymouth. Rail to Eltham, thence motor 18 miles. Egmont County. Dairy farming and sawmilling. Trout fishing. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Opunake. Name means "the skin or bark of anything." Population, 308.

TE KOA PEAK (2310ft), Banks Peninsula, Canterbury.

TE KOAU, Hawke's Bay. Rail to Hastings, thence motor. Sheep farming district, 18 miles from Kuripapango.

TE KOHANGA, Auckland. 46 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Tuakau, thence motor 10 miles. Raglan County. Farming district, with good roads. Whitebait canning factory. Fishing and shooting. Post office. Doctor at Tuakau. The name means "the nest." Site of early mission station.

TE KOHANGA TAHEKE. Native settlement on southern slope of Paeroa Range, 24 miles from Rotorua.

TE KOPI. Harbour in Palliser Bay.

TE KOPI, Wellington. Featherston County. Telephone office.

TE KOPURU, Auckland. 130 miles north from Auckland by rail to Dargaville, thence motor 9 miles. Situated on northern arm of Kaipara Harbour. Hobson County. Kauri gum and farming. Splendid shooting and good fishing. A good road to the coast seven miles away, where there is a fine beach with good bathing and fishing. Good roads. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Named after an aromatic shrub growing on cliff shores, used by Natives to scent pigeons' fat and ochre, which they used for anointing. Hospital and doctor. Population, 1000.

TE KOROA, Auckland. 257 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence motor. Mangonui County. Roads good. Good shooting. Te Koroa means "long grass." Doctor at Mangonui. Mails from Peria, 5 miles.

TE KOROKORO. Portion of Ohinemutu, Auckland.

TE KOUMA. A bay in Coromandel Harbour, Auckland.

TE KOURA. Railway siding 10 miles north from Taumarunui, near Ongarue.

TE KOWHAI, Auckland. 94 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Frankton Junction, thence motor nine miles. Waipa County. Farming district. Creamery. Good shooting and good roads. Population, 354. Post and telephone. Doctor at Ngaruawahia. Named from the kowhai tree.

TE KUHA, Nelson. Six miles from Westport by motor, in Buller Gorge.

TE KUITI, Auckland. 126 miles south from Auckland by rail. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Fishing and shooting. This is the chief town in Waitomo County. Has tri-weekly newspaper, and is a rising town with three banks, resident doctors, several large boarding houses, and private hotels, public library, lime works, and the usual business places of a thriving town. Is a borough with a population of 2620, and the centre of a rich sawmilling and farming district. Fair roads. S.M. Court sits fortnightly. The full Maori name is Te Kuiti-Tanga, meaning "the closing in," referring to gorge at southern boundary of town.

TE KUMI. Railway siding two miles from Te Kuiti.

TE KURA, Hawke's Bay. Farming district six miles by motor from Otane.

TE KURI. Tributary of Wairoa River, Auckland.

TE MAHANGA, Hawke's Bay. 25 miles south-west from Napier by motor. Mails from Poukawa. Sheep station.

TE MAIKA, Auckland. 143 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Te Awamutu, thence motor to Kawhia on the south side of Kawhia harbour, conveyance by launch from Kawhia. Kawhia County. Good shooting and fishing. Farming district. Post and telephone office. Furnished cottages can be had. Doctor at Kawhia, three miles. Name means "the killing and curing of fish." Splendid scenery, with very safe surf and harbour beaches.

TE MAIRE LAKE, near Shannon.

TE MANIA, Auckland. Kawhia County. 145 miles south from Auckland by rail to Te Awamutu, thence by metalled road, via Oparau. Post and telephone office. Shooting and fishing. Name means "the flat," where present pa is situated. Doctor at Kawhia.

TE MANURI, Hawke's Bay. Six miles south-east of Omakere.

TE MAPARA, Auckland. 137 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Te Kuiti, then motor 12 miles. Waitomo County. Dairy and general farming. Roads good. Doctor at Piopio, four miles. Name means "resin." Trout fishing.

TE MARUA, Wellington. Four miles beyond Upper Hutt.

TE MATA, Auckland. 119 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Hamilton, thence motor 33 miles, or steamer to Raglan, thence eight miles. Raglan County. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Lovely waterfall called Bridal Veil has sheer drop of 196ft on Pakako River amidst dense bush, but easy of access. Name means "place where Native with bullet lived," from Native wounded in Maori War living here. Doctor at Raglan, eight miles. Population, 249. Roads fair.

TE MAUNGA. Railway siding five miles from Tauranga.

TE MAWHAI, Auckland. 103 miles south by rail from Auckland. Waipa County. The Government (Tokanui) Mental Hospital is two miles from here. Farming district, with good roads. Post and telephone. Doctor at Te Awamutu, seven miles by road.

TE MEHIA, Marlborough, near Picton.

TE-MIMI-O-KAKAHI. Waterfall (warm) near Tikitere Springs, Rotorua.

TE MIRO, Auckland. 111 miles from Auckland. Rail to Cambridge, thence 10 miles. A soldiers' settlement, with fair roads. Doctor at Cambridge. Rural delivery from there. Piako County.

TE MOANA, Canterbury. Farming district, eight miles west by motor from Geraldine. Rural delivery from Geraldine.

TE MOANA GORGE. Near Pleasant Point.

TE MOARI, Hawke's Bay. 35 miles north of Napier. "Kotemaori" School here.

TEMPERATURE. The Dominion extends north and south about 1000 miles; the temperature is therefore higher in the North than South Island. In Auckland city the mean of summer is 66.1deg in shade, and 52.5deg in winter; at New Plymouth, 64deg summer, 52deg winter; Napier, 65deg summer, 50deg winter; Wellington, 62deg summer, 48deg winter, and mean for year, 55.4deg; Nelson city, 63deg summer, 47deg winter; Hokitika, 60deg summer, 46deg winter; Christchurch, 61deg summer, 43deg winter, mean for year, 52.37deg; Dunedin, 57deg summer, 43deg winter; Invercargill, 56deg summer, 42deg winter; Queenstown (the Lakes), 60deg summer, 39deg winter. The mean annual temperature of the North Island is 57deg, and of the South Island 52deg (London is 51deg). The mean for the Dominion is for spring 55deg, summer 63deg, autumn 57deg, and winter 48deg.

TEMPLE BURN or PRECIPICE CREEK. Four miles above Glenorchy.

TEMPLETON, Canterbury. Nine miles south-west by rail from Christchurch. Paparua County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Templeton is one of the many townships in a closely-settled farming district, the township proper consisting of flourmill, one hotel, stores, bakeries, and a smithy. District has well-kept roads, and is level for miles. The place, which was named after the first settler here, is on the main south road, and has good hare shooting. Doctor at Lincoln. Population, 396.

TE MU. Site of Church of England Mission station at Te Wairoa, ten miles from Rotorua, destroyed by Tarawera eruption of 1886.

TEMUKA, Canterbury. 11 miles north from Timaru and 89 miles south from Christchurch by rail. Geraldine County. Centre of sheep and farming district, wool-scouring, flourmilling, and insulator industries. Good hare shooting and fishing. Good roads and hotels. Two banks, post, telegraph, and money order office; library, and athletic clubs. S.M. Court sits monthly. The name Temuka should be "Te umu-kaha," meaning "the strong oven," and so named on account of the numerous Maori ovens for cooking cabbage trees, which used to grow plentifully in river bed and district. Temuka is a borough, and has population of 1900. Resident doctors. Maori pa, one and a-half miles.

TE NAMU, Nelson. 49 miles north from Westport by motor, through some of the best scenery on the coast, one of the gems being Lake Hanlon, crescent shaped, with bush to the water's edge. Buller County. A dairying and sawmilling district, with Post and telephone office. Deer stalking and trout fishing. Roads good. Doctor at Karamea, 12 miles. Name means "sand fly." Hotel.

TE NGAE, Auckland. Farming district, mostly Maori, about nine miles by motor from Rotorua, on east side of lake. Now Rotakawa.

TE NGAIRE. A Native settlement near Kaeo, Auckland.

TE NGAWA. Bay on Wairoa River. Auckland.

TENGAWAI. Railway siding, 31 miles west from Timaru. Fairlie branch.

TE OKA. Canterbury, near Little River. Rural delivery from Little River. Wairewa County.

TE ONEPU, Hawke's Bay. 10 miles north of Waipawa.

TE ORE ORE, Wellington. Farming district, five miles east by motor from Masterton.

TE PAHU, Auckland. 103 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Frankton Junction, thence motor 18 miles. Raglan County. Dairy farming. Roads good. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Hamilton, 18 miles. Name means "the bell," because in olden times a rock near at hand rang like a bell when struck.

TE-PAI-O-TU-RAWARU. A Native settlement near Walton, Auckland.

TE PAKI, Auckland. Ten miles north from Parenga.

TE PANGU, Marlborough. 41 miles north from Blenheim. Rail to Picton, thence 14 miles by launch. Sounds County. Whaling station. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Picton.

TEPA-NUI-O-HAU (411ft). Summit of Onawe Peninsula.

TE PAPAPA. A railway station seven miles south from Auckland.

TE PAPATAPU, Auckland. 17 miles south from Raglan. Name means "holy land," given by early missionaries.

TE PEKA. Railway siding, 28 miles east from Invercargill. Seaward Bush branch.

TE-PENE, Auckland. 228 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence motor 44 miles. Whangaroa County. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Whangaroa, 15 miles. Te-pene is Maori for "Stephenson," one of the early missionaries. Fishing and roads good.

TE PIRITA, Canterbury. 44 miles south from Christchurch. Rail to Rakaia, then eight miles by motor. Telephone. Farming district, with good roads. Nearest doctor at Rakaia. Selwyn County. Pirita is Maori name for the supplejack. Rural delivery from Rakaia.

TE POHUE, Hawke's Bay. 28 miles north by motor from Napier. Hawke's Bay County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Good accommodation. Sheep farming and sawmilling. Fishing and shooting. Swimming and boating on lake. Good roads. Nearest doctor at Napier. Pohue is name of a climbing convolvulus.

TE POI, Auckland. 128 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Matamata, thence 7½ miles. Matamata County. Dairy

farming district. Cheese factory. Good roads. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Good trout fishing. Population, 250. Doctor at Matamata. Poi is the name of a dance, in which a light ball with short string attached is twirled to the accompaniment of a song. Te Omeka Maori Model Pa three miles away.

TE POPO, Taranaki. Farming district. Seven miles east from Midhirst by motor. Rural delivery from Stratford.

TE PU, Auckland. 177 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Ngongotaha, then motor 10 miles. Motor service also from Tauranga. Rotorua County. Dairy farming district with good roads. Doctor at Rotorua. Te Pu means "the gun." Mails from Kaharoa.

TE PUA, Auckland. Four miles north-east of Kaikohe.

TE PUIA SPRINGS, Auckland. On the east coast. Post, money order, and savings bank office. Waiapu County. The Government purchased Te Puia township and hot springs (700 acres) in February, 1909. 64 miles north from Gisborne by motor. Hotel and hospital. Roads very good for motoring. Up-to-date bath houses. Puia means "hot spring." Resident doctor.

TE PUKE, Auckland. 193 miles south-east from Auckland by rail. Tauranga County. Maize growing, flaxmilling, sawmilling, and sheep, cattle and dairy farming, banks and one butter factory. Newspaper. Good roads. Population, 1020.

The first organised emigration of Irishmen to New Zealand was for the settlements of Te Puke and Katikati in 1878, for which purpose a band of County Tyrone Orangemen was organised by Mr George Vesey Stewart.

Te Puke is a town district, and has a population of 1030. Roads good. One hotel and private board. Post, telegraph, and money order office. S.M. Court sits monthly. Good shooting (ducks and pheasants) and fishing. Resident doctor. The soil here is a black loamy soil on sandstone, of rich character, and more or less volcanic. Name Te Puke means "the hill." The old Maori location of this town was on an elevation and within a mile of the present location.

TE PUNA, Auckland. 174 miles south-east from Auckland by rail. Tauranga County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Farming district, with good roads. Fishing and shooting. Nearest doctor at Tauranga, six miles. Name means "water springs," from number of rivers.

TE PUNAO-TUHOE. Cold spring at foot of Ngongotaha Mountain, three miles from Rotorua. Now called Lilly Fountain.

TE PUNINGA, Auckland. 111 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Morrinsville, thence motor eight miles. Piako County. Farming district, with dairy factory. Roads fair. Doctor at Morrinsville. Rural delivery from Morrinsville.

TE PUPUKE. Native settlement four miles west from Kaeo, Auckland.

TE PUROA, Auckland. Farming district five miles south-west from Ngaruawahia.

TE RAHA. Native settlement near Mercer, Auckland.

TE RAHU. Three miles from Te Awamutu.

TE RAKO MT. (5708ft), Waiau, Canterbury.

TE RANGA, Wellington. Waimarino County. Telephone office.

TE RAPA, Auckland. Farming district four miles north by rail from Hamilton. Rural delivery from Frankton Junction.

TERAPATIKI, Auckland. 109 miles north from Napier by motor. Wairoa County. Sheep farming district, with good roads. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Wairoa, 27 miles. Named from a noted chief killed here in single combat with a chief from Wairoa and then cooked and eaten.

TE RAUAMOA, Auckland. 124 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Te Awamutu, thence motor 24 miles. Otorohanga County. Wild cattle and pig hunting. Roads good. Post, telephone, and money order office. Fine bush scenery and beautiful scenic drives.

TE RAUPO. Native settlement near Port Awanui, Auckland.

TE RAWA, Marlborough. 50 miles from Blenheim. Motor to Havelock, thence launch 17 miles. Sounds County. Charming scenery. Furnished cottages. Sea fishing and deer stalking. Post and telephone. There is a legend that in a competition between two Maoris here as to who could eat the most fish, one of them choked, and the onlookers called out Te Rawa, meaning "he chokes"—hence the name.

TERAWHITI. Cape eight miles west from Wellington Heads.

TERAWHITI, Wellington. Makara County. Eight miles from Wellington. Telephone office. Mails from Wellington.

TE REHUNGA, Hawke's Bay. Farming township seven miles by motor from Dannevirke. Dairy factory. Rural delivery from Dannevirke. Dannevirke County.

TE REINGA, Auckland. 41 miles south-west from Gisborne by motor. Sheep farming. Cook County. Fishing and duck shooting. Roads good. Nearest doctor at Wairoa, 21 miles. Waterfall, scenic reserve, and Native settlement. Timber mill. Name means "a place from which spirits depart."

TEREMAKAU, Westland. About six miles south-east from Kumara. Telephone office.

TEREMAKAU RIVER, West Coast, South Island, near Greymouth.

TE RERENGA, Auckland. 46 miles east from Auckland. Steamer to Coromandel, thence six miles. Farming district, with good but hilly roads. Fishing and shooting. In Coromandel County. Nearest doctor at Coromandel.

TE ROPIHA. Steam hole high up on the northern flank of Paeroa Range, between Rotorua and Orakeikorako.

TE RORE, Auckland. Farming district 13 miles north-west from Te Awamutu. Rural delivery from Te Awamutu. Pheasant shooting. Name means "the trap."

TE ROTI, Taranaki. Patea County. 41 miles south from New Plymouth. Dairy farming and factory. Rural delivery from Hawera.

TE ROU, Marlborough. In Wairau Valley. 30 miles south-west from Blenheim by motor. Post and telephone office. Sheep farming district with good roads. Gold mining. Fishing and deer stalking. Nearest doctor at Blenheim. Marlborough County. Mt. Richmond (The Armchair) should be visited here. It is within walking distance.

TERRACE END. Two miles by rail from Palmerston North. It is the north-east portion of Palmerston North, being the end of a natural terrace. Bus to and fro every hour. Post, telephone, and money order office.

TE RUAHINE (646ft). East head of Akaroa Harbour.

TERUA TUPAPAKU. Small lake, Hobson County, Auckland.

TESCHEMAKERS. Railway siding, 71 miles north from Dunedin., near Reidston.

TE TAAPAHORO. Outlet of Lake Tarawera, Auckland.

TE TAHO, Westland. 56 miles south from Hokitika by motor. Farming district. Roads good. Shooting and fishing. Westland County. Post and telephone office.

TE TAWA, Taranaki. 19 miles south from New Plymouth. Rail to Inglewood, thence two miles. Inglewood County. Fishing and shooting (hares, quail, etc.). Roads good. Doctor at Inglewood. Dairy factory. Golf links.

TE TE ISLAND, Pelorus Sound.

TE TEKO, Auckland. 213 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Edgecumbe, thence 4 miles by motor. Whakatane County. Hotel, post, telegraph, and money order office. Trout fishing, and shooting to be had. On the main road between Whakatane and Rotorua. Onepu hot springs, three miles, and Awakeri boiling pool, four miles. Roads good. A battle between British and Maoris was fought here in 1865, when a Maori pa was captured. Doctor at Whakatane, 17 miles. Population, 103. Name refers to carving at front of Maori meeting house, which is called Teko Teko.

TE TIPUA. Farming district six miles from Mataura by motor. Rural delivery from Gore.

TE TOARA. Point on Manukau Harbour.

TE TORO, Auckland. Six miles north-west of Waiuku.

TE TOWAKA, Nelson. Sounds County, at head of Admiralty Bay.

TE TUA, Southland. Farming settlement 53 miles west from Invercargill by rail, near mouth Waiau River. Wallace County. Good trout fishing and shooting. Roads good. Doctor at Tuatapere, two miles. Te Tua is the name of a ceremony at the naming of a child. Rural delivery from Riverton.

TE TUHI, Wellington. Farming district 33 miles north by river steamer from Wanganui. Rural delivery from Kai-iwi. Waitotara County.

TE TUMUTU. A railway station 47 miles west from Invercargill. Tuatapere branch.

TE URETURA. Stream flowing into Tauranga Harbour.

TE UKU, Auckland. 106 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Hamilton, thence motor 22 miles. Raglan County. Farming district, with good roads. Post, telephone, money order office, and savings bank. Good fishing one mile away in Upper Raglan Harbour. Named from a clay hill, "Te Uku," in the vicinity. Doctor at Raglan, six miles. Population, 140.

TE URI, Hawke's Bay. Farming district, 20 miles south-east by motor from Ormondville. Rural delivery from there.

TEVIOT. One of the best fruit-growing districts in New Zealand, of which Roxburgh is the chief township. The first settlement named Teviot was on the east bank of Molyneux River. Years afterwards the Government surveyed a township site on the west bank and named it Roxburgh. Teviot railway station is four miles from Roxburgh.

TE WAERENGA. Native settlement near outlet of Lake Rotorua, Auckland.

TE WAE WAE, Southland. 51 miles west from Invercargill by rail. Excellent fishing at mouth of Waiau, near by. Nearest doctor at Tuatapere, five miles. Sawmills and dairy factory. Roads good. Telephone office. Wallace County. Name means "the leg or foot."

TE WAE WAE BAY, Southland. In Foveaux Strait, between Orepuki and Port Craig.

TE WAI POINT, Southland. Telephone office. Northern entrance to Bluff Harbour. Name spelt on map Ti-Wai. Called after a chief of that name.

TE WAIHI. Waterfall near Te Karetu Point, Akaroa.

TE WAI-ITI, Auckland. Near Ruatahuna.

TE WAIROA, Auckland. Farming district six miles from Tauranga.

TE WAITERE, Auckland. 200 miles south-west from Auckland. Rail to Te Kuiti, thence motor 74 miles. Kawhia County. Post and telephone office. Farming district. Roads fair. Good fishing in Kawhia Harbour. Doctor at Kawhia, five miles. An old mission station. Name means "swift waters."

TE WEKA, Marlborough. In Tory Channel.

TE WERA, Auckland. 10 miles south-west of Matawai.

TE WERA, Taranaki. 53 miles east by rail from New Plymouth. Farming district. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Stratford, 23 miles. Whangamomona County. Name means "heat" or "burning."

TE WERENGA, Auckland. 12 miles north-west of Kaikohe.

TE WHAITI, Auckland. 226 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Rotorua, thence 55 miles by motor. Whakatane County. Farming and sawmilling. Good fishing and shooting and good roads. Post, money order, and telephone office. Maori Boys' Training College here (farming). Doctor at Rotorua. District nurse at Murupara, 15 miles. Name means "a narrow gorge."

TE WHAKARAE, Auckland. Seven miles from Taumarunui.

TE WHANGA, Auckland. Telephone office. Nine miles east from Silverdale, at end of Whangaparaoa Peninsula.

TE WHARAU, Wellington. Sheep farming district, 26 miles south-east by motor from Masterton. Wairarapa County. Rural delivery from Masterton.

TE WHETU, Auckland. A sawmilling district, 153 miles south-east from Auckland. By rail to Putaruru, thence motor 18 miles. Matamata County. Post and money order office. Doctor at Putaruru. Name means "the star."

TE WHETU MATARAU. Hill south of Kawakawa. Site of pa destroyed by chief Ngapuhi, in 1827.

TE WHIRO HEADLAND, West Coast. Hobson County, Auckland.

TE WHITI, Wellington. Farming district, near Masterton.

THAMES, Auckland (including Tararu, Parawai, Shortland, and Grahamstown). A seaport and goldfields municipality situated at the mouth of the Waihou River, on the Firth of Thames; is 42 miles south from Auckland by steamer, or 147 miles by rail. Town lit by electricity; has good water supply, and population of 4220. There is a School of Mines (well attended and showing good results). High, Convent, Roman Catholic, and State schools, and public library, daily paper, two banks, and post, telegraph, money order, and Government offices. There are many hotels and boarding-houses and two large engineering works and iron foundries. Splendid roads. Fine bush scenery around the town, and the mines are varied and well worthy of inspection. Safe Beaches and good camping grounds are situated a few miles along the Thames Coast Road. Beach cottages are available, and the surroundings are ideal. Half-holiday on Saturday. S.M. Court sits fortnightly. Resident doctors. The fishing industry has assumed large proportions, the Thames being the principal source of Auckland's fish supply. To cope with the increased fishing requirements three freezing and

cold storage works have been erected. The river was named from its resemblance to the English Thames by Captain Cook, who visited the mouth on November 16, 1769. The native name of the river is Waihou, and it flows north, flowing into Hauraki Gulf. The Thames railway was opened on December 19, 1896.

THE ALDERMEN. Rocks south of Mercury Bay, Auckland.

THE BLUFF. Ninety Mile Beach.

THE BRANCH, Marlborough. Farming district, 45 miles by motor from Blenheim.

THE BRIDGE. A passage between Mana Island and the mainland, Wellington.

THE BROTHERS. Hills near Okuku Range, Canterbury. Also name of rocks in Cook Strait, on which is lighthouse.

THE CHATEAU. Auckland. Kaitieke County. 122 miles south from Hamilton by rail to National Park. Thence motor 11 miles. Winter sports and alpine climbing. Fishing and shooting. Good roads. At present (1945) occupied by the Mental Hospitals Department. No accommodation available for tourists. Resident medical superintendent. Post, telephone, and money order office.

THE COVE. Bream Bay, Waipu, Auckland.

THE DOME. Hill 1037ft, near Warkworth, Auckland.

THE FORKS, Westland. 78 miles south from Hokitika by motor. Westland County. Sawmilling, mining, and farming. Near coast. Duck and swan shooting. Good fishing and boating on lakes. Franz Josef Glacier, Lakes Wahapo and Mapourika, and hot springs at Waiho, in vicinity, may be reached by motor. Roads good. Hotel accommodation. Post and telephone office. Named because junction of two roads and on junction of outlet of lakes.

THE FORKS. Site of the P.W.D. headquarters for construction of the Homer Tunnel, 151 miles from Te Anau.

THE GLEN. Watering place, eight miles from Nelson.

THE GORGE. A railway station three miles from Woodville.

THE KEY, Southland. 78 miles north-west from Invercargill. Rail to Lumsden, thence motor 43 miles. Wallace County. Sheep farming and tourist traffic. Good shooting (mixed game) and fishing. Good roads. Telephone office. This is on the road from Otautau to Lakes, and is 12 miles from Lake Te Anau. Doctor at Lumsden. Mails private bag from there.

THE MAIN CHANNEL. Entrance to Wellington Heads between Barrett's Reef and Pencarrow Head.

THE MONUMENT. Rocks on hill, Port Levy.

THE MOUNT, Mount Maungonui. See Tauranga.

THE MULLER, Marlborough. Telephone office. Awatere County.

THE NARROWS. Narrowest part of Waikato River, spanned by a bridge.

THE NARROWS. A passage between two estuaries on Pourokino River, about one mile from Riverton.

THE NECK. The chief Native settlement in Stewart Island. (See Paterson's Inlet). Is really a peninsula separated by a low narrow sandy neck from the mainland. On this sandy neck the old Natives lived years ago. Named by the whalers in the olden days. In 1844 a 40-ton schooner was built here by Captain Joss and one carpenter. The Maori name was Wehi-ngao-te-Wera, and it was here that important council meetings, or koreros, of the ancient Maoris were held.

THE PEAKS, Canterbury. Farming district. Waipara County. Telephone office. 63 miles north-west from Christchurch, Rail to Medbury, thence motor seven miles. Rural delivery from Hawarden.

THE REEFS, Otago. 35 miles north-west from Dunedin by rail. Central Otago. Taieri County. Telephone office. Gold and scheelite mining. Doctor at Middlemarch. 13 miles. Roads good. Mails via Pukerangi.

THE ROCKS BAY. Five miles from Picton.

THE ROCKS. Two miles from Riverton. See Riverton.

THE SPIRAL. See Raurimu.

THERMAL SPRINGS. The Thermal Springs district of New Zealand comprises an area of close on 1000 square miles in Auckland provincial district. The length of the district is some 50 miles, with an average breadth of 20 miles. Altitude, from 1000ft to 2000ft above sea level. The Thermal Springs district, however, as defined on the maps, by no means embraces the whole volcanic and hydro-thermal activity of the island. Although the volcanic slopes of Ruapehu and Tongariro bound this region on the south, hot springs are found here and there for fully 50 miles beyond its western boundary, even as far north as the Bay of Islands. These springs are of the most varied chemical character, and of every degree of temperature from 60deg to 212deg.

The varieties of mineral waters are divided by Sir James Hector into five classes—viz., saline, alkaline, alkaline-siliceous, hepatic or sulphurous, and acidic. See also Rotorua, Whakarewarewa, and Tarawera. Thermal springs are also found in the South Island.

THE SANDS. Holiday resort near entrance Nelson Harbour.

THE SNARES is composed of two main islands with a narrow passage between and several small rocky knobs adjacent. Also a reef called Seal Rocks about five miles to the south. The Snares is 56 miles south-west from South-West Cape, Stewart Island. One island is known to the Maoris as Te Taniwha (the demon or water monster). They were discovered by Captain George Vancouver in the ship Discovery, and named by him in November, 1791. Captain Broughton, in the Chatham, sighted them at 2 p.m. on the same day, and named them Knights Islands, after Captain Knight,

of the Navy; but as Vancouver had named them The Snares at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, his name was retained. Captain Raven, in the Britannia, sighted them in December, 1792, and called them Sunday Islands.

THE STACK. A rock at south head, Tolaga Bay.

THE TERRACES, Auckland. Taupo County.

THE WART (1630ft). Hill, Cheviot, Canterbury.

THIRTEEN MILE BUSH. Source of Selwyn River, near White Cliffs, Canterbury.

THOMPSON'S. Railway siding, 16 miles north from Invercargill. Kingston branch.

THOMSON MOUNTAINS. Range west side Lake Wakatipu.

THORNBURY, Southland. An old settled farming district, 20 miles west by rail from Invercargill. Wallace County. Dairy factory and hotel. Fishing and shooting. Roads good. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Doctors at Riverton, six miles. Population, 294.

THORNDON. Portion of Wellington City.

THORNTON, Auckland. 232 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Edgecumbe, thence five miles. Whakatane County. Farming. Good shooting and fishing, and good roads. Splendid beach half a mile away, with safe bathing and ideal quiet camping grounds. Post and telephone office. Population, 252. Doctor at Whakatane, 10 miles.

THORNTON'S BAY, Auckland. Seven miles north from Thames by motor. Thames County. Bush and coastal scenery very fine. Good sandy beach and camping ground. Shooting and fishing. Roads good. Post and telephone office. Doctors at Thames.

THORPE, Nelson. 32 miles west from Nelson. Rail to Wakefield, thence 16 miles by motor. Waimea County. Good shooting (rabbits, hares, and quail), and deer stalking and fishing. Farming and hop and tobacco growing. Good roads. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Wakefield.

THREE-CHANNEL FLAT, Nelson. On the Buller River, 32 miles east from Westport by motor. Duck shooting, also trout fishing. Post and telephone office So named because at time of naming the Buller River here was divided into three channels. Dairy farming. Doctor at Reefton, 24 miles. Buller County.

THREE KINGS. The name of three rocky islets to the extreme north of New Zealand, where the steamer Elingamite was wrecked, with great loss of life, November 9, 1902. On the Big King Rock at the Three Kings is a depot for castaways. Sighted by Tasman. The islands are a sanctuary for birds.

THREE-MILE, Westland. Farming district, three miles from Hokitika by motor. Hotel.

THREE STREAMS, Auckland. Farming district, 25 miles by motor from Hamilton.

TIAKITAHUNA, Wellington. Seven miles from Palmerston North by rail. Kairanga County. Dairy farming district, with cheese factory. Name is Maori for "Jackeytown." Rural delivery from Palmerston North.

TIHAKA, Southland. 31 miles west by rail from Invercargill. Wallace County. Sawmilling and dairying district. Four miles from Riverton by good road. Doctor at Riverton. Tihaka is Maori name for a kind of basket. Rural delivery from Riverton.

TIKAO BAY, Akaroa Harbour.

TIKI. Native name for Coromandel township.

TIKINUI, Auckland. 117 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Paparoa, thence motor 23 miles. Hobson County. Situated at the northern end of Kaipara Harbour. Farming and gum digging. Toheroa canning factory. Nearest doctor at Te Kopuru, eight miles. Rural delivery from Te Kopuru.

TIKIPONGA, Auckland. Residential area near Whangarei.

TIKIRAU. The Native name for Cape Runaway.

TIKITAPU. Blue lake seven miles from Rotorua.

TIKITERE, Thermal Springs district, 11 miles from Rotorua. A centre of volcanic activity, reached by a good road. Is a desolate valley of mud volcanoes, and boiling springs in furious activity, and weird sights, named "Hell's Gate," "Satan's Glory," "The Inferno," etc., while the noted Blue Lake is about a mile away, and should not be missed by the tourist paying a visit to here. Post and telephone office. See Rotorua.

TIKITIKI, Auckland. 95 miles north from Gisborne by motor. Waiapu County. Farming district. Roads good. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Doctor at Te Puia Springs, 29 miles. Tikitiki means "a girdle."

TIKITIKIORA MOUNT, Auckland. Near Russell.

TIKIWHATA. 30 miles south from Gisborne.

TIKOKINO, Hawke's Bay. 52 miles south-west from Napier. Rail to Waipawa, then motor 13 miles. Waipawa County. Farming district, with good roads. Has a post, telephone, and money order office. One hotel. Good fishing and shooting. Population, 267. Nearest doctor at Waipawa. Name means "painful evacuation."

TIKORANGI, Taranaki. Farming district, with dairy factory. Four miles by motor from Waitara. Rural delivery from Waitara. Dairy factory. Good roads and shooting.

TIKORANGI. Sharp peaked hill at south-west end of Horohoro, 20 miles from Rotorua.

TIMARU, Canterbury. (Te-maru, or "place of shelter.") The capital and seaport town of the fertile district of South Canterbury is beautifully situated upon sheltered Caroline Bay, and is on the main south railway line and main highway from Christchurch to Dunedin, 100 miles south from Christchurch. Its popula-

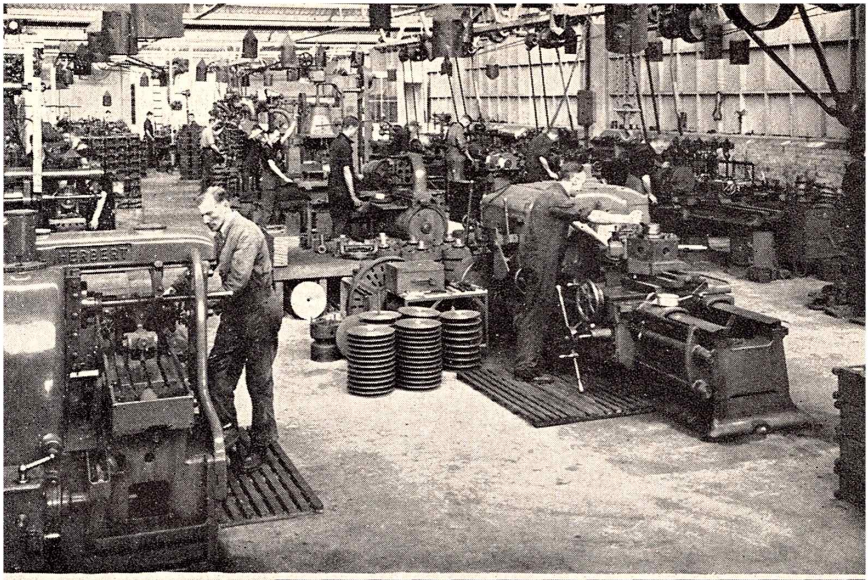
tions is 17,800. Its temperate climate, which is particularly noticeable in the winter, when day after day of calm untroubled sunshine is experienced, make it a delightful residential town, whilst its large area of safe and sandy beach make it an ideal summer holiday resort. The view of the bay with the snow-clad mountains in the background is of remarkable beauty.

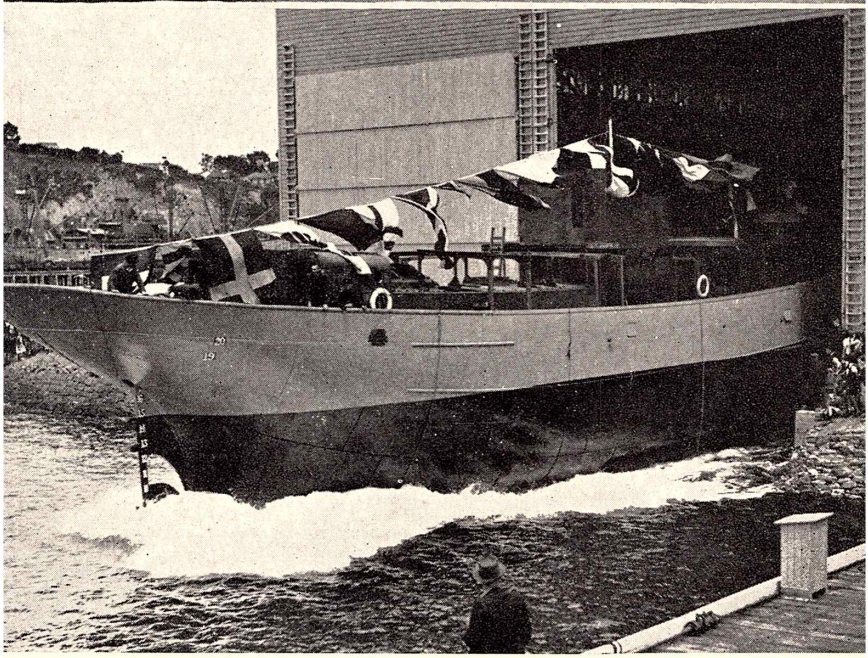
The gently-shelving beach at Caroline Bay is especially safe for children, whilst spacious tearoom, amusement hall, hot sea water baths, Massage Institute, sound shell, and grass and asphalt tennis courts add to the bay's attractions.

The town itself contains four main parks, in addition to several other reserves and sports grounds, and offers attractions in the form of several golf, tennis, bowling, croquet, cricket, football, and other clubs, including squash, rowing, and sailing boat clubs. There are two men's and one women's social clubs, and a R.S.A. Club, Welcome Club, and Youths' Club, whilst the public library, free to residents, will bear comparison with those of the main centres and is a feature of the town. There is a Choral Society and an active Drama League and Municipal and Pipe Bands. There is also a Y.W.C.A., a Woman's Community Centre and Children's Play Centre, and several women's organisations. The town is well served with hotels, both public and private, whilst the number of beautiful residences in the town testify to the fact that Timaru has been chosen by many desirous of establishing a permanent home. Timaru enjoying an immunity from earthquakes, a great number of the buildings are brick, reinforced concrete, or of the well-known Timaru bluestone, which gives to the town a substantial appearance, the fine appearance of the churches calling for special comment. Gas, electricity, excellent water and drainage systems, municipal omnibuses, well-kept sealed streets, and beautiful public gardens and reserves, in fact, all the comforts of modern civilisation, are obtainable in Timaru, which combines in happiest manner all the amenities of both town and country life.

In addition to the primary schools are the well-known and modern High Schools for boys and girls, both with boarding establishments, Catholic schools, Technical College, an excellent private school for girls and a Free Kindergarten. A large, well-equipped base hospital serves the district. There is a theatre, three picture theatres, and a small repertory theatre.

There is an Agricultural and Pastoral Association, the show of which is held in October, an Acclimatisation Society, a Horticultural Society, Racing and Trotting Clubs (four meetings a year), branches of all the banks, local branches of Government departments; the Magistrate's Court sits daily. The town is served by a morning paper, and enjoys all the advantages of a city combined with the pure air of sea and country.





NEW ZEALAND AT WORK. Govt. Publicity Photos.

There is a well-constructed artificial harbour capable of accommodating the large vessels which call for cargo from the extensive freezing works; airport within one and a-half miles of the town.

Timaru's central situation as a seaport town on the main south railway, with well-graded arterial roads to all parts of the Island, is a great advantage from an industrial and commercial point of view. The principal industries are freezing works, large flour, macaroni and biscuit mills, a woollen mill, pottery works, iron foundries, timber yards, and sawmills, shoe factory, brewing, coachbuilding, and all the various industries associated with a flourishing provincial town.

The surrounding district is the granary of New Zealand, phenomenal grain and root crops having been recorded, and it also supplies a considerable quantity of the far-famed Canterbury lamb.

To lovers of outside sports and exercise it offers unique facilities. It is but a few hours by a safe and excellent motor road of easy grade to the Hermitage at Mount Cook, passing en route Lake Tekapo, within three hours of Timaru, at which there is also an excellent private hotel and winter sports, as is also the case at Mount Harper. Regular service cars to the Hermitage. There is excellent fishing in several famous trout rivers and mountain lakes, also good hunting; well-surfaced motor roads afford interesting drives through the pleasant pastoral and well-wooded scenery along these rivers to the gorges at their heads. The delight of river, sea, and mountain are all here to be found.

Timaru is essentially a sound and progressive town, possessing all the amenities of a city, to which status it aspires shortly to attain.

TIMARU. A stream south of New Plymouth.

TIMARU. A warm lagoon at Rotorua.

TIMARU CREEK. Flowing into Lake Hawea. Splendid camping spot on edge of lake.

TIMBER BAY, Hawke's Bay. Farming district, four miles by motor from Dannevirke. Woodville County. Rural delivery from Dannevirke.

TIME. New Zealand mean time. Twelve o'clock at noon New Zealand mean time is 11 hours 30 minutes fast on Greenwich mean time. Summer time in New Zealand usually extends from the last Sunday in September to the last Sunday in April of the following year, the clocks being advanced 30 minutes during this period, but as a war-time measure this alteration is year-round.

TIMPANYS. Railway siding 10 miles south-east from Invercargill. Rural delivery from Invercargill.

TINAKORI RANGE. West of Wellington City.

TINAARUHE, Auckland. 70 miles north-east from Gisborne by motor. Sheep and dairy farming district. Roads good. Wai-

apu County. Doctor at Te Puia Springs, six miles. Name means "meal of fern root." Nearest post office Te Puia Springs.

TINIROTO, Auckland. 42 miles south by motor from Gisborne. A sheep-farming district; 640ft above sea level, fine bracing climate. The township is famous for its fruit, chiefly cherries which grow in abundance. There is a large area of country in its native state, yet unoccupied. Scenery wonderful and beautiful, many small lakes, Te Reinga Falls (five miles), and the famous Lake Waikaremoana within 15 miles, hot springs, etc. There is also a Maori pa at Te Reinga. Good school; one hotel. Post office. Cook County. Good shooting and fishing. Doctor at Gisborne. Name means "little lakes."

TINLINE, Marlborough. 46 miles north-west from Blenheim by motor. Marlborough County. Farming and sawmilling. Roads good. Telephone office.

TINLINE MOUNT (5731ft), near Waiau.

TINLINE RIVER. Flows north-easterly through Marlborough, into Pelorus Sound.

TINOPAI, Auckland. 96 miles north-west from Auckland. Rail to Paparoa, thence motor. Fruit-growing district, with good sea fishing and pheasant shooting. Roads good. A fine holiday resort, having splendid bathing beach. Good schnapper fishing. Post, telephone, and money order office. Otamatea County. Doctor, 20 miles. Name means "very good."

TINUI, Wellington. A small settlement connected with good pastoral country occupied as sheep runs, etc., 96 miles north-east from Wellington. Rail to Masterton, thence by motor, 30 miles. Castlepoint County. Hotel accommodation. Name means "big cabbage tree." Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Masterton.

TINUI RIVER. A tributary Whareama River, Wellington.

TINWALD, Canterbury. A town district, 55 miles south by rail from Christchurch. Ashburton County. Post, telephone, and money order office. One of the many farming settlements of the Canterbury Plain. No hotel, being prohibition district. Splendid roads and excellent fishing rivers. A town district; population, 670. Doctors at Ashburton, two miles.

TIPAPA. Sheep station 51 miles north from Christchurch.

TIPAPAKUKU, Hawke's Bay. Suburb of Dannevirke.

TIRA-ORA, Marlborough. 46 miles north-west from Blenheim; motor to Havelock, 28 miles, thence launch 18 miles. Sounds County. On the coast in North-West Bay, Pelorus Sound. Ideal camping place, with good bathing beach. Shooting—wild pigs, deer, and goats—and fishing. One of the few places in the Dominion where the sun sets twice in one day. Maori relics here. Post office. "Tira" was the Native name of the bay; Ora, meaning "good luck," was added by Postal Department to distinguish it from Tirau in the North Island. Nearest doctor at Havelock.

TIRATU, Hawke's Bay. 86 miles south-west from Napier. Rail to Dannevirke, thence motor seven miles. Dannevirke County. Dairy farming district, having cheese factory. Good fishing, and roads good for motoring. Doctor at Dannevirke. Rural delivery from Dannevirke.

TIRAU, Auckland. 133 miles south-east by rail from Auckland. Matamata County. Sheep and dairy-farming district. Trout fishing, and hare shooting. Name means "many cabbage trees"—still applicable. Post, telegraph, money order office, and savings bank. Nearest doctor at Putaruru, six miles. Population, 550. Roads fair.

TIRAUMEA, Wellington. 116 miles north-east from Wellington. Rail to Eketahuna, thence 28 miles by motor. Eketahuna County. Sheep-farming district. Shooting and fishing and good roads. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Pongaroa, 15 miles. Name means "many waving palms."

TIRAUMEA RIVER. Tributary of Manawatu River.

TIRIRAUKAWA, Wellington. Farming district, 9½ miles south-west from Mataroa.

TIRITEA RIVER. Flows into Manawatu River, near Palmerston North.

TIRI TIRI. A flat island 20 miles from Auckland, with lighthouse, just under which steamer Triumph was wrecked on November 29, 1883. Telephone office.

TIROA, Auckland. 12 miles east of Kopaki.

TIROHANGA. River and gorge in Bay of Islands County.

TIROHANGA, Otago. Telephone office. Clutha County. near The Nuggets.

TIROHIA, Auckland. 124 miles south-east by rail from Auckland (Thames line). Ohinemuri County. Quarrying, flaxmilling, and farming. Electric power and lighting. Trout fishing in Waihou River. Doctor at Paeroa, 4 miles. Roads good. Rural delivery from Paeroa.

TIROITI. Railway siding, 69 miles north-west from Dunedin. Central Otago.

TIROMOANA, Nelson. On sea coast and Fox's River, 29 miles south from Westport by motor. Buller County. Farming district, good roads. Coal mine. Good fishing and shooting. Scenery up Fox's River and along the coast very beautiful. Limestone caves and pink building stone up river. Accommodation house. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Westport. Name means "sea view."

TIRONUI, Auckland. 18 miles south by rail from Auckland.

TIROROA, Nelson. 13 miles west by motor from Westport. Buller County. Trout fishing, deer and goat stalking, and good roads. Timber and flax milling. Doctor at Westport, 13 miles. Name means "long view."

TIRUA POINT. Headland on west coast of North Island, midway between Albatross Point and Awakino.

TISBURY, Southland. Five miles south by rail from Invercargill. Southland County. Nursery and cheese factory. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Invercargill.

TITAHI BAY, Wellington. Popular holiday resort and farming district 16 miles north from Wellington. Rail to Porirua, thence motor 3 miles. Makara County. Fishing and good roads. At one time a flourishing whaling station; also the battle ground of several notable fights by the Maoris, who had a large pa here. Post office and telephone. Nearest doctor at Johnsonville, 7 miles. Hotel. 2YA radio transmitter is situated here.

TITAKA. Headland in Lake Tarawera, Auckland.

TITI (or MUTTON BIRD) ISLANDS. About 20 of these islands are scattered at short distances from each other close to the south-west coast of Stewart Island. The titi (or mutton birds) visit the islands in October, and, after mating, go to sea again for a few days. On their return, towards the end of November, the females lay their eggs. The birds leave the islands about the end of May, and do not return until next season. The Natives say that the eggs are laid on the same day every year, and the young are hatched on Christmas Day. About the beginning of April the young birds are fully grown, and during the interval between then and the middle of May they cast and pick off the down which covers their feathers. The islands, which belong to the Maoris, are divided amongst the various families, and it is from its own island only that each family has the right to take the birds. The season during which the birds are caught commences at the beginning of April and lasts for about six weeks, when the birds, old and young, migrate to parts unknown. It is a great sight to watch the procession of young birds walking down to the sea to commence their long journey. The migration takes place at night about the last week in May. At one time the mutton birds formed one of the main food supplies of the Maoris, but now large numbers are sold to the general public, who appreciate their edible qualities.

TI TI POINT. At mouth of Waitangi River, Auckland.

TITIPUA or LINDHURST STREAM. Tributary Makarewa River, Southland.

TITIRANGI, Auckland. 13 miles north-west from Auckland. Rail to New Lynn, then three miles, or by motor from Auckland. Waitemata County. Is on Manukau Harbour. Post and telephone office. Favourite resort for motorists. Fishing, shooting, and good roads. Doctor at New Lynn. Name means "near the sky," or "fringe of heaven." Hotel and boarding houses.

TITIRANGI ESTATE. Sheep station 55 miles north from Blenheim. Mails from Havelock.

TITIRANGI MOUNT. South of Tolaga Bay, Waiapu County.

TITIRAUPENGA. Point on mountains west of Lake Taupo.

TITIROA, Southland. 23 miles east from Invercargill by rail. Southland County. Dairy factory. Doctor at Tokanui, 11 miles. Rural delivery from Invercargill.

TITIROA MOUNT (5000ft). West Waiau River.

TITIROA STREAM. Runs into Toetoes Bay, Southland.

TITOKI, Auckland. 148 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Whangarei, thence 17 miles by motor. Whangarei County. Post, telephone, and money order office. On River Maungakahia, at the bridge. This bridge is a wooden one, with a span of 200ft, said to be the largest wooden span in New Zealand. Electric power station at Wairua Falls, two miles away. Population, 226. Doctor at Whangarei. Titoki is the name of a tree.

TI-TREE POINT, Hawke's Bay. The postal district for about a dozen sheep stations; 112 miles south from Napier. Rail to Dannevirke, then 32 miles by motor. Weber County. Farming district, with good roads. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Dannevirke. The name is somewhat misleading as it is situated in a hollow surrounded by high hills.

TITRI, Otago. A railway siding, 24 miles south from Dunedin.

TIWETA MOUNT (2700ft). Opposite Kenepuru, Marlborough.

TOA, Southland. Ten miles north-east from Invercargill. Rail to Woodlands, then four miles. Southland County. Dairy factory. Roads good. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Invercargill. Shooting.

TOATOA, Auckland. Farming district 293 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Taneatua, thence motor 53 miles. Opotiki County. Good roads. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Opotiki, 23 miles. Toatoa is the name of a tree. Trout fishing.

TODD'S BUSH. Picnic resort, six miles from Nelson.

TOETOE. A Maori settlement on the Ohura River, Taranaki.

TOETOES BAY. On the south coast of South Island.

TOI FLAT, Hawke's Bay. Farming district, 19 miles by motor from Dannevirke. Dannevirke County. Toi is the name of a tree. Mails, private bag from Dannevirke.

TOIRO, Otago. An agricultural district, 58 miles south by rail from Dunedin, on main line to Invercargill. Clutha County. Roads good. Farming district. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Balclutha, five miles.

TOI TOI, Taranaki. Railway siding, three miles by rail from Ohura.

TOKAANU, Auckland. 212 miles south from Auckland. Rail to National Park, thence motor 41 miles. Taupo County. Situated at southern end of Lake Taupo. Good trout fishing, and shooting.

Sawmills. Roads good. Two farms near here worked by prison labour. Hotel. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Taupo, 36 miles. Population 167. A long-silenced geyser, which had not been active for 90 years, said the Maoris, broke into activity in April, 1907. Now two geysers, one throwing a small amount of water 7ft or 8ft, and another throwing a large volume 30ft are active. They are very regular and play at approximately 20-minute intervals.

TOKANUI, Southland. 34 miles east from Invercargill by rail. Southland County. Cheese factory. Sawmill. Post, telephone, and money order office. Good fishing and shooting. Roads good. Population, 336. Resident doctor. Name means "big rock."

TOKANUI. Native settlement near Kihi Kihi.

TOKANUI RIVER. Flows into Toetoes Bay.

TOKAORA, Taranaki. Farming district, four miles by motor from Hawera. Hawera County. Rural delivery from Hawera.

TOKARAHI, Otago. 25 miles west from Oamaru by railway motor bus. Waitaki County. Farming district. Telephone office. Doctor at Kurow, 24 miles. Good roads. Name means "solitary stone."

TOKAROA. Rock near Ohuku Bay, Akaroa.

TOKAROA BAY. Banks Peninsula, near outlet, Lake Forsyth.

TOKATA, Otago. Farming district about 12 miles south from Balclutha, on coast near The Nuggets. Boarding house. Rural delivery from Balclutha.

TOKATEA, Auckland. Five miles north of Coromandel.

TOKATOKA, Auckland. 122 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Paparoa, thence motor 28 miles. Otamatea County. Post, telephone, and money order office, and savings bank. A picturesque dairy and general farming settlement at the mouth of the Wairoa River. Hotel. Dairy and sheep farming and lime kilns. Roads good. Shooting and fishing. A peak 680ft in township gives a splendid view of surrounding country. Beautiful domain, used largely for picnics. Name means "rock jutting out of the water."

TOKERAU BEACH, Auckland. Mangonui County. See Whatuwhiwhi.

TOKIRIMA, Taranaki. 212 miles south from Auckland by rail, via Stratford. Ohura County. Farming district, with good roads. Post and telephone office. Name means "five axes." Nearest doctor at Ohura.

TOKO, Taranaki. 37 miles south-east from New Plymouth by rail. Stratford County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Dairy factory, several stores, and hotel. Good fishing in Patea River. Roads good. Population, 416. Toko means "to propel a canoe." Doctor at Stratford, seven miles.

TOKOITI, Otago. Four miles east of Milton.

TOKOMAIRIRO. The old name for Milton before it was made a borough, and the name is still applied to the district.

TOKOMARU, Wellington. 76 miles north from Wellington by rail. Horowhenua County. Dairy and malted milk factories. Good roads. Tokomaru Stream runs through township. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Palmerston North, 11 miles. Population, 663.

TOKOMARU BAY, Auckland. 58 miles north from Gisborne by motor. Waiapu County. Sheep-farming district, a considerable portion of land still belonging to the Maoris. Roads good. There are stores, hotel, banks, freezing works, and post, telegraph, and money order office, and a harbour board. Population, 411. Doctor at Te Puia Springs, seven miles. The bay is an open one, four miles wide, and steamers are tendered by launch and lighters. Captain Cook's ship anchored here when Dr Solander and Sir Joseph Banks went ashore and first became acquainted with the natural history of New Zealand. Named after one of the early canoes which landed the Maoris here.

TOKORANGI, Wellington. Farming district, near Halcombe.

TOKOROA, Auckland. 154 miles from Auckland. Rail to Putaruru, thence 15 miles by motor. Matamata County. Farming district, with good roads. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Putaruru. Dairy factory. Fishing and shooting.

TOLAGA BAY, Auckland. 35 miles north from Gisborne by motor. Uawa County. A sheep farming and maize growing district. Pheasant shooting, and roads good. There is a hotel and dairy factory; post, telegraph, and money order office. S.M. Court sits alternate months. Population, 446. Resident doctor. Tolaga Bay is a bar harbour, 1½ miles wide, at the mouth of a grand river called the Uawa, which is navigable for ten miles inland by vessels of light draught. Situated about two miles from here across the bay is the celebrated Cook's Cove, where Captain Cook, during his visit in the year 1777, replenished his stock of water. The well to this day is known as Cook's Well. Captain Cook also visited the bay on his first voyage on October 22, 1769, and he says Tolaga was the name given by the Maoris. Te Kooti raided here in April, 1869, when his wife was captured, but he escaped. Tolaga is corruption of Taraki, "wind." The Maori name is Uawa.

TOMAHAWK, Otago. Seaside resort and dairying district, on the ocean side of Anderson's Bay, about four miles by motor from Dunedin. Post and telephone office

TOMARATA, Auckland. Farming district, 7 miles by motor from Wellsford. Rural delivery from Wellsford.

TOM BOWLING BAY. Lying between North Cape and Spirit's Bay. Far North Auckland.

TOMB POINT. West side of Wairoa River, Auckland.

TOMOANA, Hawke's Bay. 11 miles south-west by rail from Napier and 2 miles from Hastings. Hawke's Bay County. Large freezing works are situated here. Mails from Hastings.

TOM'S ROCK. Lying off Karori Stream, Cook Strait. The s.s. Penguin was wrecked on this rock while on her way from Picton to Wellington on February 12, 1909. Out of 100 passengers and crew, 74 were drowned.

TONE CREEK. Tributary of Awatere River, Marlborough.

TONGA BAY, Nelson. 28 miles north-west from Nelson by launch.

TONGAPORUTU, Taranaki. 45 miles from New Plymouth. Rail to Waitara, thence motor 36 miles, or motor direct from New Plymouth. Clifton County. Tongaporutu is situated upon the river of same name, navigable for about 10 miles from its mouth by small craft. Chief industry, dairying. Shooting and fishing plentiful. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Waitara. Dairy factory. Good roads.

TONGARIRO, Auckland. 217 miles south from Auckland. Rail to National Park, thence motor. Farming and sawmilling district, in Taumarunui County. Fishing and shooting, and good roads. Post office. Doctor at Taumarunui. The district is full of local history and legend. Name means "carried away on the south wind."

TONGARIRO. See Mountains.

TONGUE POINT. Seven and a-half miles south-west of Wellington Heads.

TOOTH PEAK MOUNTS. Near Lake Wakatipu, Otago.

TOPHOUSE, Nelson. Sheep district 49 miles south by service bus thrice weekly from Nelson. Waimea County. Accommodation house. Deer, wild pig, quail, duck, hare, and rabbit shooting, and good trout fishing in vicinity. Roads good for motoring. On Motupiko River, 2220ft above sea level. Lake Rotoiti, 6 miles distant. Doctor at Wakefield, 35 miles. Mails from Lake Rotoiti.

TOPUNI, Auckland. 79 miles north from Auckland by rail. Rodney County. Farming country, with good roads. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Paparoa, 17 miles. Topuni means "overcast."

TORBAY, Auckland. 14 miles north from Auckland. Post and telephone office. Seaside resort. Boarding houses. Doctor at Auckland.

TOREA NECK. Eight miles from Picton. Separates Queen Charlotte Sound from Kenepuru Sound.

TOREHAPE, Auckland. 86 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Ohinewai, thence motor 26 miles. Farming district in Hauraki Plains County. Doctor at Thames.

TORERE, Auckland. Native settlement 286 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Taneatua, thence motor 46 miles. Opotiki County. Farming district, with good roads. Post and telephone. On small bay, which abounds with fish. Pheasant and quail shooting. Tore-nui-a-rua was the daughter of Hoturoa, the navigator of the canoe "Tainui." She was a chieftainess of high rank much sought after by the sons of other chiefs. The tribe here are her descendants, and called this place Torere after her. The meaning of the name is "a suicidal leaping place." Doctor at Opotiki, 16 miles.

TORLESSE MOUNT (6442ft). Near Porter's Pass, Springfield.

TORMORE. Railway station 67 miles north from Christchurch. Mails private bag from Domett.

TORRENT BAY. Small bay in Tasman Bay, named by D'Urville on January 19, 1827, because he saw three torrents of water discharging into it.

TORY CHANNEL, Marlborough. The eastern entrance to Queen Charlotte Sound; at the northern extremity of the South Island. Is really an arm of the sea running like a broad river for many miles amongst the mountains, and connecting Cloudy Bay with Queen Charlotte Sound. All through the passage the water is so deep as to admit of vessels of the largest size anchoring in perfect safety in any weather. Tide runs about seven to eight knots an hour. Fish abound, and are caught in abundance from shore. 30 miles distant from Wellington. Was so named from the Tory man-o-war brig being first vessel to navigate it. About six miles up channel is a small island resembling a sugar loaf, once crowned with a pa and thickly covered with wild cabbage, introduced to the Sound by Captain Cook in 1774. Is replete with traces and legends of Maori doings. On August 19, 1861, the steamer Taranaki struck on Boat Harbour Rock here, and sank in Bowden's Bay.

TOTARA. Railway siding, six miles south from Oamaru.

TOTARA FLAT, Nelson. 27 miles north-east by rail from Greymouth. Grey County. A farming and sawmilling settlement, with one hotel, post and telephone office. Roads good. Grey River runs through the flat, and trout are obtainable. Deer stalking. Called Totara Flat from the totara timber once obtained here. Doctor at Blackball 12 miles. Population, 109.

TOTARA NORTH, Auckland. On Whangaroa Harbour, and in county of same name. Approximately 160 miles north of Auckland by rail to Otiria, thence motor 40 miles. Sawmilling and farming. Plenty of game and good fishing. There are some fine kauri trees in this district. Half an hour by launch from "big game" fishing grounds. Magnificent scenery at head of and all round the harbour. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Whangaroa, 1½ miles. Good roads.

TOTARA PEAK (6449ft). Canterbury.

TOTARA RIVER. Near Charleston; also at Ross, Westland.

TOTARANUI, Nelson. Telephone office. 12 miles east from Takaka.

TOTARATAHI, Otago. Six miles by motor or rail south-west from Oamaru (Totara station). Waitaki County. A farming locality; also has white stone quarries and lime kilns. Wild ducks and rabbits. Totara is a Maori name of a tree, and tahi, "one," Telephone office. Doctor at Oamaru.

TOTORO, Auckland. Near Aria.

TOWAI, Auckland. 155 miles north by rail from Auckland. Bay of Islands County. Farming district, with good roads. Hotel accommodation and good shooting. Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor, Kawakawa, 11 miles. Towai is the name of a tree.

TRACK BAY. South of Richmond Bay, Pelorus Sound.

TRAPS. Rocks on the south-east of Stewart Island, about 15 miles off, where Captain Cook's ship nearly ran on the rocks, which, therefore, he named The Traps.

TRAQUAIR. Sheep station 8 miles north-west from Outram.

TRAVERS MOUNT. Peak in Southern Alps.

TREBLE CONE MOUNT (6888ft). Shotover district, Otago.

TREE HILL. Trig station in Awhitu district, Auckland.

TREE ISLAND. In Lake Wakatipu.

TRENCH BURN. East side Mararoa River, Otago.

TRENTHAM. 18 miles north by rail from Wellington. Permanent New Zealand military camp, also Government Rifle Range, and Wellington Racing Club's course. Post, telephone, and money order office. Population, 1051. Roads good. Doctor one mile.

TREVORTON. Suburb of Ashburton.

TRIPP, Canterbury. 10 miles from Geraldine. See Woodbury.

TRIPP LAKE. Ashburton district.

TROTTER'S GORGE, Otago. Picturesque picnic spot between Palmerston and Hillgrove on Horse Range road.

TROUNSON PARK, Auckland. A beautiful park of kauri trees at Aranga, near Dargaville.

TRYPHENA, Auckland. 56 miles north-east from Auckland by steamer. On Great Barrier Island. Farming and bee-keeping are the chief occupations of residents, who comprise about a dozen settlers. Named after a brig owned by a Sydney firm which visited here in 1845. Post and telephone office. Boating and sea fishing. Doctor at Coromandel.

TUAHINE POINT, Poverty Bay.

TUAHIWI, Canterbury. 18 miles north from Christchurch. Rail to Kaiapoi, then motor 4 miles. This is the old name of Kaia-

poi pa, and it is a very interesting Native settlement. Not far from the pa there is a fine grotto and stone surmounted by an immense tiki, which marks the site of Kaiapoihia, the headquarters of chiefs when Te Rauparaha reduced it and slew many of its inhabitants. Tuahiwi pa was one of the smaller pas near the famous Kaiapoihia. It was here that Te Rauparaha found the dead body of a young woman of the Ngaitahu tribe buried in a small canoe (a common custom). They took it to a small stream and cooked and ate it as a further insult to the local Maoris. Post and telephone office. Rangiora County. Good roads. Nearest doctor at Kaiapoi. Name means "over the sandhills."

TUAI, Hawke's Bay. 115 miles north from Napier by motor. Wairoa County. The site of the Waikaremoana electric power station. Trout fishing and deer stalking. Roads good. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Wairoa, 33 miles. Named after a Maori chief who was never defeated in battle.

TUAHARA, Hawke's Bay. Five miles east of Wairoa.

TUAKAU, Auckland. 36 miles south by rail from Auckland, on Waikato River. Raglan County. A town district. Population, 720. With flaxmills, dairy factories, stores, sawmills, bone mills, and fruit and whitebait canning factories. Hotel accommodation; post, telegraph, and money order office. Good shooting and fishing. Doctor at Pukekohe, 8 miles. Good roads.

TUAMARINA, Marlborough. Six miles north from Blenheim by rail. Marlborough County. Dairy factories, brick works, post, telephone, and money order office. Good fishing, and good roads. Doctor at Blenheim. Here took place the famous Wairau massacre, a brief account of which, together with the causes leading up to it, will be found interesting. An early writer says the dispute was owing to the surveyors of the New Zealand Government persisting in surveying land respecting which the Government Commissioner (Mr Spain) had not yet given his decision, but which they alleged had been fairly purchased. The chief, Te Rauparaha, forbade them proceeding, and burnt the surveyors' huts, but safely removed the European property, untouched, to the seaside. Mr Thomson, the police magistrate, of Nelson, inadvisedly issued a warrant on the charge of arson, and went himself with an armed force of about 50 to execute it. On the evening of Thursday, June 15, 1845, the party landed and went up the river. On Saturday, the 17th, they found Rangihaeata and his Natives encamped on the right bank of the Tuamarina stream, which flows into the Wairau River, and is here about 30ft wide. The magistrate requested the two chiefs to go on board the Government tug. The chiefs naturally refused, and requested that the matter be decided on the spot, saying that compensation would be made if so decided upon; that they did not want to fight, but if the white people fought they, too, would fight. The magistrate, pointing to the armed men, replied by threatening to fire upon the Natives. Sixteen of the Natives then

sprang to their feet, defied the magistrate, exclaiming that "they did not go to England to interfere with the white people, and asked why they came to interfere with them." The magistrate then called out to his men to advance. The conference lasted about half an hour; then a shot was fired, said to be by one of the Natives, killing a white man. The Europeans then commenced firing, but as the Natives had the better position in the trees, and other men having been killed, they began to retreat, seeing which the Natives became more excited, and raised their war cry. The Europeans then held out a white handkerchief as a sign of peace, at the same time calling out "Kati" (stop). The Maoris then came up, and the white men delivered up their firearms to the Natives, who shook hands with them, but afterwards brandished their tomahawks over the heads of the now defenceless men, though gold was offered as a ransom. Immediately afterwards, two of the white men, who had hidden themselves, heard guns fired and sounds of heavy beating and much shouting of the Natives, which, as it afterwards turned out, was the braining of all the white party, the bodies of 17 being afterwards discovered. The white men were undoubtedly wrong in erecting buildings before their claim was established, and also wrong in endeavouring to arrest the chief, whose wife had been shot whilst at the fire, which almost justified him in his action—the actions of savage revenge according to his savage ideas. It all seems to have occurred through the stupid blundering of the white people. A monument is erected in the village to commemorate the site. Massacre hill here is named after the massacre. A monument has also been erected on the hill in memory of the sons of Marlborough who died as the result of the South African War. Population, 292.

TUAMOTU ISLAND. 140ft high, one mile west of Tuahine Point, Poverty Bay.

TUAPEKA FLAT, Otago. Farming district, 6 miles southwest by motor from Lawrence. Also see Whenuakoa.

TUAPEKA MOUTH, Otago. 78 miles west from Dunedin. Rail to Lawrence, thence 18 miles motor, or from Balclutha by motor. Farming district. Tuapeka County. Good trout fishing and deer stalking in vicinity. Post, telephone, and money order office. Tuapeka means "crooked river." Doctor at Lawrence. Good roads.

TUAPEKA WEST, Otago. Farming district 12 miles southwest by motor from Lawrence. Telephone office. Rural delivery from Lawrence.

TUASIVI, Savaii, Samoa. Post office.

TUATAPERE. 56 miles west from Invercargill by rail. Wallace County. Dairying, flaxmilling, and sawmilling. Trout fishing. Hotel accommodation. Roads good. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Name means "small island," from an island being on the Waiau River, close to bridge. Population, 635. Resident doctor. Camping ground for motorists.

TUATARA, Otago. 52 miles south from Dunedin. Rail to Lovell's Flat, thence 8 miles. Shooting and good roads. Bruce County. Doctor at Kaitangata, 3 miles. Tuatara is the name of the very ancient reptile still living in New Zealand.

TUATEA FALLS. Reached by motor from Rotorua.

TUHIKARAMEA, Auckland. Farming district 6 miles south from Hamilton by motor. Rural delivery from there.

TUHIPA, Auckland. 175 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence three miles. Bay of Islands County. Dairying district. Post office. Doctor at Kawakawa, seven miles. Name means "a plan," Tuhipa having three pas on the same hill.

TUHITARATA, Wellington. 12 miles south-west of Martinborough.

TUHARA, Hawke's Bay. 54 miles south by rail from Gisborne, or 6 miles from Wairoa.

TUHUA, Taranaki. 187 miles south from Auckland by rail. Ohura County. Farming district, with good roads, through beautiful bush country. Fishing and shooting. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Taumarunui, 19 miles.

TUI, Nelson. 50 miles south-west from Nelson by rail. Waimea County. Farming district. Roads good. Post and telephone. Doctor at Wakefield, 30 miles.

TUI PA. Railway siding two miles from Te Aroha.

TUKEMOKIKI. Sheep station 23 miles north of Wairoa. Mails private bag.

TUMAHU, Taranaki. 21 miles south from New Plymouth by motor. Egmont County. Farming district, with dairy factory and good roads. Doctors at New Plymouth. Also see Okato.

TUMAI, Otago. Railway siding 34 miles north from Dunedin, near Waikouaiti.

TUMUNUI. A hill 12 miles south of Rotorua.

TUNA, Taranaki. 31 miles south-east from New Plymouth. Rail to Midhurst, thence four miles by motor. Stratford County. Dairy and casein factories. Trout fishing and good roads. Post and telephone. Nearest doctor at Stratford, seven miles. Tuna is Maori name for "eel."

TUNAKOTEKOTE. Four miles from Taumarunui.

TUNANUI, Auckland. 8 miles south-east of Taumarunui.

TUNANUI, Hawke's Bay. Farming district 20 miles by motor from Hastings. Mails private bag from Hastings. Name means "big" or "plenty of eels."

TUNAWHAKAPEKE. Lake near Ngaruawahia.

TUPAROA, Auckland. 89 miles north from Gisborne by motor. Waiapu County. Sheep farming district. Roads good. Doctor at Te Puia Springs. Nearest post office, Ruatoria, five miles.

TURAKINA, Wellington. On Turakina River, 24 miles south by rail from Wanganui. Agricultural and dairy farming district. Rangitikei County. Shooting—pheasants, hares, wild ducks, and quail. Good roads. Two hotels. Post, telephone, and money order office. On November 22, 1867, two divisions of mounted constabulary were sent to protect this place from 500 Hau Hau Natives and to prevent them marching to attack the town of Wanganui. Population, 360. Doctor at Marton, 11 miles. Turakina means "fallen tree."

TURAKINA VALLEY, Wellington. Near Turakina. Rural delivery from there.

TURANGA. Native name for Gisborne.

TURANGANUI RIVER. Formed by the junction of the Taruheru and Waimata Rivers, and is practically the inner harbour for Gisborne.

TURANGAARERE, Wellington. 15 miles north by rail from Taihape. Farming.

TURANGAMOANA. Five miles from Matamata.

TURANGA-RAKIORA. Mountain peak east of Ongarue River.

TURANGI, Auckland. 150 miles south from Hamilton by motor. East Taupo County. Post, telephone, money order, and savings bank office. Fishing and shooting. Roads good. Named after a Maori chief called Turangi Tukua. Doctor at Taupo.

TURIAPUA, Auckland. Eight miles from Whangarei.

TURIROA, Hawke's Bay. On Wairoa River, 75 miles north-east by motor from Napier. Wairoa County. Sheep and dairy farming district, within four miles of Wairoa, 30 miles from Lake Waikaremoana. Good shooting and fishing. Rural delivery from Wairoa. Doctor at Wairoa. Name means "long water."

TURIWHATI, Westland. 11 miles south-east from Kumara.

TURIWIRI, Auckland. Farming district, 5 miles south by motor from Dargaville. Rural delivery from Dargaville.

TURKSHEAD. Peak in Awatere Range, Marlborough.

TURNBULL MOUNT (6306ft). Thomson Mountains, Otago.

TUROTO, Auckland. Five miles south of Ohura.

TURTON'S SADDLE (3700ft), Ashburton County.

TURUA, Auckland. 72 miles south-east from Auckland by road service twice daily. Eight miles from Thames. A town district. Population, 267. Hauraki Plains County. Shooting. Good roads. Three dairy factories, post, telegraph, and money order office. Doctor at Ngatea or Thames. Named from wonderful reflections in Waihou River.

TUSSOCK CREEK, Southland. 16 miles north from Invercargill by motor. Southland County. Dairying and agriculture.

Rural delivery from Invercargill. Telephone office. Roads good. Nearest doctor at Winton, 10 miles.

TUTAEINANGA. A small lake on top of east end of Paeroa Range.

TUTAEKURA. Native settlement between Pahiatua and Hamua.

TUTAETAHA ISLAND, Tauranga Harbour.

TUTAKI, Nelson. 12 miles east from Murchison.

TUTAMOE, Auckland. A farming district. 134 miles north west from Auckland. Rail to Donnelly's Crossing, via Dargaville, thence motor five miles. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Dargaville, 32 miles. Hobson County. Name means "to stand up and fall down again."

TUTAMOE. Mountain (2576ft), north-east of Dargaville.

TUTEKEHUA, Auckland. Farming district six miles by road from Kohukohu. Rural delivery from there.

TUTIRA, Hawke's Bay. 29 miles north from Napier by rail. Hawke's Bay County. Farming district, with post and telephone office. Roads good. Pheasant shooting and trout fishing in Tutira Lake close by. Doctor at Napier.

TUTOKO MOUNT. Highest peak Darran Mountains (9042ft). Near Milford Sound.

TUTU. High peak near Kaitaia.

TUTUKAKA, Auckland. 115 miles north from Auckland by steamer, or 154 miles by rail to Whangarei, thence eight miles by motor. Has harbour with good anchorage. Whangarei County. Good shooting and fishing and good roads. Boardinghouse, post and telephone office. Doctor at Whangarei. Name means a "snare for kaka" (native parrot).

TUTURAU, Southland. 39 miles north-east from Invercargill. Rail to Mataura, thence motor five miles. Dairying district. with dairy factory. Tuturau was the scene of the last Maori battle in the south, about the year 1836, when Te Puoho, a northern chief and relation of Te Rauparaha, left Kapiti in Cook Straits with about 100 warriers, intending to wipe out the southerners, but at Tuturau he met his Waterloo—he himself was killed and about 60 of his followers taken prisoners and conveyed to Ruapuke, the southern stronghold. Eventually most of the prisoners escaped in a whaler and got back to Kapiti. Name means leaf of tutu tree abounding here once. Doctor at Mataura. Southland County. Rural delivery from Mataura. Good roads.

TUTURUMURI, Wellington. 15 miles south of Martinborough.

TUTUTAWA, Taranaki. 47 miles south-east from New Plymouth. Rail to Douglas, thence six miles by motor. Stratford County. Tutu means "I am in trouble," tawa, "come and help me." Telephone office. Rural delivery from Stratford. On Manga-

ehu and Mangotuku Rivers. Doctor at Stratford, 17 miles. Good roads.

TWELVE O'CLOCK MOUNT, Malvern Hills, Canterbury.

TWO THUMB RANGE, Upper Rangitata district, Canterbury.

TWYFORD, near Hastings.

TYCHO, Canterbury. See Taiko.

TYNDALL MOUNT (7761ft). Forms part of boundary of Ashburton County.

UAWA RIVER. Falls into Tolaga Bay, Auckland.

UGBROOKE, Marlborough. 14 miles from Blenheim. Mails private bag from there.

UIA, Taranaki. 30 miles south-east from New Plymouth. Rail Midhurst, then three miles and a-half. Stratford County. Post office. Roads good. Dairy farming. Doctor at Stratford, seven miles. Creamery and casein factory.

ULVA. Island, Paterson's Inlet, Stewart Island. A beautiful bush-clad island.

UMANGAWHA RIVER. Flows into Cabbage Bay, Coromandel.

UMAWERA, Auckland. 216 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Okaihau, thence motor 19 miles. Hokianga County. Dairying and fruit growing district. Wine-making. Good roads. Umawera means "breast burnt," a Maori child having been burnt here. Doctor at Kohukohu, 23 miles.

UMUKURI, Nelson. 37 miles north-west from Nelson by motor. Centre of important fruit, hop, and tobacco growing district, with a fine and equable climate. Shooting and fishing and good roads. Doctor at Motueka, four miles. Population, 268. Waimea County. Name means "oven in which native dog was cooked." An experimental tobacco farm is run here by the Cawthron Institute. A hydro-electric power station in the hills supplies the surrounding district including Motueka. Rural delivery from Motueka.

UMUMURI, Wellington. 3 miles east of Raetihi.

UMURUA. Branch stream of Ngongotaha. Flows into Lake Rotorua.

UMUTAOROA, Hawke's Bay. 84 miles south-west from Napier. Rail to Dannevirke, thence five miles. Dannevirke County. Situated close under the Ruahine Ranges. Principally dairying carried on. Dairy factory. Shooting and fishing. Telephone. Name means "slow-cooking oven." Doctor at Dannevirke. Rural delivery from Dannevirke.

UMUTOI, Wellington. Dairy farming district, 131 miles north-east from Wellington. Rail to Feilding, thence motor 32 miles. Roads good. Pohangina County. Telephone and post

office. Doctor at Kimbolton, about 20 miles. Name means "dipping up water." Sawmilling.

UNDERWOOD, Southland. Six miles by motor from Invercargill. Condensed milk factory. Mails private bag from Invercargill.

UNDERWOOD'S CUTTING. Holiday resort, near Te Kopuru.

UNUWHAO. Hills, Matakohe district, Auckland.

UPCOT, Marlborough. Telephone office. 51 miles south-west from Blenheim by motor. Mails private bag from Blenheim.

UPOKONGARO. Eight miles from Wanganui.

UPOKONUI, Wellington. Telephone office 18 miles from Wanganui.

UPOKOPOITO, Wellington. Telephone office, 19 miles from Wanganui, on the river. Mails private bag from Wanganui.

UPPER ASHBURTON. Road district, Ashburton County.

UPPER ATIAMURI, Auckland. 156 miles south from Auckland by rail to Putaruru, thence motor 28 miles. Taupo County. Farming district, with fair roads. Fishing. Post and telephone office. Doctors at Rotorua.

UPPER HUTT. See Hutt Upper.

UPPER JUNCTION. About four miles north from Dunedin, at the junction of main north highway and upper road to Port Chalmers. From near here is a beautiful panoramic view of Port Chalmers, Otago Peninsula, Otago Harbour, and Dunedin.

UPPER KAHUI, Taranaki. 34 miles south-west from New Plymouth by motor. Dairy farming district, with dairy factory and post office. Roads good. Egmont County. Fishing and shooting.

UPPER MATAKITAKI, Nelson. 98 miles south from Nelson by motor. Murchison County. Farming and gold-mining. Roads good. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Murchison, 18 miles.

UPPER MOUTERE, Nelson. Fruitgrowing and sawmilling district, 22 miles north-west by motor from Nelson. Post and telephone office. Good roads. Doctor at Nelson.

UPPER OKURU. See Okuru.

UPPER PAPAMOA, Auckland. 187 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Tauranga, thence 8 miles by motor. Tauranga County. Farming district. Good shooting . Post office. Doctor at Te Puke, six miles. Roads fair. There is a 200ft waterfall in the bush half a mile from here.

UPPER PLAIN. Suburb of Masterton.

UPPER RETARUKE, Wellington. Kaitieke County. Rail to Raurimu, thence motor. Rural delivery from Raurimu.

UPPER RICCARTON. Residential suburb of Christchurch, four miles by tram. Post, telephone, and money order office.

UPPER SHOTOVER, Otago. Shotover Upper.

UPPER TAKAKA, Nelson. Farming district 56 miles north-west from Nelson. Rail to Richmond, thence motor via Riwaka. Takaka County. Post and telephone office.

UPPER TUTAENUI, Wellington. Four miles north of Marton.

UPPER WAIAWA, Auckland. 12 miles from Opotiki.

UPPER WAIHOU, Auckland. Three miles north of Okaihau.

UPUKURORO RIVER. Falling into Lake Te Anau.

UREHAU. Native settlement, near Walton.

URE RIVER. Nine miles north of Kekerangu, Blenheim.

URENUI, Taranaki. 20 miles north-east from New Plymouth. Rail to Waitara, thence motor 10 miles, or by daily motor service from New Plymouth. Clifton County. Dairy factories. Good roads. One hotel. Is situated on the Urenui River, and was named after a Native. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Doctor at Waitara. Population, 283.

UREWERA MOUNTAINS. On west coast of North Island, where Te Kooti raised a body of followers.

URIE BUSH. Half a mile from Woodlands, Southland.

URIRUA. River, Whangarei County.

URQUHART'S BAY, Auckland. In Whangarei Harbour.

URRALL. A railway siding 51 miles west-south-west from Christchurch. Methven branch.

URUTI, Taranaki. 32 miles north-east from New Plymouth. Rail to Waitara, then daily motor car, or motor from New Plymouth. A farming and grazing settlement, with store. Clifton County. Pheasant shooting close at hand. Post, telephone, and money order office. Dairy factory. Doctor at Waitara, 21 miles. Population, 302.

URUTI POINT. Landing place on east coast, North Island

URUWHENUA, Nelson. 82 miles from Nelson, north-west by motor. Takaka County. Marble quarries; telephone office. Good roads. Doctor at Takaka, 12 miles. Rural delivery from there. Name means "west land."

UTAHINA. Stream flows into Lake Rotorua.

UTAKURA, Auckland. 180 miles north-west from Auckland. Rail to Okaihau, thence motor seven and a-half miles. Hokianga County. Farming, fruit-growing, and sawmilling. Totara, puriri, and other timber in bush. Fine scenery here—Hokianga River and Maungamuka Gorge. Good roads. Doctor, 18 miles.

UTAKURA RIVER. Tributary of the Hokianga, Auckland.

UTANGA. A portion of Ohinemutu, Rotorua.

UTIKU, Wellington. 156 miles north from Wellington by rail. On Main Trunk line. Situated near the junction of Rangitikei and Hautapu Rivers, where good trout fishing is obtainable.

Money order, post, telephone office. Rangitikei County. Butter factory. Good roads. Named after Utiku Potaka, a Native chief who was the original owner of most of the land in the district. Population, 300. Nearest doctor at Taihape, five miles.

UTUWAI, Wellington. 121 miles north from Wellington. Rail to Ashhurst, thence motor 25 miles. Pohangina County. Farming. Fishing and shooting, and good roads. Post and telephone office. Name means "recompense of waters." Lake Morua is a beautiful small lake close to main road, much frequented by visitors. Stalactite caves and natural tunnels. Doctor at Kimbolton, 18 miles.

UWHIROA RIVER, Herekino, Auckland.

UXBRIDGE. A railway station 18 miles north-west from Oamaru (Kurow Branch), near Georgetown.

VALETTA. Farming district, 19 miles north-west by rail from Ashburton. Rural delivery from Ashburton.

VALKNER ISLETS. Three and a-half miles north of White Island, the highest being 375ft high.

VAUXHALL. A growing suburb of Dunedin overlooking the city and harbour, via Anderson's Bay.

VAUXHALL, Auckland. Telephone office, Devonport.

VENLAW, Southland. Telephone office, 12 miles east from Wyndham.

VICTORIA. Township and portion of Gisborne.

VICTORIA. Residence of first Governor of New Zealand. Russell.

VICTORIA DOMAIN PENINSULA. North-east of Picton. Given its name on June 23, 1891, in remembrance of Jubilee of her late Majesty Queen Victoria.

VICTORIA MOUNT. Inner signal station, between Evans Bay and Lambton Harbour, Wellington.

VICTORIA PARK. Holiday resort, near Waimate.

VICTORIA RANGE (6000ft). Between Inangahua and Maruia Rivers, Nelson.

VICTORIA RIVER. Flows into Awanui River, Auckland.

VICTORIA VALLEY, Auckland. 204 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence motor 54 miles. Mangonui County. Victoria River runs through the valley. Creamery. Pheasant shooting, and good roads. Mangamuka Gorge, with lovely bush scenery, and soda spring in vicinity. Nearest doctor at Kaitaia, 11 miles. Named after late Queen Victoria. Rural delivery from Kaitaia.

VIEW HILL. 47 miles west from Christchurch. Rural delivery from Oxford, seven miles.

VIEW HILL (2554ft). Peak near Little Akaloa.

VINCENT LAKE. One mile from Fortrose, Southland.

VIOLETSVILLE. Suburb of Pahiatua.

VOGELTOWN. A residential suburb of Wellington, situated three miles from city by Brooklyn car. Named after Sir Julius Vogel, a former Prime Minister of New Zealand.

VOGELTOWN. Suburb of New Plymouth.

VOU RIVER. Entering west side of Lake Wakatipu.

VULCAN POINT. A hill visible from coast between Waikouaiti and Moeraki.

VULTURE POINT. Pelorus Sound.

WAAHI PA and LAKE. Two miles frum Huntly.

WADDINGTON, Canterbury. 38 miles west by rail from Christchurch (Greymouth line). Malvern County.

WADE, Auckland. Now known as Silverdale.

WADE RIVER, 15 miles north from Auckland. East Coast.

WADESTOWN. A suburb of Wellington, two miles west by tram service. Post and telephone office.

WAENGA. Railway siding between Clyde and Cromwell, Otago. Telephone office. Mails from Cromwell, five miles.

WAENGAHEI. Stream flowing into Rotorua Lake.

WAERENGA, Auckland. 63 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Te Kauwhata, thence motor nine miles. Waikato County. Farming district, with good roads. Post, money order, and telephone office. Name Waerenga means "clearing in the bush." Doctor at Huntly.

WAERENGA FARM, Auckland. Government experimental fruit station, near Te Kauwhata.

WAERENGAAHIKA, Auckland. Eight miles north from Gisborne by motor. Cook County. Dairying and maize growing. Good shooting on hilly country around. Roads good. One hotel. Native college. Population, 238. Doctors at Gisborne. This was the site of a noted Maori pa stormed and taken by New Zealand troops on November 22, 1865. Name means "Ahika's clearing or plantation." Ahika was a big Maori chief, and his plantation was here. Rural delivery from Gisborne.

WAERENGAHOU, Auckland. Ten miles from Te Waitere. Rural delivery from Te Waitere.

WAERENGAOKURI, Auckland. 19 miles west from Gisborne by motor. Cook County. Sheep farming district. Hotel accommodation and good roads. Hare, pheasant and wild duck shooting. Nearest doctor at Gisborne.

WAHAKUPUKUPU. Peak at back of Akaroa.

WAHANGA. Volcanic mountain Rotorua district.

WAHANUI, Hawke's Bay. 24 miles west of Wairoa.

WAHAPAI, Wellington. 20 miles due north of Wanganui.

WAHAROA, Auckland. 118 miles south-east from Auckland by rail. Matamata County. Dried milk factory, butter factory, stores, etc. Population, 584. Pheasant, hare, and duck shooting close by, and three miles back in bush are red deer. Roads good. "Waharoa," named after a Maori chief, means "big speaker," or "long mouth." Post, telegraph, and money order office. Doctor at Matamata, four miles.

WAHI. Lake near Huntly, Auckland.

WAHIMOMONA, near Geraldine. Rural delivery from there.

WAIANAKARUA, Otago. Farming district 18 miles south from Oamaru by rail. Nearest doctor at Herbert, four miles distant. Strawberry growing and basket making. Good roads. The name means "meeting of waters," the Otepopo and Waianakarua Rivers meeting here. Trout fishing. Post and telephone office. Waitaki County.

WAIANIWA, Southland. 12 miles north-west from Invercargill by rail. Southland County. Good shooting—ducks and hares; also trout fishing. Farming district, with dairy factory and good roads. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Invercargill. Population, 279. Waianiwa means "wandering water."

WAIANIWA CREEK. Tributary New River, Southland.

WAIANIWANIWA FALLS. 85ft high, with large cave underneath; near Waimate North, Bay of Islands, Auckland. Name means "rainbow," the above falls giving on a bright day all the colours of the rainbow.

WAIAPU. The site in 1865 of a formidable Maori pa on Pukemaire Hill. Named from a large white stone in river bed near its mouth. The full name is Ohine-Waiapu. Waiapu River enters the sea six miles south of East Cape.

WAIARE, Auckland. Four miles south of Kaeo.

WAIAREKA JUNCTION, Otago. Railway station with post office, two miles south from Oamaru. Waitaki County. Doctor at Oamaru.

WAIARIARI, Canterbury. Seven miles north from Waimate.

WAIARIKI. Native settlement near Mercer.

WAIARIKIRIKI, Southland. 10 miles north-east of Wyndham.

WAIARO. Native settlement in Cabbage Bay.

WAIARUHE, Hawke's Bay. Farming district, with dairy factory, eight miles by motor from Dannevirke. Woodville County. Rural delivery from Dannevirke. Name means "bitter anguish."

WAIATA, Wellington. 10 miles north-east from Feilding.

WAIATAMA, Auckland. Farming district 25 miles from Whangarei.

WAIAU, Canterbury. 82 miles north from Christchurch by rail. On the Waiau-ua (or Dillon) River; in Amuri County. Roads good. Hotel; post, telegraph, and money order office. Correct

name, "Waiau-ua," means "water current of rain," owing to the rapid rise of river in rainy weather. Doctor and hospital at Rotherham, six miles. Population, 525.

WAIAUA BAY. On East Coast, near Cavalli Islands, Auckland.

WAIAU PA, Auckland. 35 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Patumahoe, thence motor 6½ miles. Franklin County. Dairy farming and gum digging. Good schnapper and flounder fishing on Manukau bank and good beaches. Roads fair. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Pukekohe, 12 miles. Name means "windy water." Old Maori defences are still discernible.

WAIAU RIVER. In Coromandel district.

WAIAU RIVER, Southland. Drains Lakes Te Anau, Manapouri, and Monowai. A large and swift-running river, flowing into Te Wae Wae Bay. The Waiau is an excellent trout stream.

WAIAU or WAIAU-UA River. (Known also as DILLON RIVER.) In North Canterbury. Percy Smith says:—"Waiau-toa and Waiau-ua were the male and female spirits of lofty mountains at their sources. When Waiau-ua laments for her separation from her lord, it is known by the warm rain which melts the snow at their sources, and the floods of tears come down the swollen rivers. Thus does Waiau-ua ever lament her severed lover." The Waiau-ua rises a short distance east of the Clarence, and flows south and east.

WAIHAHA, Auckland. 191 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Kawa Kawa, thence 14 miles by motor. Bay of Islands County. Pheasants and quail abound. Land mostly owned by Natives. Antimony has been found here. Post and telephone office. Doctor and hospital at Kawakawa, 15 miles. Name means "laughing water."

WAIHAKEKE, Wellington. Farming district, with dairy factory, five miles by motor from Carterton. Rural delivery from Carterton.

WAIHAO DOWNS. The terminus of the Studholme-Waimate-Waihao Downs line, 38 miles south-south-west from Timaru. Telephone office. Waimate County. Doctor at Waimate, nine miles. Rural delivery from Waimate.

WAIHAO FORKS, Canterbury. 36 miles south-south-west from Timaru, on Waimate-Waihao Downs line of railway. At the junction of the north and south branches of the Waihao River. A sheep-farming settlement with good roads. Good trout fishing and shooting. Waimate County. Hotel; post and telephone office. Doctor at Waimate, seven miles.

WAIHAORUNGA, Canterbury. Eight miles west of Waihao Forks.

WAIHAPA LAKE. Maori: "Little water." South Westland.

WAIHAPAI, Wellington. Waitotara County. 44 miles from Wanganui.

WAIHAPU. Bay, Russell harbour.

WAIHARAKEKE, near Kawhia, Auckland. Waiharakeke possesses one of the finest collections of growing ferns in the Dominion. This has been proclaimed a scenic reserve. Launches and guides may be hired, and there is good accommodation for tourists. The Maoris say that a "taniwha" (a reptilian monster) haunts the Waiharakeke River about a mile from township, and two hours and a-half before low tide and three hours after strange noises, most uncanny, are heard in the bend where it lives. These sounds to the Natives are supernatural. Large bubbles are blown from the bottom of the river for a period of about two minutes—causes unknown. Meaning of name, "water where the flax grows." Nearest post office at Kinohaku.

WAIHARAKIHI. Tributary of Piako River, Auckland.

WAIHARARA, Auckland. 208 miles north from Auckland by motor. Post, telephone, and money order office. Gum digging main industry. Doctor at Kaitaia, 20 miles. Mangonui County. Population, 259.

WAIHAU. A peninsula which forms the north side of Coromandel Harbour.

WAIHAU BAY, Auckland. Farming district 134 miles north from Gisborne. Boarding house. Post, telephone, money order office. Opotiki County. Near Cape Runaway.

WAIHEKE, Auckland. A favourite holiday resort 20 miles from Auckland by steamer. Cowes is the post office for here. Is an island on western shore of which a cable is laid to Motuihi Island. Waiheke means "cascading waters." A well-known one-day excursion round trip is run to here from Auckland, via Waiheke passage. Waiheke is also well known for the fine quality of wool grown there.

WAIHERERE, Auckland. A railway siding nine miles from Gisborne. Rural delivery from there.

WAIHEMO, Otago. 17 miles north-west from Palmerston. See Green Valley.

WAIHI, Auckland. 141 miles south-east from Auckland by rail. A borough with population of 3970. Newspaper, hotels, two banks, high school, school of mines, technical school, library; post telegraph, and money order office. Good roads. The small settlements of Hikuai, Tairua, Opoutere, and Whangamata are reached by road from here; and Bowen Town, 12 miles distant on sea coast, and Waihi Beach, seven miles, with guest house, surf club, and up-to-date camping facilities and accommodation, makes a favourite summer playground. The chief support of the township is derived from mining, the principal workings being those of the Waihi Investments and Exploration, Ltd. The district generally is one of the largest mining centres in New Zealand. It is estimated that the Martha gold mine here has, in the 66 years of its existence, produced £23,000,000 in gold. The surround-

ing features are the bush scenery, which lies in the gorge, and the waterfalls between Karangahake and Waihi. The surrounding country is occupied with dairy farming. The mines and batteries are well worthy of a visit. A few miles from the town, at Waikino, is the largest gold battery in New Zealand. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Resident doctors. Name means "lifting waters," or "fishing for water," derived from the fact that when the first boring for gold took place water appeared, hence the name given by the Maori—Waihi. Good pheasant and quail shooting and trout fishing is available in many streams.

WAIHI BEACH, Auckland. 149 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Waihi, thence motor seven miles. Ohinemuri County. Favourite holiday resort. (See Waihi.) Post and telephone office. Doctor at Waihi. Fishing.

WAIHI GORGE. Holiday resort, near Woodbury, Canterbury.

WAIHI LAKE. Lower Waikato.

WAIHI RIVER. In South Canterbury.

WAIHI POINT. Near Jackson's Head, Queen Charlotte Sound.

WAIHO. River taking its source from famous Franz Josef Glacier. 89 miles from Hokitika. Name means "shallow water."

WAIHO GORGE. See Franz Josef Glacier.

WAIHOAKA, Southland. 48 miles west from Invercargill by rail. Wallace County. Farming. Good roads. Doctor at Tuatapere, eight miles. Name means "water and stone." Pig shooting.

WAIHOANGA, Wellington. Five miles east of Te Horo.

WAIHOLA, Otago. A popular holiday resort 26 miles south by rail from Dunedin, situated on lake of the same name, on Taieri Plains. Fine bathing and boating. The lake is a favourite shooting spot within easy reach of Dunedin. Good roads. The surrounding district is good farming land and closely settled. Post, telephone, money order, and savings bank office. Correct Maori name is Waihora, meaning "spreading water." Doctor at Milton, 10 miles. Bruce County. Population, 169.

WAIHOLA GORGE. Near Waihola. A splendid view at top.

WAIHOPO, Auckland. Farming district 220 miles north by steamer from Auckland, or 305 miles by rail to Okaihau, thence motor. Situated at mouth of Waihopo River. Fishing and shooting. Post, telephone and money order office. Mangonui County. Resident doctor. Name means "doubtful water." Roads only fair.

WAIHOPAI RIVER. Near Invercargill; also river of same name near Blenheim.

WAIHOPO, Auckland. 220 miles north by steamer from Auckland, or 305 miles by rail to Okaihau, thence motor. Situated at mouth of Waihopo River. Fishing and shooting. Industries are

gum digging and farming. Post, telephone, and money order office. Mangonui County. Resident doctor. Name means "doubtful water." Roads only fair.

WAIHORA RIVER. Tributary of Whareama River, Wellington.

WAIHOU, Auckland. 112 miles south-east from Auckland; on Frankton-Thames railway. Piako County. Dairy farming district. Hotel, store. Population, 787. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Te Aroha, three miles.

WAIHOU LAKE. Cook County.

WAIHOU RIVER. Maori name for Thames River.

WAIHU. The original name of Coromandel.

WAIHUA, Hawke's Bay. Railway siding, 12 miles west of Wairoa.

WAIHUE, Auckland. Farming district, eight miles north-east from Dargaville by motor. Rural delivery from there.

WAI-ITI, Nelson. 20 miles south-west by rail from Nelson. Waimea County. Hop-growing and farming. Good fishing in Wai-iti River. Roads good. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Wakefield, three miles. Name means "little water." Good roads and motor camp.

WAI-ITI. A suburb of Timaru, now called Gleniti.

WAI-ITI BEACH. Near Pukearuhe.

WAIKAIA, Southland. 32 miles north by motor from Gore. Was known as Switzers. Southland County. Farming and gold mining district, with good roads, good fishing, red deer stalking, and duck shooting. Hotel, bank, post, telegraph, money order and savings bank office. Population, 293. Doctors at Gore. Name means "murmuring or rippling waters."

WAIKAIA RIVER. Tributary of Mataura River.

WAIKAKA, Southland. 16 miles north by rail from Gore (Gore-Waikaka line). Southland County. Stores, hotel, post, telephone, and money order office. Farming district and lignite coal pits. Deer stalking and trout fishing; and good camping grounds. Population, 281. Doctor at Gore. Name from "wai," water; and "kaka," parrot; there having been plenty of them here at one time. Also rural delivery from Gore. Roads good.

WAIKAKA VALLEY, Southland. Eight miles north by rail from Gore (Willowbank Station). Rural delivery from Gore.

WAIKAKAHI, Canterbury. Farming district, 39 miles south by rail from Timaru. Waimate County. Rural delivery from Waimate.

WAIKAKAHO, Marlborough. 13 miles north-west from Blenheim. Rail to Tuamarina, thence motor seven miles. Marlborough County. Farming district, with good roads. Post office. Doctor

at Blenheim. The Waikakaho River flows into Waiau River, four miles west of Tuamarina. Trout fishing. Hills are covered in virgin native bush, abounding in native birds. Popular camping resort.

WAIKANA. Eight miles from Mataura.

WAIKANAE, Wellington. 37 miles north by rail from Wellington. Horowhenua County. Sheep and dairy farming. Good trout fishing. Good camping grounds and good roads. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Paraparaumu, four miles. Population, 357.

WAIKANAE BEACH, Wellington. Seaside resort, 3 miles from Waikanae. Post and telephone office.

WAIKANAE. Tidal stream close to Gisborne.

WAIKAORUNGA. 12 miles from Waihao Forks.

WAIKARA. Settlement near Mangonui Bluff.

WAIKARAKA RIVER. On East Coast of North Island.

WAIKARE, Auckland. Farming district, 13 miles south-east from Kawakawa.

WAIKARE, Hawke's Bay. See Putorino.

WAIKARE LAKE. Near Te Kauwhata.

WAIKARE-ITI. Small lake near Waikaremoana.

WAIKAREMOANA, Auckland. An extensive lake in south-eastern portion of Auckland Provincial District; is 14 miles in length, with a breadth at the widest part of about eight miles, and one of the finest and most picturesque lakes in the Dominion. The lake is 40 miles north-west from Wairoa by motor, and 120 miles from Napier by motor service, lies 2000ft above sea level, is 846ft deep, and is approached by good road to outlet. The drive from Wairoa to Waikaremoana is full of interest, the view along the river bank being exceedingly grand, and becoming more expansive as the ascent commences, the last four miles being a very steep upward pull. The lake is well stocked with trout, and is splendid fishing ground. The Government has now an up-to-date boarding house, launch on the lake, and plenty of boats. The main Rotorua-Wairoa road traverses the lakeside for 20 miles. The Panekiri Mountain, which rises sheer from the lake, is well worth a climb, the track being very good and of fairly easy grade. The view of the surrounding country from the summit is magnificent. Along the shores of the lake there are many beautiful waterfalls. The water from the lake is used for the generating of electricity, the power station being at Tuai. Telegraph office. Nearest doctor at Wairoa. Post and telephone office. Wairoa County.

Large numbers of trout ova have at various times been put in lake and streams by Government, and a hatchery has been built to stock the streams of the district with trout. There is no

shooting, however, as this is a sanctuary and reserve. The meaning of "Waikaremoana" is "a sea of rippling waters."

WAIKARETU, 65 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Tuakau, thence motor. Post and telephone office. Farming district. Shooting. Metalled roads. Name means "ever flowing water."

WAIKARI, Canterbury. 50 miles north by rail from Christchurch. Waipara County. With a post, telegraph, and money order office. Sheep and agricultural district, wheat and oats being largely grown. Flour mill and lime works. Hare shooting and trout fishing. Good roads and hotel accommodation. Resident doctor. Name means "water rushing along." Population, 353.

WAIKARI, Hawke's Bay. Farming district 35 miles north from Napier by motor. Near Putorino.

WAIKATO. District in the North Island, the chief town of which is Hamilton. The whole district was the scene of many battles between the Maori and British.

WAIKATO RIVER. Is the largest river in the North Island, and the longest in the Dominion. It rises south of Lake Taupo, through which it flows, entering at the south end, where is the Maori village of Tokaanu, and having its exit at the north end. It then flows in a northerly direction for about 170 miles, entering the sea south of Manukau Harbour. The river is navigable for small steamers for about 100 miles from its mouth. Original name was Wai-katoa, which means "all water."

WAIKAU. Settlement, Bay of Islands.

WAIKAUKAU STREAM. 14 miles from Rotorua. Meaning "water to bathe in."

WAIKAURA, Otago. Railway siding, 31 miles from Oamaru.

WAIKAWA, Southland. The most southern settlement of the South Island, situated on sea coast in a small bay, with good harbour for small craft. 51 miles east from Invercargill by motor. Southland County. Sawmilling, fishing, and farming, with store, post and telephone office. The beautiful fossil forest called Curio Bay is three miles distant, and is visited by geologists from all parts of the world. The scenery in vicinity is very beautiful—waterfalls, native bush, coastal, etc., whilst good boating, shooting, and fishing are to be had. Doctor at Tokanui, 17 miles. Name means "bitter water." Roads good.

WAIKAWA BAY, Nelson. Telephone office, 40 miles north from Nelson by steamer.

WAIKAWA BAY. On south coast of South Island.

WAIKAWA RIVER. Runs into Waikawa Bay. Was known by Sydney whalers about 1840 as Success River, after the name of the first vessel that entered it.

WAIKAWA RIVER. Falls into Waipiro Bay.

WAIKAWA VALLEY. 48 miles south-east from Invercargill by motor. Rural delivery from Invercargill.

WAIKAWAU. Stream in Coromandel district; also name of Native burial ground near Port Waikato.

WAIKERIKERI RIVER. Flows into Selwyn River, Canterbury.

WAIKERI, Auckland. Few miles north of Herekino Harbour.

WAIKERIA, Auckland. Seven miles south of Te Awamutu.

WAIKIEKIE, Auckland. 105 miles north-west from Auckland by rail. Post, telephone, and money order office. A farming township, with one store, dairy factory, and lime works. Metalled roads. Good shooting. Doctor at Paparoa, 18 miles. Population, 206. Whangarei County. Name from Wai "water," and kiekie, "a parasitic plant."

WAIKIKIRO. Maori village near Te Wharau, Wairarapa.

WAIKIKIRO RIVER. On East Coast of North Island.

WAIKINO, Auckland. On banks of Ohinemuri River, 138 miles south-east from Auckland by rail. Ohinemuri County. The Waihi Investments and Exploration, Ltd., has a battery with 200 head of stampers here. Said to be the largest battery in New Zealand. Name means "bad water"; so called from the dirty state of the river. Post, telephone, and money order office. Boarding houses. Roads good. Nearest doctor at Waihi, five miles. Population, 681.

WAIKIRERE, Auckland. Farming district, about six miles from Gisborne by motor.

WAIKITE. Warm bay at Ohinemutu.

WAIKITE. A geyser at Whakarewarewa.

WAIKIWI, Southland. Three miles north by train or tram from Invercargill. Brick and tile works. Brewery. Nurseries. Trout fishing in Waihopai and Waikiwi Streams, half a mile. A suburb of Invercargill. Roads leading to Riverton, Winton, and Lakes Districts pass through. Southland County. Population, 664. Telephone office.

WAIKOAU, Hawke's Bay. Railway siding, 25 miles north from Napier.

WAIKOHU, Auckland. 23 miles north-west from Gisborne by rail. Waikohu County. Post and telephone office. Sheep farming. Doctor at Gisborne. Name from Wai, "water," kohu, "fog." Roads good.

WAIKOIKOI, Otago. Well-settled farming district, 96 miles south-west from Dunedin. Rail to Waipahi, thence railway motors to Pomahaka, thence five miles. Clutha County. Name means "cool, cool water," from the stream running through the valley. Doctor at Tapanui, 11 miles. Population, 191.

WAIKOKOPU. Tributary of Ruakaka River, Whangarei.

WAIKOKOPU, Hawke's Bay. Situated at the northern extremity of Hawke's Bay on the recently completed Napier-Gisborne railway. Wairoa County. A harbour has been constructed here

with depth of 30ft. Waikokopu is midway between Napier and Gisborne, and the country is very fertile. There is a good beach. Telephone office. Doctor at Wairoa. Name from "wai," water, and "kokopu," a fresh water fish.

WAIKOKOWAI, Auckland. 74 miles south from Auckland. By rail to Huntly, thence seven miles west. Raglan County. Telephone office. Coal mining township. Good roads. Fishing and shooting. Nearest doctor at Huntly. Mails from Huntly.

WAIKOPUA, Auckland. 13 miles south-east by motor launch from Auckland. Manukau County. Farming district, with good fishing and shooting. Nearest doctor at Otahuhu, 10 miles. Waikopua means "deep water." Rural delivery from Whitford, four miles.

WAIKORIA, Auckland. Farming district, 38 miles west by motor from Ngaruawahia, near Te Akau.

WAIKOROWHITI STREAM. Three miles south of Rotorua.

WAIKOUAITI, Otago. Near Waikouaiti River and Bay. 32 miles N.N.E. by rail from Dunedin. Sheep, agriculture, and dairy farming district. Has a dairy factory, stores, and branch bank. Is on the Main North road. Duck shooting plentiful; the river is famous for its trout fishing. The sea beach, which is three miles of sand, is a great summer resort for bathing. The bush and caves at Matanaka may be walked to in an hour. Mount Watkins is easily accessible by motor, the view of the coast being very grand. Boarding obtained reasonably. Has also churches, school, and post, telegraph, and money order office. Waikouaiti is a borough, and has population of 580. Resident doctor. Racecourse. Waikouaiti County.

Waikouaiti was the first settlement in Otago, and was established as a whaling station in 1838 by the late Mr John Jones. The Waikouaiti settlers were, therefore, the first settlers, and the true pioneers of Otago, as they arrived in the brig Magnet on March 16, 1840, under the leadership of Mr Jones, eight years before Otago became a settlement. It was, indeed, from the early settlers of Waikouaiti that the first sheep, horses, cattle, and grain were obtained by the other and later Otago settlers. The stock, with a staff of men and their families, was brought by Mr Jones from Sydney. It was at the instance also of Mr Jones that the Rev. J. Watkins (Wesleyan) was induced to come as missionary here—the first missionary in the South Island, his first service being held here on May 17, 1840. The mountain at the back of the town is named after him, thus perpetuating Mr Watkins's name in the locality. A yearly gathering of the remaining original settlers and their descendants is held here on the anniversary of the arrival of the Magnet (March 16). It was here also that the great fighting chief Te Wera lived at his fortified pa at Karitane, now the resort of holiday-makers. "Waikouaiti" means "receding water."

WAIKOURO, Southland. Railway siding and farming district four miles from Otautau. Name means "water where crayfish are."

WAIKOWHAI, Westland. Six miles west of Weheka.

WAIKUKU, Canterbury. 20 miles north-east from Christchurch. Rail to Kaiapoi, thence motor daily seven miles, or 18 miles by motor direct. Rangiora County. Post and telephone office. Surrounding district all farming. Flaxmills, linen flax factory, rope and twine factory, and wool-scouring works in settlement. Public library and store, but no accommodation. Old Maori pas; monument erected to mark the spot, unveiled by Premier, April 2, 1899. Waikuku Beach is a favourite resort for campers. Bathing sheds here and accommodation.

Waikuku is so called from the number of pipi (shell fish) and cockles found on its beach. "Wai," water; and "kuku," pipi, or shell fish. For sportsmen there is a moderate supply of trout in the rivers and creeks. Doctor at Rangiora, six miles.

WAIKUKU. Hill near Pahiatua.

WAIKUKU BEACH, Canterbury. Near Waikuku, which see. Post office.

WAIKUMETE. Now known as Glen Eden, which see.

WAIKUNE, Wellington. Near Erua.

WAIKUTA. Native settlement three and a-half miles from Rotorua.

WAIMA, Auckland. 180 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Kaikohe, thence motor 16 miles. Hokianga County. Post and telephone office. Maori settlement. The oldest and largest oak tree in New Zealand is to be seen here at the old mission station. This was the site of the famous dogs' tax dispute between the Natives and Government officials. Good shooting and roads good. Situated on Waima River, name meaning "clear water." Doctor at Rawene, 11 miles.

WAIMAHAKA, Southland. 26 miles south-east by rail from Invercargill. Southland County. Name means "twin waters"; Wai, "water," mahaka, "twins," the Waimahaka and Titiroa Streams being close by. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Dairy factory. Fishing and shooting, and good roads. Doctor at Wyndham, 17 miles. Population, 207.

WAIMAHORA, Auckland. Six miles from Otorohanga by motor. Rural delivery from Otorohanga. Name means "overflowing sheet of water."

WAIMAI, Auckland. Farming district, 30 miles by motor from Ngaruawahia. Rural delivery from Ngaruawahia.

WAIMAKARIRI RIVER. Rises in Southern Alps, and flows through Kaiapoi into Pegasus Bay, North Canterbury. Meaning, "cold waters."

WAIMAKURIRI. Tributary of Waihou or Thames River, Auckland.

WAIMAMAKU, Auckland. 180 miles north from Auckland by road or rail, via Dargaville. Cheese factory. Store and hall. Post, telephone, and money order office. Dairy farming. No hotel or accommodation. Doctor at Rawene, 23 miles. Has the largest remaining forest of kauri in the Dominion, which is a reserve. Strong indications of minerals. Waimamaku Valley is a favourite tourist resort owing to the picturesqueness of its dense bush surroundings. Name means, "wai," water; "mamaku," a tree fern, abundant here. Population, 155.

WAIMANA, Auckland. 250 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Taneatua, thence motor 10 miles. Whakatane County. Good pheasant shooting, and trout fishing. The settlement is situated on the banks of the Waimana River, which enters into the Whakatane River at Taneatua. It is accessible by good roads from Whakatane and Opotiki, the scenery en route, and coming through the Waimana Gorge, being very fine. The district abounds in old Maori fortifications and excavations thrown up during tribal warfare. Good shooting. Dairy farming, with cheese factory. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Whakatane, 18 miles. Population, 216. Was named by a chief to a spring near at hand, to which was ascribed magical qualities the meaning being "magic water."

WAIMANARARA RIVER. Five miles north-west of Kaikoura.

WAIMANGAROA, Nelson. 11 miles north-east from Westport by rail. Buller County. Gold mining, brick making. One hotel. Post, telephone, and money order office. Fishing at mouth of Waimangaroa River, one and a-half miles. Doctor at Denniston, three miles. Name means "long black water." Population, 299.

WAIMANGU. The name and site of the celebrated hot geyser. 17 miles from Rotorua. By daily motor in the season. Was said to be the greatest and most wonderful geyser in the world. For some time the geyser has ceased working. Telephone office.

WAIMANU. Ten miles from Masterton. Sheep station.

WAIMARAMA, Auckland. 18 miles south of Pukekohe.

WAIMARAMA, Hawke's Bay. 34 miles south from Napier. Rail to Hastings, thence 22 miles by motor daily. An ideal summer resort on sea coast south of Cape Kidnappers. Mild climate, excellent beach, and warm creek. Good shooting and sea fishing. Summer cottages may be rented. Doctors at Havelock North. Meaning, "moonlit waters." Golf links.

WAIMARIE, Nelson. 26 miles north from Westport. Rail to Mokihinui, thence motor. Buller County. Mining and farming. Good sea and river fishing, and good roads. Hotel. Post and telephone. Domain fronting sea beach. Waimarie means "peaceful water."

WAIMARINO, Auckland. Now known as National Park.

WAIMATA, Auckland. Railway siding four miles from Waihi.

WAIMATA RIVER. Joining with the Taruheru River at Gisborne.

WAIMATA VALLEY, Auckland. 17 miles north from Gisborne by motor. Fair roads. Cook County. Post office. Sheep farming. Waimata means "water of bullets," so called because in the rivers of this valley numbers of bullets were found, no doubt as a result of a running fight with the Maoris which took place in 1869. Doctor at Gisborne. Blowholes of natural gas to be seen.

WAIMATAITAI. Suburb of Timaru.

WAIMATE, Canterbury. Borough town, 29 miles south-west by rail from Timaru. Waimate County. Rail to Studholme Junction, thence railway road motor. The centre of an extensive back country and a splendid agricultural and pastoral area. It owes its origin to the sawmill industry of the Waimate bush. The strawberry and raspberry culture here is an important industry, employing during the season 200 hands, and provides on an average five van loads of freight per day during the months of November, December, and January. The Waikakahi Estate in this vicinity, consisting of 44,000 acres, was purchased for £300,000 in March, 1899, by the Government under the Land for Settlements Act, and is now a prosperous settlement with about 140 farmers, and has added materially to the prosperity of Waimate. There is capital fishing and shooting (hares, duck, pukeko) and wallaby six miles away. The roads here are specially suited for motoring, level and well formed. Kelsey's Bush, Waimate Gorge, and Waihao Forks in vicinity are interesting show places. Several good hotels and private boarding houses, two banks, daily newspaper, post, telegraph, and money order office. Half-holiday held on Saturday. Population, 2300. Monthly sitting of S.M. Court. There is a pastoral and agricultural association, the annual show being in November, also a horticultural and an acclimatisation society. The name Waimate means "dead water."

WAIMATE, Island in Coromandel Harbour with channel.

WAIMATE GORGE. Favourite resort near Waimate.

WAIMATE NORTH, Auckland. 187 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence motor 15 miles. Bay of Islands County. Farming district. Pheasant and native game shooting. Good roads Population, 120. The Omapere Lake, Ngawha Hot Spring, and the Waianiwaniwa Falls are in the district, as also are interesting Maori caves. No hotel. This is one of the finest parts of the Dominion for fruit growing. Post, telephone, and money order office. One of the first mission stations in New Zealand. Remains of the first flourmill in New Zealand are to be seen here. Four miles from here, Ohaeawai, was the scene of an engagement with the Maoris in 1845, and in the churchyard here are the graves of Lieutenant Philpotts, of H.M.S. Hazard,

Captain Grant, of the 58th Regiment, and Lieutenant Beattie, of the 99th, who were killed.

WAIMATE PLAINS. An extensive district in Taranaki province, the chief town of which is Hawera.

WAIMATENUI, Auckland. 208 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Kaikohe, thence motor. Hobson County. Roads good in summer. Telephone. Doctor at Kaikohe. Name means "big dead water." Rural delivery from Kaikohe.

WAIMATUA, Southland. Farming district seven miles east by rail from Invercargill. Rural delivery from Invercargill.

WAIMATUKU, Southland. 16 miles north-west by rail from Invercargill. Wallace County. Dairy factory and store, post and telephone. Good fishing and roads good. Doctor at Riverton, 9 miles. Name means "the water, or home, of the bittern." Waimatuku Stream runs into Foveaux Strait.

WAIMAUKU, Auckland. 29 miles north from Auckland by rail. Waitemata County. Farming and fruit growing. Roads good. Butter factory, post, telegraph, and money order office. Doctor at Kumeu, three miles. Muriwai Beach, where motor races are held, is five miles away. Population, 310. Named from wai, "water," and mauku, "cabbage tree," because when flooded only the tops of cabbage trees were visible.

WAIMAUNGA. Railway siding 34 miles north-east from Greymouth.

WAIMEA. A railway station 21 miles north-west from Gore. Kingston branch. Near Riversdale.

WAIMEA PLAINS, Southland. Good agricultural district, through which runs the Gore-Lumsden railway.

WAIMEA WEST, Nelson. 16 miles south-west from Nelson. Rail to Brightwater, thence two miles. Waimea County. Roads good. Fruit, tobacco, and hop-growing, and farming. Waimea River flows into Tasman Bay. Doctor at Wakefield, six miles. Waimea means "reddish water." Rural delivery from Brightwater.

WAIMIHA, Auckland. 152 miles south from Auckland by rail. Waitomo County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Farming and sawmilling district, with good roads. Waimiha River is noted for its trout. Doctor at Taumarunui, 23 miles. Name means "plenty of water."

WAIMIHIA. Native settlement near Pukekohe.

WAIMIRO, Hawke's Bay. 110 miles south-west from Napier. Rail to Dannevirke, thence motor, 31 miles. Akitio County. Farming district, with telephone office. Roads good. Doctor at Pongaroa, 12 miles. Name from wai, "water," and miro, "tree." Rural delivery from Waione.

WAIMOTU. Railway siding 68 miles north from Dunedin.

WAIMUMU, Southland. Farming district 7 miles north-west by motor from Mataura. Rural delivery from Gore. Lignite and gold mining. Name means "dirty water" from the colour of the stream.

WAINAINAU BAY. Pelorus Sound.

WAINGAIO, Wellington. 37 miles east by motor from Masterton. Sheep farming. Mails from Castle Point.

WAINGAKAU, Auckland. 15 miles north-east of Kaitaia.

WAINGAKE, Auckland. Farming district 20 miles south-west by motor from Gisborne. Rural delivery from Manutuke.

WAINGARARA Auckland. Seven miles south-east of Whakatane, on Ohiwa Harbour.

WAINGARO, Auckland. 90 miles S.S.E. from Auckland. Rail to Ngaruawahia, thence 16 miles by motor. Raglan County. Fruit growing and farming. Post and telephone. Hotel. Name Waingaro means "hidden waters." Hot mineral spring connected with the hotel. Doctor at Pukemiro, seven miles. Population, 216.

WAINGAWA, Wellington. Railway siding 4 miles from Masterton. Freezing works and cheese factory. Rural delivery from Masterton. Masterton County.

WAINGONGORO, Taranaki. 7 miles from Stratford.

WAINIHINIHI, Westland. 32 miles north-east from Hokitika. Rail to Kumara, thence motor 12 miles. Westland County. Farming and sawmilling. Shooting and fishing. Roads good. Post and telephone. On the banks of the river of the same name, which means "water plant." Doctor at Greymouth.

WAINUI, Canterbury. 50 miles south-east from Christchurch by motor. Grass seed industry. Hare shooting and good sea fishing. Good roads. Post and telephone. Akaroa County. Doctor at Akaroa, three miles by launch. Roads good. Name means "plenty of water."

WAINUI. Hill (2380ft) overlooking Paekakariki, Wellington.

WAINUIOMATA, Wellington. 15 miles north-east from Wellington. Rail to Lower Hutt, thence seven miles. Hutt County. Fishing, shooting, and deer stalking. Roads good. Free camping grounds. Post and telephone. Doctor at Lower Hutt. The Wellington City Council's reservoirs at head of Wainui Valley, capable of holding 110,000,000 gallons of water, are near here. Name means "waters of great weeping."

WAINUIOMATA RIVER. Flows into Cook Strait.

WAINUIORU, Wellington. 25 miles south-east from Masterton.

WAIOHAU Auckland. 15 miles south of Edgecumbe.

WAIOHEWA. Native settlement on east shore Lake Rotorua.

WAIOHIKA, Auckland. Farming district, six miles by motor from Gisborne. Mails from there.

WAIOHINE STREAM. Tributary of Ruamahunga River.

WAIOMATATINI, Auckland. Sheep and dairy farming district 93 miles north from Gisborne by motor. 10 miles from Ruatoria. Waiapu County. Roads fair to poor. Doctor at Te Puia Springs.

WAIOMIO, Auckland. Six miles north from Thames by motor. Mails from there.

WAIOMOKO RIVER. Near Gisborne.

WAIOMOU, Auckland. Near Okoroire.

WAIONE, Hawke's Bay. 113 miles from Napier. Rail to Dannevirke, thence motor 34 miles. Akitio County. Farming district, good roads. Sawmill. Post, telephone, and money order office. Name means "bend in the river." Doctor at Dannevirke.

WAIONEPA. Tributary of Wairoa River, Auckland.

WAIONEPU. Tributary of Mangonui River, Auckland.

WAIONE SIDING, Auckland. 20 miles south by rail from Te Kuiti. Sawmilling. Mails from Ongarue.

WAIONGONA, Taranaki. 12 miles south by rail from New Plymouth. Mails from Inglewood.

WAIONUI INLET. Near South Head, Kaipara Harbour.

WAIORONGA. Sheep station 35 miles from Masterton by motor. Mails private bag from there.

WAIORONGOMAI, Auckland. Farming and gold mining district 3 miles by motor from Te Aroha. Post office. Piako County.

WAIORONGOMAI, Wellington. Farming district 15 miles by motor from Featherston.

WAIOTAHI, Auckland. 253 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Taneatua, thence motor 21 miles. Opotiki County. Farming district, with post and telephone office. Roads good. Doctor at Opotiki. Name means "nearest water."

WAIOTAMA Auckland. 15 miles west of Whangarei.

WAIOTAPU, Auckland. 192 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Rotorua, thence 21 miles. Rotorua County. Roads good. Post and telephone. A Government plantation and a State mill is operating half a mile from the thermal area for treatment of timber with creosote, etc. Doctor at Rotorua. Hotel near thermal sights, which include the Lady Knox Geyser, Mud Volcano, Sulphur Terrace, Venus Bath, Champagne Pool, Alum Cliffs, The Terraces, Echo Lake, Bridal Veil Falls, and various other sights. Name means "sacred water." Grey duck shooting.

WAIOTEMARAMA, Auckland. 223 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Kaikohe, thence motor 35 miles, or rail to Dargaville, then by service car for 49 miles, passing through Waipoua State Forest on the way. Situated on the Waiotemarama River.

Hokianga County. Dairy farming and stock raising. Roads fair. Post, telephone, and money order office. Name means "waters of the moon." Nearest doctor at Rawene, 23 miles. Four miles from Waipoua State forest.

WAIOTERA STREAM. Tributary of Mangonui River, Auckland.

WAIOTIRA, Auckland. 109 miles north from Auckland by rail. Whangarei County. Farming district with fair roads. Post, and telephone office. Doctor at Whangarei, 21 miles. Name means "branch water." Population, 313.

WAIOTU. Railway siding 19 miles north from Whangarei.

WAIOURU, Wellington. 185 miles north from Wellington by rail. Waimarino County. Sheep farming. Rabbit and hare shooting. Post and telephone. Boarding house. Doctor at Ohakune, 17 miles. Name means "parting of waters." Highest railway station (2670ft) on Main Trunk line.

WAIPA. A tributary of the Waikato River; runs through a fine district. A beautiful river, and had many Maori settlements on its banks.

WAIPAHI, Otago. 84 miles south-west by rail from Dunedin. Clutha County. Agricultural and pastoral district. Good shooting and fishing. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Good roads. Trout are numerous in Waipahi River, which runs through township, and in Pomahaka River, four miles away. Is the junction of the Waipahi-Edievale railway. Named from a Maori chief called Pahi, who was born beside the water ("wai"). Doctors at Gore, 16 miles. Population, 208.

WAIPAIPAI, Auckland, 10 miles south-east of Hikurangi.

WAIPANGO, Southland. Five miles north-west by motor from Riverton. Rural delivery from Riverton. Sawmill.

WAIPAθA, Auckland. 13 miles north-west from Gisborne by rail. Waikohu County. Farming district, with good roads. Hotel. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctors at Gisborne. Name means "smoky water." One mile and a-half from the road can be seen the remains of Popoio's Pa.

WAIPAOA RIVER. Flows into Poverty Bay.

WAIPAPA, Auckland. 199 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence motor 27 miles. Bay of Islands County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Kerikeri Falls close by are worth visiting. Good shooting and fishing. Farming district. Doctor at Kerikeri, 3 miles. Good roads.

WAIPAPA. Headland 23 miles north of Kaikoura, where s.s. Taiaroa was wrecked.

WAIPAPA POINT. On the south coast of South Island. There is a lighthouse here. It was here, on the Waipapa reef, the steamer Tararua was wrecked, with great loss of life, on April 29, 1881.

WAIPAPAKAURI. 276 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence motor 104 miles. Mangonui County. Dairy farming, gum digging, and flaxmilling. Toheroa canning works. Roads good. Mails from Awanui. Hotel and store. Doctor at Kaitaia, 7 miles. Population, 186. Name means, Wai, "water," papakauri, "the gum of the kauri found in a swamp."

WAIPARA, Canterbury. 41 miles north by rail from Christchurch. Waipara County. Post, telephone, and money order office. One hotel, store. Sheep and dairy farming. Shooting—wild pigs, ducks, and hares. Trout fishing. Name means "clay water." Doctor at Amberley, seven miles. Population, 144.

WAIPARA. Bay in Raglan Harbour, Auckland.

WAIPARA RIVER. North Canterbury.

WAIPARERA, Auckland. 15 miles from Whangarei. Telephone office.

WAIPARU. Railway siding on the Gore-Waikaia railway.

WAIPATIKI, Hawke's Bay. 101 miles south-west from Napier. Rail to Dannevirke, thence motor 22 miles. Weber County. Sheep farming. Name means "crooked waters." Doctor at Weber. Mails from Dannevirke. Good roads.

WAIPAWA, Hawke's Bay. The county town for Waipawa County. Situated on northern bank of Waipawa River, 39 miles south-west by rail from Napier. The natural centre of a large pastoral district. Waipawa was created a borough in 1908, and has population of 1140. There are three hotels, two banks, lime works, cordial factory, convent, hunt club, etc. Water supply and drainage. Municipal gasworks and theatre. Sawmill and concrete works. Good fishing and good roads. Post, telegraph, and money order and Government offices. Half-holiday held on Saturday. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Resident doctors. On southern bank of the river is Maori village of Mataweka, well laid out, with several fine dwellings, in Tapairu Block Settlement. Waipawa means "smoky or steaming water." It is supposed that a long time ago water was hot and threw off steam similar to hot springs.

WAIPAWA ROCKS. Near Ruatangata, Whangarei.

WAIPEHI. See Taupo.

WAIPIATA, Otago. 81 miles north from Dunedin by rail. Central Otago. Maniototo County. A farming district and a splendid health resort, the air being keen and dry. The stock saleyards are the largest and most central in Central Otago. Post, telephone, and money order office. Hotel and public library. Duck, swan, pukeko, and hare shooting, and trout fishing. Roads fair. Name means "clear water." An extensive sanatorium, under control of Otago Hospital Board, with resident medical officer, is five miles from here. The nearest general practitioner is at Ranfurly, four miles.

WAIPIPI, Auckland. 45 miles south-west from Auckland. Rail to Waiuku, thence four miles by motor. Franklin County. A farming settlement, with good roads. Creamery. Fishing and shooting. Waipipi means "shell-fish water," so called because shell-fish were once very abundant here. Doctor at Waiuku. Population, 303. Roads good. Telephone office. Rural delivery from Waiuku.

WAIPIPI RIVER. Tributary of Waipoua River, Wellington.

WAIPIRO BAY, Auckland. Situated on the East Coast, 69 miles north-east by motor from Gisborne. A sheep farming district, with good roads. Hotel, stores, post, telegraph, and money order office. Resident doctor. Population, 100. A portion of the Native lands previously leased to Europeans has reverted to the Native owners, who are establishing dairy farms. This land lies for the most part in the Waiapu County, towards the East Cape. "Waipiro" means "strong smelling waters."

WAIPOAPOA, near Gladstone, Wellington. Maori pa.

WAIPOPO PA. Maori settlement near Temuka, Canterbury.

WAIPORI, Otago. An old gold-mining township, now practically deserted, 14 miles from Lawrence. Telephone office. Name means "dark water." Postal address, "Waipori, via Lawrence."

WAIPORI FALLS, Otago. On Waipori River, 36 miles south-west from Dunedin. Tuapeka County. Rail to Henley, thence motor through magnificent river and bush scenery in the gorge. The site of the Dunedin City Corporation's hydro-electric works. The power was first turned on in 1907. Good fishing. Lake Mahinerangi, formed by a dam across the river, is about 4 miles from here. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Outram. Roads good, but narrow.

WAIPOUA RIVER. Rises in Tararuas, and flows into Ruamahunga River, Wellington.

WAIPOUA STATE FOREST, Auckland. A beautiful reserve of kauri trees, on road between Dargaville and Kaikohe.

WAIPOUNAMU, Southland. Railway siding, 21 miles from Gore, on Waikaia branch. Rural delivery from Gore. Name means "water of greenstone." Doctor at Riversdale, four miles.

WAIPU, Auckland. 105 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Maungaturoto, thence motor 15 miles. Whangarei County. Farming district. Good roads. Game plentiful, and good sea fishing. Lime caves at Limestone Hills, 9 miles, are interesting to visitors. Waipu Gorge, 6 miles. This was a settlement of original Highland Clans, and Gaelic is still used and taught here. Population, 555. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Waipu means "noisy waters," from the noise of the surf on the beach.

WAIPU COVE, Auckland. Telephone office, near Waipu. Boardinghouses. Seaside resort.

WAIPUKU, Taranaki. 25 miles south by rail from New Plymouth. Stratford County. Dairying district, with creamery. Roads good. Doctor at Stratford, 5 miles. Mails via Midhurst.

WAIPUKURAU, Hawke's Bay. A borough, population, 2110, on the Tuki Tuki River. The centre of a large sheep-raising and dairy farming country, 44 miles south from Napier by rail. Waipukurau County. Duck shooting on river and Hatuma Lake near by, and good fishing. Good roads. Hotel, post, telegraph, money order, savings bank, and Government offices. Daily newspaper, theatre, sewerage, and electric light. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Waipukurau (or the model village, as it is known), is a picturesque little place, well planted and laid out. Government Sanatorium, also hospital. Resident doctor. Name means "Wai," water, and "pukurau," a large mushroom found near lake.

WAIPUNA, Auckland. Telephone office, 11 miles from Te Kauwhata.

WAIPUNA BAY. Five miles from Port Chalmers on the road to Aramoana.

WAIPUNGA, Hawke's Bay. Railway siding 17 miles north of Napier.

WAIRAKAU. Five miles from Te Aroha.

WAIPUHA MAHANA. Hot spring, 13 miles from Rotorua.

WAIRAKEI, Auckland. On Waikato River, 221 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Rotorua, thence motor 50 miles, or rail to National Park, thence motor via Tokaanu. Taupo County. The centre of the hot lake district and of "Wonderland." The geysers and other natural wonders are, of course, the great attraction, and these are the "Geyser Valley" (in which geysers play regularly every day), the "Aratiatia or Ladder Rapids" (showing a great white stream of foam half a mile long), "Hot Lake Valley," "Kerapiti or Devil's Trumpet," "Huka Falls," and others too numerous to mention here; but it is as a health resort that Wairakei is so eminently suitable, as it is 1350ft above sea level, sheltered from cold winds, with a naturally dry climate and pure and invigorating air. The bath at Wairakei is about 100deg Fahr, in temperature, containing alum in solution in combination with silica, and is recommended for skin, rheumatic, and gout complaints. Good shooting—pheasant, duck, quail, etc.; and good fishing in river. Good roads. Wairakei may also be reached by motor from Napier. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Taupo, six miles. Hotel.

WAIRANGI, Nelson. 28 miles north-east by launch from Nelson. Sounds County. Telephone office. Wairangi is in a large Sound situated between Nelson and the French Pass. Good anchorage for vessels. Mails via Nelson.

WAIRANGI FALLS. Near Huia, Auckland.

WAIRARAPA LAKE. Lower end of Wairarapa Valley.

WAIRARAPA VALLEY. Between East Coast of Wellington and Tararua Range.

WAIRATA, Auckland. 300 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Taneatua, thence motor via Opotiki, 60 miles. Opotiki County. Good roads, and good trout fishing and pig shooting. Splendid scenery. Post office. Doctor at Opotiki, 30 miles.

WAIRAU BAR, Marlborough. Telephone office, seven miles from Blenheim.

WAIRAU RIVER. Near Marereteu, Auckland.

WAIRAU RIVER. Runs through Blenheim, falling into Cloudy Bay, Cook Strait. Has bar harbour, and is navigable for six miles for vessels drawing 5ft.

WAIRAU VALLEY, Marlborough. 24 miles south-west from Blenheim by motor. Marlborough County. Farming and flax-milling. Post, telephone, and money order office. Roads good. Good fishing in the latter part of the season. Accommodation house. Doctor at Blenheim. Name means "waters of many streams."

WAIREKA HILL. Near New Plymouth. An engagement during Maori rebellion took place here on March 28, 1860, the militia and volunteers being under command of the late Sir Harry Atkinson. Was the first action fought by colonial troops, many of whom were under 20. Name means "sweet water."

WAIREKA RIVER. Tributary of Selwyn River, Canterbury.

WAIREKE FALLS. Nine miles north of Hikurangi, Auckland.

WAIRERE, Auckland. Farming district six miles by motor from Maungaturoto. Now known as Paparoa Railway.

WAIRERE FALLS, Auckland. 148 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Te Kuiti, thence motor 22 miles. Waitomo County. Farming district, with good roads. Shooting and fishing. Doctor at Pio Pio, 16 miles. Wairere means "waterfall," there being beautiful falls on Mokau River, quarter of mile away.

WAIRIO, Southland. 43 miles north-west from Invercargill by rail. Wallace County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Farming district, good roads, store, and hotel. Extensive coalfields, producing lignite coal of very superior quality. Doctor at Nightcaps, two miles. Population, 282. Fishing and shooting.

WAIROA, Auckland. Site of the old small Maori village destroyed by the eruption of Tarawera in June, 1886, buried remains of which can still be seen; is 10 miles from Tarawera and 10 miles from Rotorua by motor. From Wairoa a voyage by launch, 10 miles, across Lake Tarawera lands the tourist at the foot of Mount Tarawera. The ascent will occupy an hour and a-half, and arriving at the summit the traveller will feel well rewarded for the toil. No description can possibly convey an adequate idea of the scene of devastation and desolation which this view reveals.

WAIROA. A geyser at Whakarewarewa, Rotorua district, which only plays when fed with soap.

WAIROA, Hawke's Bay. 50 miles north-east from Napier, or 60 miles south by rail from Gisborne. A borough with population of 2630, on Wairoa River, which is navigable for 16 miles. Three hotels, freezing works, dairy factory, newspaper, post, telegraph, and money order office. Resident doctor and hospital. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Roads good. A visit to the Morere Hot Springs is worth undertaking. The springs lie about one-quarter of a mile off the road to Gisborne via Nuhaka, and are situated in the heart of truly beautiful bush, in which abounds nikau palms, rata trees, and many lovely shrubs and ferns. The baths are enclosed, and are of 3deg of heat, while higher up one can tumble into a boiling one if so disposed. These springs are most beneficial, and the charges being moderate, one can enjoy himself many times in the day. Wairoa means "long water."

WAIROA HEADS. Eastern extremity Maraetai, Auckland.

WAIROA RIVER. Flows into Waimea River, Nelson district.

WAIROA RIVER. Is one of the largest in New Zealand, and is navigable for 90 miles from Kaipara Heads, with beautiful mountain scenery. Is the great seat of the timber industry in the north. Name means "long water." It flows through North Auckland district into Kaipara Harbour.

WAIROA RIVER. Flows into Hawke's Bay.

WAIRONGOA, Otago. Is near Mosgiel, 13 miles from Dunedin. By rail to North Taieri, or motor from Dunedin. Here are mineral springs, which are owned by a private firm, and the water is bottled and sold locally. Wairongoa means "medicine water."

WAIRONGOMAI LAKE. Near Otaki, Wellington.

WAIROTO, Southland. Seven miles north-west of Clifden.

WAIRUA RIVER. Near Whangarei, Auckland, on which are the Omiru Falls, commonly known as Wairua Falls, and sometimes referred to as the Niagara of New Zealand.

WAIRUNA, Otago. A railway siding four miles from Clinton.

WAIRUNGA. Railway siding 38 miles north from Dunedin.

WAITAANGA, Taranaki. 213 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Ohura, thence motor 13 miles. Ohura County. Farming and sawmilling. Roads good. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Ohura, 13 miles. Beautiful bush scenery. Waitaanga Falls (280ft) eight miles away in bush. Name means "sluggish water."

WAITAHA, Westland. 34 miles south from Hokitika by motor. Westland County. Farming district. Roads good. Post and telephone. Doctor at Hokitika. Name means "muddy water."

WAITAHANUI, Auckland. 235 miles south from Auckland, on shore of Lake Taupo. 151 miles south-east from Hamilton by

car. Splendid trout fishing, deer, pig, and hare shooting. Rail to Rotorua, thence motor. Taupo County. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Taupo, eight miles. Name means "big water on both sides." An old pa was situated between two large lagoons, now dried up.

WAITAHANUI RIVER. Flows into Lake Taupo, and is an excellent trout fishing stream.

WAITAHINGA, Wellington. 20 miles north from Wanganui. Telephone office.

WAITAHORA, Hawke's Bay. Farming district 14 miles south-west by motor from Dannevirke. Dannevirke County. Mails rural delivery from Dannevirke.

WAITAHU. Railway siding 49 miles north-east from Greymouth, near Reefton.

WAITAHUNA, Otago. 53 miles south-west from Dunedin by rail. Tuapeka County. One of the early gold mining townships of Otago. Mining is still carried on, but now mostly farming. Roads good. Branch Bank of New Zealand. Post, telephone, money order, and savings bank offices. Nearest doctor at Lawrence, seven miles. A Government plantation for raising trees here. Population, 258.

WAITAHUNA GULLY, Otago. Three miles from Waitahuna. Farming.

WAITAHUNA WEST, Otago. Eight miles east from Waitahuna. Rural delivery from there.

WAITAI, Nelson. North coast of D'Urville Island. Telephone office. Private bag by launch from French Pass.

WAITAIA BAY. On north side of Mercury Bay, Auckland.

WAITAKARO, Auckland. 79 miles north from Gisborne by motor. Known locally as Hiruharama or Jerusalem. Waiapu County. Post office. Nearest telegraph office Ruatoria, five miles. Sheep farming district, occupied chiefly by Maoris. Roads good. Te Ahioteatua (fire of the gods), a hill nearby, is the site of a constantly burning petroleum gas escape. Legend: The North Ngapuhi raiders, seeking victims, spied at night a red glare from a burning gas jet, and concluded that there was a camp of local Natives. It was surrounded, and a wild charge made at daylight through the scrub. The gas jet was not visible in daylight. The ring was drawn in till the invaders came face to face. There was no sign of fire or foe, and the chief exclaimed: "He ahi Atua e e e" (a phantom gleam, a will-o'-the-wisp), hence Te ahi ote Atua, name. The picturesque Hikurangi Peak (5600ft), snow-clad in winter (most interesting true alpine flora) rises three or four miles behind the settlement. Doctor at Waipiro Bay, eight miles. Name means "playful water."

WAITAKARURU, Auckland. 59 miles south from Auckland Rail to Pokeno, thence motor or motor direct from Auckland. Hauraki Plains County. Farming district. Accommodation house.

Post, telegraph, and money order office. Doctors at Thames, 15 miles, and at Ngatea, nine miles. Name means "owl fell in the water." Population, 800 (including Mangatarata).

WAITAKERE, Auckland. 20 miles north-west by rail from Auckland. Waitemata County. The scenery here is very fine, with virgin bush, tree ferns 100ft high, and the magnificent falls and cascades (350ft high) in vicinity. From Mount Patumatiki a splendid view can be had of the city and surrounding country, including Waitemata, Manukau, and Kaipara Harbours. Tourists can leave Auckland in the morning, see the falls, and return same day. This district usually known as the "Waitakere Ranges." Sawmilling, fruit growing, brick and tile works. Boardinghouse, and good camping sites. Fishing and shooting. Roads good. On the beach here was found the body of Commodore Burnett, of H.M.S. Orpheus, wrecked at Manukau Heads on February 8, 1863. Name means "plenty of wood and water." Population, 301. Doctor at Kumeu, five miles. Post and telephone office.

WAITAKI, Otago. 13 miles north from Oamaru by rail. Waitaki County. Duck and hare shooting and trout and salmon fishing. Roads good. Hotel, post and telephone office. Doctor at Oamaru. Name mean "sounding waters."

WAITAKI HYDRO. See Lake Waitaki.

WAITAKI RIVER. Forms the dividing line between Canterbury and Otago, and is an excellent trout and salmon fishing river.

WAITAKOTORUA STREAM. Tributary of Tiraumea River.

WAITAKURI STREAM, near Whangapoua, Auckland.

WAITANE, Southland. Telephone office, nine miles west from Mataura. Near Te Tipua.

WAITANGATA. Tributary of Ohura River, Taranaki.

WAITANGI. Bay in Lake Tarawera; also a waterfall.

WAITANGI, Chatham Islands. The official name for the chief post office in the islands, with money order office. Wireless. Hotel accommodation. Further particulars see Chatham Islands.

WAITANGI, Auckland. The spot where Governor Hobson concluded the celebrated treaty with the Maoris (refer also to Russell). Is on the shores of the Bay of Islands. "Waitangi" means "weeping water." Rail to Opua, thence launch, or bus from Kawa Kawa and Opua.

WAITANGI, Auckland. 11 miles by motor from Taumarunui.

WAITANGI FALLS, near Kaukapakapa, Auckland.

WAITANGI RIVER. Whangarei district, Auckland.

WAITANGURU, Auckland. Telephone office, 25 miles west from Te Kuiti. Rural delivery from there.

WAITAPU. The seaport for Takaka, Motupipi, and other settlements in Tasman Bay, Nelson. The Pupu Springs are within easy walking distance. Is 55 miles north-west by steamer from

Nelson, or by motor daily. Hotel. Doctor at Takaka, three miles. Name means "sacred water." Mails from Takaka.

WAITARA, Taranaki. A borough with a population of 2060, situated on river of same name, and one mile from mouth; 11 miles east by rail from New Plymouth. Clifton County. Here in 1839 the New Plymouth Company established a colony, purchasing 5000 acres from the Maoris, and bringing out British immigrants to settle on the land. The sale of this land was disputed by the Native tribes, and the dispute culminated in the Taranaki war. Post, money order, and telegraph office. Freezing works, shipping, farming, creamery, lime-burning, cement pipe works, etc. Two banks. Pheasant, quail, and hare shooting, and fair sea fishing. Several good hotels and good roads. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Resident doctors. The scenery in this neighbourhood is most interesting and beautiful—native bush, valleys, caves, rivers, etc.—an artist's paradise. There are several interesting trips that may be made from Waitara. One trip is from Waitara to Awakino by motor. Here are to be found a few caves. The stalagmites and stalactites in one are said to be quite equal to those of the famous Waitomo Caves. There is a regular motor service between here and Te Kuiti, the scenery being superb.

WAITARA ROAD. Railway siding, one mile from Waitara.

WAITARERE BEACH, Wellington. Horowhenua County. 69½ miles north from Wellington. Rail to Levin, thence motor. Post office. Fishing and good roads. Name means "running water."

WAITARIA BAY, Marlborough. 37 miles north from Blenheim. Motor to Havelock, thence launch 12 miles. Sounds County. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Havelock. Name means "wait for water." Fishing and shooting.

WAITARUKE, North Auckland. Rail to Okaihau, thence 29 miles north by road.

WAITATA BAY, Marlborough. 53 miles north from Blenheim. Motor to Havelock, then launch 25 miles. Sea fishing, and wild pig and deer shooting. Post and telephone office. Sounds County. Doctor at Havelock. Name means "close water."

WAITATI, Otago. Formerly known as Blueskin. Is situated on the shores of Waitati Bay, 17 miles north from Dunedin on main line of railway. The drive to Waitati from Dunedin along the Upper Junction road, and back through Leith Valley (which will ultimately become the main highway, now being constructed), or vice versa, is a favourite one for Dunedinites and visitors. Acclimatisation Society's fish hatcheries and pheasant farm near here. From the Upper Junction road a splendid panoramic view is obtained including the city and surrounding hills, Otago Harbour, and the Peninsula. Favourite week-end resort. Post, telephone, and money order office. A branch of the Seacliff Hospital is here. Name means "running water." Waikouaiti County. Population, 659.

WAITAWA. Railway siding, 10 miles from Timaru. Fairlie branch.

WAITAWA LAKE. Near Otaki, Wellington.

WAITEIKA, Taranaki. Railway siding, two miles from Opunake.

WAITEKAURI, Auckland. 142 miles from Auckland. Rail to Waikino, thence motor five miles. Ohinemuri County. Gold mining and farming. Good fishing and shooting, and roads good. Post office. Doctor at Waihi, seven miles. Name means "water of kauri." Was once a forest of giant white kauri.

WAITEMATA HARBOUR, on which the City of Auckland stands, is an inlet of the Hauraki Gulf. The suburbs of Auckland extend along the shores of the harbour. The first settler was a Scotchman, the late Sir J. Logan Campbell.

WAITEPEKA, Otago. 59 miles south-west from Dunedin by motor from Balclutha. Clutha County. Good fishing and rabbit and duck shooting. Post and telephone office. Good roads. Doctor at Balclutha, six miles. Waitepeka means "branch of a stream."

WAITERIMU, Auckland. Farming district, nine miles east from Ohinewai. Rural delivery from there. Waikato County.

WAITETI STREAM. Flowing into Lake Rotorua. Also Native settlement, five miles from Rotorua.

WAITETUNA, Auckland. 103 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Hamilton, thence motor 17 miles. Raglan County. Dairy and sheep farming district. Post and telephone office. Name, "Waitetuna," signifies "water of eels." Doctor at Raglan, 12 miles. Roads good.

WAITETUNA HEADS. In Raglan Harbour.

WAITEWHENA. Sub-tributary of Ohura River, Taranaki.

WAITIRI, Otago. Sheep farming district, 14 miles west by motor from Cromwell. Rural delivery from there.

WAITOA, Auckland. 109 miles south-east from Auckland by rail, on the Thames line. Piako County. Dairying district, with dried milk factory (said to be the largest in the Southern Hemisphere), and butter factory. Roads good. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Name means "majestic water." Doctor at Te Aroha, six miles. Population, 1000.

WAITOA CREEK. In Waihou district, Auckland.

WAITOA LOWER, Auckland. Rural delivery from Waitoa.

WAITOHI, Canterbury. Seven miles north of Waikari.

WAITOHI FLAT, Canterbury. Farming district, 18 miles north from Timaru. Rail to Temuka, thence motor. Rural delivery from Temuka.

WAITOHU STREAM. Flows into Otaki River, Wellington.

WAITOITOI, Taranaki. 24 miles north from New Plymouth. Rail to Waitara, thence motor 13 miles, or by motor 'bus from New Plymouth. Clifton County. Dairy factory. Whitebait and

flounder fishing. Roads good. Post Office. Doctor at Waitara. Name from "Wai," water, and "toitoi," a shellfish.

WAITOKI, Auckland. Three miles south of Kaukapakapa.

WAITOMO CAVES. These splendid caves must be included in any list of New Zealand marvels. Situated 125 miles from Auckland, they are easily reached by taking train to Hangatiki, thence motor seven miles. In a sheep-farming district, with post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Otorohanga, 10 miles. Government private hotel. Name means Wai, "water"; tomo, "hole"—derived from the stream flowing through part of the caves.

The caves were known to the Maoris for many years, but were not entered by them owing to their superstitious dread of the "taniwhas" (monsters) who were supposed to haunt the entrance. The pakeha, having no such dread, explored the caves in a canoe, the original entrance being by the stream which flows through the caves. A new entrance has since been found, and on entering the caves a most wondrous sight is presented. The interior is beautiful beyond description, the various chambers ranging from cathedral-like caves of immense proportions down to miniature grottoes, each one abounding with a variety of stalactite and stalagmite formations, some massive, others fantastic, and many delicate in the extreme, scarcely two formations being alike. There is also the wonderful glow-worm cave. Close by are the Ruakuri caves, quite as beautiful, and under Government care.

WAITORIKI, Taranaki. Farming district, three miles by motor from Inglewood.

WAITOTARA, Wellington. 26 miles north-west by rail from Wanganui. Patea County. Post, telegraph, money order, and savings bank offices. An agricultural and pastoral centre, with hotel, stores, lime works, etc. Good fishing in Waitotara River. Roads good. Place named by Natives on finding springs in the forest at the source of the river, from Wai, "water," and totara, "tree of the forest." The town is situated about one mile from railway station. Doctor at Waverley, seven miles. Shooting.

WAITOTO RIVER. West Coast, South Island. Name means "river of blood."

WAITUA BAY. Entrance to Pelorus Sound.

WAITUI, Taranaki. Farming district, seven and a-half miles east by motor from Inglewood.

WAITUNA WEST, Wellington. 115 miles from Wellington. Rail to Feilding, thence motor 16 miles. Kiwitea County. Chiefly grazing farms. Post, telephone, and money order office. Name from wai, 'water," tuna, "eel." Doctor at Feilding. Good roads.

WAITUNA, Southland. Farming district, 19 miles east from Invercargill. Rail to Kapuka, thence four miles. Mails private bag from Invercargill.

WAIUKU, Auckland. On south arm of Manukau Harbour, 41 miles south-east from Auckland by rail. Franklin County. A town district, population, 880. Two banks, dairy factory, stores, etc. Post, money order, and telegraph office. Has important cattle sales fortnightly. Alternate monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Name means "grey or dirty water." Resident doctors.

WAIUTA, Nelson. 43 miles north-east from Greymouth. Rail to Ikamatua, then motor 12 miles. Inangahua County. Post, telephone, and money order office. Roads good. Gold mining, sawmilling, stores, boarding houses, and hotel. Name means "rich creek," from rich quartz reef which crosses the creek. Population, 503. Resident doctor.

WAIWAKAIHO RIVER. One mile from New Plymouth.

WAIWEPA RANGE. Near Woodville.

WAIWERA NORTH, Auckland. 30 miles north from Auckland by motor. Waitemata County. Timber, wool, fruit, and dairy farming. Hot natural springs here, well known and much frequented. The spa is suited for the treatment of rheumatic and dyspeptic complaints, and is largely resorted to. There is a powerful escape of alkaline and saline hot water, which is extensively used in the baths, and is also taken internally.

The springs are near high-water mark, and supply fine swimming and hot mineral baths. There is a fine bathing pavilion, containing private baths well fitted up. Waiwera means "hot water." Post, telephone, and money order office. Nearest doctor at Warkworth, 14 miles. Hotel accommodation. Pheasant and quail shooting.

WAIWERA SOUTH, Otago. 68 miles south-west by rail from Dunedin. Farming district. Clutha County. Good trout fishing. Private hotel. Roads good. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Balclutha, 15 miles. Population, 225. Sawmill. Correct Native name is Waiwhero ("red water").

WAIWERA UPPER, Auckland. 34 miles north from Auckland by motor. Rural delivery from Kaukapakapa. Waitemata County.

WAIWETU RIVER. Tributary of Hutt River.

WAIWHAKAATA. Blue hot water pool at Orakeikorako, on Waikato River.

WAIWHARE, Hawke's Bay. Farming district 31 miles by motor from Hastings. Mails from there.

WAIWHERO. 12 miles south-east of Waipukurau.

WAIWHIU, Auckland. 76 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Kaipara Flats, thence motor 13 miles. Rodney County. Farming district, with good roads. Nearest doctor at Warkworth, five miles. Rural delivery from there. Name means "whistling water."

WAKAHARIE (8500ft). Highest peak on Kaikoura Mountains.

WAKAMARINA GORGE. Five miles from Picton.

WAKAMARINA RIVER. Is a tributary of the Pelorus, and joins near Canvastown. Gold was found in the valley on April 4, 1864. As it was the first reported gold discovery in the Province of Marlborough, the finders obtained a bonus of £500 from Government. All the district was then dense forest.

WAKANUI, Canterbury. Farming district, six miles south-east by motor from Ashburton. Rural delivery from there.

WAKANUI. East of Te Awaite. Leading lights for steamers entering Tory Channel are situated in the bay. Name means "many canoes."

WAKAPATU. Railway siding 36 miles west from Invercargill. Tuatapere branch. Name means the "struck canoe."

WAKAPUAKA, Nelson. Dairying and sheep-farming settlement on Tasman Bay. Eight miles north-east by motor from Nelson. Waimea County. Post and telephone office. One hotel, store. Good roads. Deer stalking and trout fishing. Australian submarine cable was brought ashore from the screw steamer Edinburgh on February 18, 1876. Through communication with Great Britain, via Sydney, was first opened on February 23, 1876. The cable station has been transferred to Wellington. The river Wakapuaka runs into Cable Bay opposite Pepin Island. Name from "waka," canoe, and "puaka," another name for rimu (red pine).

WAKARARA, Hawke's Bay. 69 miles south-west from Napier. Rail to Waipawa, thence motor 30 miles. Waipawa County. A small sheep farming settlement. Rural delivery from Waipawa. Named from range of mountains, the word meaning "rough or rocky country." Doctor at Waipawa.

WAKARI. An outlying suburban district near Dunedin, Halfway Bush being postal name.

WAKATAHURI, Marlborough. 62 miles north-east from Blenheim. Motor to Havelock, then launch 34 miles. Deep sea fishing and shooting—quail, pigs, etc. Post and telephone office. Name means "overturned canoe." Doctor at Havelock. Sounds County.

WAKATIPU LAKE. See under Queenstown.

WAKATU, Nelson. Three and a-half miles from Nelson by motor. Waimea County. Roads good. Good shooting—hares, rabbits, deer. Fruit growing and poultry farming. Doctor at Nelson. Name means "a boat harbour." Correct name Whakatu ("to lift up"). D'Urville found Maoris living at Wakatu in 1824. There were none residing there when the first immigrants arrived, in consequence of some superstition regarding it. A Maori chief from Motueka who visited the ships told Captain Wake-

field about Motueka Harbour, and recommended him to go there. Postal delivery from Nelson.

WAKEFIELD, Nelson. 17 miles south by rail from Nelson. Waimea County. Situated on Wai-iti River. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Hop growing and general farming. Several stores. One hotel. Named after Colonel Wakefield. Hares and rabbits plentiful, also quail and deer. Resident doctor. Population, 759.

WALLACETOWN. Railway siding five miles north from Invercargill, better known as Wallacetown Junction. Hotel and saleyards. Now known as Lorneville.

WALLACETOWN, Southland. Seven miles north by motor from Invercargill. Southland County. Hotel, store, and post and telephone office. Good roads for motoring, and good fishing in Makarewa and Oreti Rivers. Shooting in season. Large milk condensing and butter factory in vicinity. Doctors at Invercargill. Population, 230.

WALLACEVILLE, Wellington. Farming district, 19 miles by rail from Wellington, then four miles. Hutt County. Rural delivery from Hutt Upper.

WALLINGFORD, Hawke's Bay. Sheep farming district, 18 miles by motor from Waipukurau. Patangata County. Rural delivery from Waipukurau.

WALLSEND. Railway siding, seven miles from Greymouth.

WALTER PEAK (5956ft). West side Lake Wakatipu. Sheep station. Mails private bag from Queenstown.

WALTHAM. Suburb of Christchurch.

WALTON, Auckland. 114 miles south from Auckland by rail. Piako County. Farming district, with post, telephone, and money order office. Roads good. Doctor at Matamata, nine miles. Population, 600.

WANAKA, Otago. Situated on Lake Wanaka, 193 miles north-west from Dunedin. As a scenic resort the Wanaka and Hawea districts in a general sense are unsurpassed within the Dominion, the weather invariably bright and clear, abundant in sunshine, and capable therefore of showing the scenic wealth under the most favourable conditions. Altitude is 960ft above sea level, with the immediate surroundings increasing up to 10,000ft. As a health resort calculated to invigorate and give tone to those physically and mentally prostrated the world can furnish nothing superior, the excellence of the wheat, barley, fruit, and flowers clearly testifying to this. Wanaka may be reached by rail and steamer or motor to Queenstown, thence motor, or by rail to Cromwell, thence motor. During the tourist season launch runs daily. There is also a motor service from Dunedin. Glendhu Bay, Maungawera Bay, Crescent and Manukau Islands, Minaret Bay, and Makarora are places worthy of visitors' attention. A noted feature of Wanaka Lake is Pigeon Island, on top of which is another

lake. Matukituki Valley is also well worth visiting. Wanaka is the starting point for climbers of the magnificent mountain country about Mount Aspiring. By going overland from the head of Lake Wanaka through bush the West Coast is reached via Haast Pass, through which a road is now being constructed. Roads good, and good fishing and deer stalking. Bowling, golf, and tennis facilities. Hotel accommodation. Population, 214 Post, telegraph, and money order office. Resident district nurse. Lake County.

WANBROW CAPE. Promontory south of Oamaru.

WANDLE BUSH AND RIVER. Near Waiau, Nelson.

WANGAEHU, Wellington. 18 miles south-east by rail from Wanganui or 10 miles by road. Rangitikei County. Farming district, with good roads. Dairy factory and hotel. Post and telephone office. Nearest doctor at Wanganui. Name should be Whangaehu, meaning "turbid stretch of water."

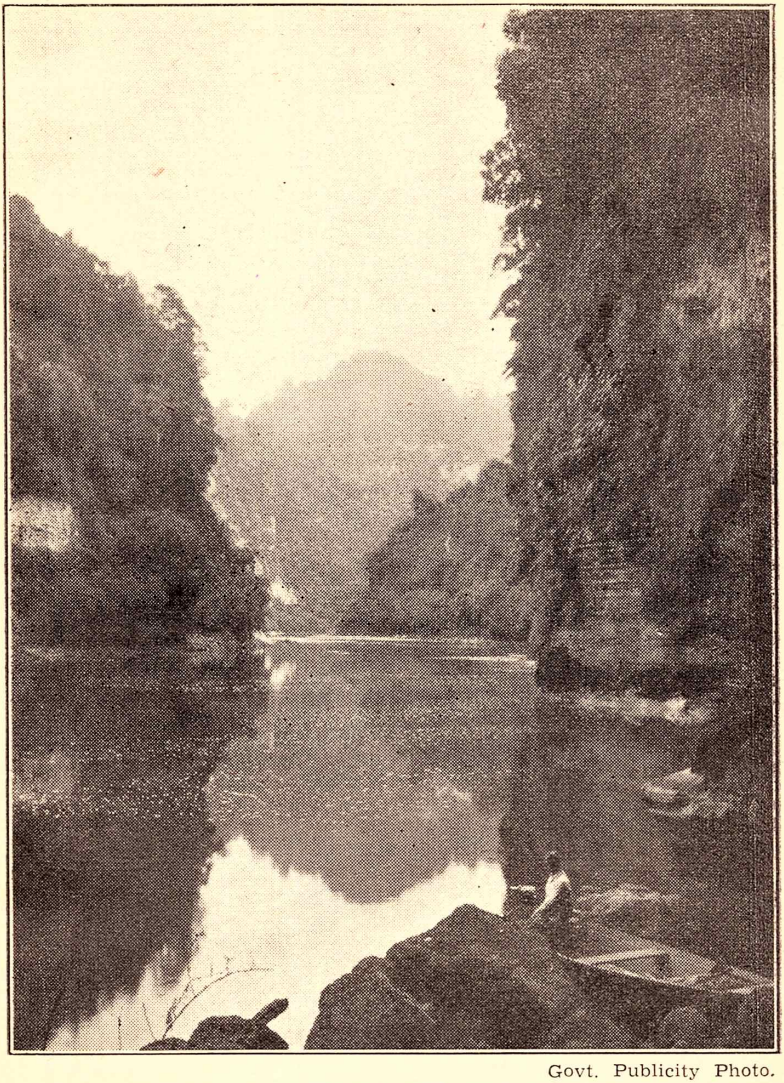
WANGAEHU, Wellington. Farming district, seven miles north-east by motor from Masterton. Masterton County. Rural delivery from Masterton.

WANGAEHU RIVER. Flows into the sea south-east of Wanganui.

WANGAEHU VALLEY, Wellington. Farming district, 17 miles north-east by motor from Masterton.

WANGALOA, Otago. 60 miles south-west from Dunedin. Rail to Kaitangata, thence five miles, on the sea coast. Coal-mining and farming. Bruce County. Doctor at Kaitangata. Name is a corruption of "Whangaroa," meaning "long bay." Rural delivery from Kaitangata.

WANGANUI, Wellington. On the river Wanganui, four miles from its mouth; 151 miles north-west from Wellington by rail, but only 105 miles by sea. Is the depot and port for a large extent of pastoral and agricultural country, oats and wheat being the chief grain grown; the percentage of lambing is very high, from 70 to 110 per cent. for the district. The River Wanganui is one of the chief rivers in the North Island, having its source near Lake Taupo, discharging into the South Taranaki Bight. The scenery up the river, known as "The Rhine of New Zealand," is very beautiful, many artists having depicted its features, and every year the localities on the river are visited by tourists from all parts. There is good shooting of both native and imported game (pheasant and duck) up the river at no great distance, and there is good sea and river fishing. Wanganui was declared a city on July 1, 1924, and, including suburban areas of Aramoho, Castlecliff, Gonville, Durie Hill, Wanganui East, and St. John's, has a population of 26,000. Excellent electric trams in city run through Gonville to the sea beach at Castlecliff, to Wanganui East, and to Upper Aramoho. Apart from sea and river bathing, Wanganui possesses 14 swimming baths. It has a Municipal Opera House,



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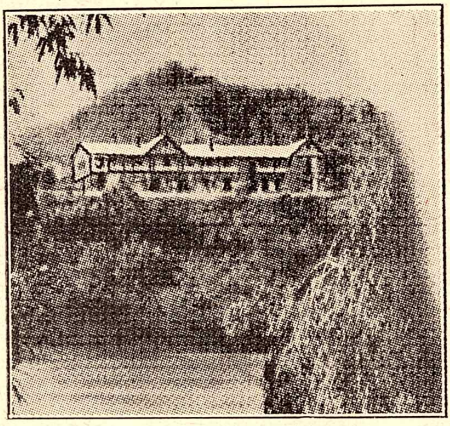

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halls (city and suburban), and four picture theatres. It has a splendid water supply, and is lit with electricity. Wanganui also has a hospital, private clubs, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., six banks, two daily newspapers, and usual Government offices. The Sarjeant (Art) Gallery, the Alexander Museum, and the Alexander Public Library are the bequests of public-spirited citizens whose names they bear. Half-holiday is held on Saturday. Wanganui is noted for its scholastic institutions. The Whanganui Collegiate School is one of the largest in the Dominion, consisting of a large group of residential houses and schools fitted up with all modern educational appliances, large athletic fields, and swimming baths. The building and grounds have cost upwards of £80,000. The Girls' College is also a large and flourishing institution, with accommodation for upwards of 100 boarders. This also has extensive grounds, swimming bath, and assembly hall. The Sacred Heart Convent, on St. John's Hill, is another large institution. Then there are the Technical College, with a roll in excess of 500 day students, and 10 State schools. The various societies are Acclimatisation, Horticultural, and Agricultural. The last-named in normal times holds a very large show in November, which attracts a large attendance from a wide radius. Chambers of Commerce (Senior and Junior). A Tourist, Publicity, and Development Committee was constituted just prior to the outbreak of war by the City Council. The chief industries are soap works, foundry, and engineering works, freezing works at Imlay (two miles), sash and door factories, steel pipe works, biscuit and confectionery works, woollen mills at Aramoho, several newly-established manufacturers of women's and children's underwear, etc., flour mills, furniture factories, brewery, printing and bookbinding works, fellmongery, fertiliser works, and numerous motor garages. The airport comprising 200 acres is located three miles from the city in an admirable situation. The port is under the management of a harbour board, deriving a large revenue. The depth at high water is 21ft spring tide and 18ft neap, with a rise and fall of 8ft, and is a bar harbour, being constantly improved. Ocean steamers can berth at Castlecliff, and coastal steamers there and also at Town Wharf. Steamer and motor service up river to Taumarunui, and motors run to outside places. The roads are good for motoring. Well-equipped and modern in every detail are the motorists' camping sites owned and controlled by the city council and situated at Aramoho Park and Castlecliff Beach. Reasonable charges are made for use of these. Excursion steamers run frequently to the beauty spots up river, including Hipango Park, a delightful picnicking ground presented to the city by a Native. Licensed hotel accommodation is good; and there are also private hotels. The Presbyterians, Anglicans, Baptists, Methodists, and Roman Catholics are all represented here, and have good churches; while the Salvation Army makes this one of their centres. Features of the surroundings of Wanganui are the Maori pas, which are on the opposite side

of the river from the city and railway station, the pas being rich in Maori carving. The beautiful new Maori Memorial Church (Anglican) at Putiki is replete in the interior with the handicraft for which the race is famed. Probably no finer examples of Maori arts and crafts work are to be seen anywhere. Public gardens, sports grounds, cricket and football reserves, tennis and croquet lawns, courts for basketball and diamonds for baseball (softball), golf links municipally and club controlled, bowling greens, and racecourse are all to be found in the city, while there are three rowing clubs, with a membership of many hundreds, with their sheds built on the river bank. The crews from the two boys' colleges also boat from the clubs' sheds. There are many launches plying for hire and others privately owned, and yachts are numerous. The principal thoroughfare is Victoria avenue, a wide and well-constructed street. A Beautifying Society works actively to make the city one of the most attractive.

In 1840 many Wellington settlers migrated here and founded a settlement called Petre, but the name was changed by an Act of Provincial Council in 1854. The first rebel outbreak here occurred in 1848, when Natives, led by Maketu, murdered the Gilfillan family, and held possession of the land, though garrisoned by military. A request was then made to Sir George Grey, Governor, to abandon the settlement, but this was not complied with. To secure the place against invasion a second time, in 1865, 200 military settlers were sent, while 2000 troops left for the front up the river. Wanganui was occupied as a garrison town by Imperial troops from 1847 to 1868. On December 2, 1867, the troops left here for Poverty Bay, and the district was left with only 400 men, with a blockhouse, but the rebellion from that time gradually died out.

The original and Native name was Whanganui, meaning "a great haven or bay."

WANGANUI GORGE, near Karamea.

WANGANUI RIVER. See Wanganui.

WANGANUI RIVER. 50 miles south of Hokitika.

WANGAPEKA, Nelson. 51 miles south-west from Nelson. Situated on the Wangapeka River. Rail to Tadmor, thence eight miles. Farming district. Deer stalking in the mountains plentiful, and trout fishing. Roads good. Rural delivery from Matariki. Telegraph office. Waimea County. Doctor at Wakefield.

WANGAPEKA VALLEY, Nelson. Near Wangapeka.

WANGAPEKA SADDLE, near Karamea, Nelson.

WANGAPOA. East Coast of Great Barrier Island.

WANSTEAD, Hawke's Bay. 54 miles south-east from Napier; rail to Waipukurau, then motor 12 miles. Patangata County. Post and telephone office. Hotel. A sheep district and settlement. Roads good. Doctor at Waipukurau.

WANTWOOD, Marlborough. Farming district, 35 miles south-west by motor from Blenheim. Marlborough County. Rural delivery from Blenheim.

WAOTU, Auckland. Small settlement on the Waikato River, 150 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Putaruru, then 10 miles. Matamata County. Dairying and farming. Trout fishing. Roads good. Name refers to great height of the trees. Doctor at Putaruru. Rural delivery from there.

WARD, Marlborough. 31 miles south from Blenheim by rail. Connected with Kaikoura and Christchurch by motor. Awatere County. Sheep and dairy farming. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Doctor at Blenheim. Population, 283. Named after the late Sir Joseph Ward. Motor camp.

WARD ISLAND. A small yellow island 93ft high on east side of channel in Wellington Harbour.

WARD MOUNT (1041ft). Cheviot district.

WARD'S PASS. Track from Birch Hill to Nelson.

WARDVILLE, Auckland. Farming district, near Matamata. Rural delivery from Waharoa.

WAREA, Taranaki. 22 miles by motor from New Plymouth. Post and telephone office. Dairy factory. Good fishing and roads. Egmont County. Nearest doctor at Opunake.

WAREATEA RIVER. North of Westport.

WAREHUNGA, Marlborough. In 1775 Captain Cook, in the Resolution, lost sight of his companion ship, the Adventure, under Captain Furneaux. During the separation a fearful event took place here, where a landing had been made to gather green foods, and 10 of Captain Furneaux's crew were attacked by Maoris, slain, and eaten.

WAREPA, Otago. 61 miles south by rail from Dunedin. Clutha County. Farming district. Post and telephone office. Good fishing in Kaihiku River, close by; rabbit shooting. Splendid roads. Correct Maori name, Wharepa, meaning "a fortified house or houses." Doctor at Balclutha, eight miles.

WARKWORTH, Auckland. 70 miles north-east from Auckland. Rail to Kaipara Flats, thence motor eight miles, or 41 miles by motor from Auckland. Rodney County. Dairy and fruit farming, lime works, dairy factory, sawmill, stores, bank, hotel, public hall, and weekly newspaper. Post, telegraph, and money order office. S.M. Court sits alternate months. A town district. Population, 640. Is 12 miles above the entrance to Mahurangi Harbour, at head of tidal waters on Mahurangi River. Resident doctor. Fishing at Sandspit, 4½ miles. Good roads.

WARO. Railway siding, 13 miles north from Whangarei.

WARONUI, Otago. 41 miles from Dunedin. Farming district six miles from Milton. Mails from Milton.

WARRINGTON, Otago. Popular summer resort, 21 miles north by rail or 17 miles by road from Dunedin, on sea coast. There is no hotel, but several boarding houses; these and furnished cottages are generally bespoken some months beforehand for the summer holidays. Bathing in the surf on an excellent beach, which is very safe. The fishing consists of flounders principally, with blue cod, mullet, and butterfish to be caught off rocks at beach. Roads good. Post, telephone, and money order office. Waikouaiti County. Doctor at Seacliff, four miles, but as a rule a doctor from Port Chalmers usually attends in this district.

WARROCK DOWNS, Southland. Farming district, 18 miles by motor from Winton. Rural delivery from Winton.

WARWICK BAY. Pelorus Sound.

WARWICK JUNCTION, Nelson. 93 miles south-east from Westport by motor, via Murchison. Murchison County. Surrounding country rough plain, with abundance of paradise and grey ducks. Trout fishing in Maruia River. Deer stalking. Dairy factory. Telephone. Doctor at Murchison, 31 miles. Rural delivery from Maruia.

WASHDYKE, Canterbury. Threee miles north by rail from Timaru. Levels County. One hotel. Wool scouring and fellmongery. Linen flax factory. Good roads. Telephone and post office. Doctor at Timaru. Named from the Messrs Rhodes washing their sheep here. Population, 465. The racecourse for Timaru is here.

WASHINGTON ISLAND. An island in Pacific Ocean, about 80 miles from Fanning Island, which is nearest cable station. Copra is chief production. Postal agency.

WASHINGTON VALLEY. Suburb of Nelson.

WATAMONGA BAY. Near Port Underwood, Marlborough.

WATAROA, Westland. 70 miles south-west by motor from Hokitika. Westland County. Timber mills. Post and telephone office. Abundance of trout fishing, native game. Roads very good. Resident doctor. Was called Matainui.

WATAROA RIVER. Rises in Southern Alps, and flows westerly through Westland.

WATCHMAN. Island off Cape Colville; also an island in Waitemata Harbour, off Ponsonby.

WATERFALLS. There are a great many waterfalls in both islands of the Dominion, but not many of any great height or volume. the highest being the Sutherland Falls, 1904ft, for particulars of which see Milford Sound. The other falls are referred to in the notes on the towns near to which they are situated.

WATERLOO, Wellington. Three miles by rail from Petone.

WATERTON. Farming district, 12 miles south by motor from Ashburton. Rural delivery from Ashburton.

WAVERLEY RACECOURSE. A railway siding, two miles from Waverley.

WAVERLEY, Wellington. A town district; population, 680. 30 miles north-west by rail from Wanganui. Two banks, post, telegraph, money order, and Government offices. Patea County. Dairy factories; two hotels. Half-holiday held on Saturday. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Good roads. The township contains the old Wairoa Redoubt in a state of good preservation, and is almost, if not, the only place which held out during the Maori War of 1886. The war memorial clock tower is built on this redoubt. Resident doctors.

WAYBY, Auckland. 69 miles north from Auckland by rail. Farming district, with good roads. Rodney County. Doctor at Wellsford, three miles. Rural delivery from Wellsford.

WEATHERSTONE, Otago. 62 miles west from Dunedin. Rail to Lawrence, then two miles. On a hill here daffodils have been planted, and in spring make a most glorious sight, excursions being run from Dunedin to view and gather them. Named after Weatherstone, who first discovered gold here.

WEAVER'S CROSSING, Auckland. Railway siding, three miles from Huntly.

WEBB POINT. Opposite Ward's Island, Wellington Harbour.

WEBER, Hawke's Bay. 104 miles south-east from Napier. Rail to Dannevirke, thence motor 24 miles. Weber County. Farming district. Good roads. Hotel accommodation. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Population, 166. Resident doctor. Weber called after a surveyor of that name.

WEDDERBURN, Otago. 94 miles north by rail from Dunedin, on Central Otago line. Farming district, with good roads. Trout fishing. Hotel; telephone and post office. Doctor at Ranfurly, nine miles. Maniototo County.

WEDGE POINT. Separates Picton Harbour from Grovetown.

WEEDON'S, Canterbury. Railway siding, 13 miles west from Christchurch. Paparua County. Rural delivery from Christchurch.

WEHEKA, Westland. 107 miles south from Hokitika. Motor or aeroplane from Hokitika. Westland County. Post and telephone office. Roads good. Good duck shooting. Is on main road, 16 miles from Franz Josef Glacier, and within three miles of the Fox Glacier. A magnificent river of ice 8½ miles in length, with its terminal face at an altitude of 690ft. Good accommodation. Splendid scenery. Farming settlement. Weheka means "two tributaries." Doctor at Wataroa, 35 miles. Cattle and sheep farming. Gold dredging. Guide available.

WEHENGA, Otago. 37 miles west from Dunedin, and eight miles from Hindon.

WEKA BAY. Near Schnapper Point, Evans Bay, Wellington.

WEKA-NUI. Lies at the eastern mouth of Tory Channel, and looks across Cook Strait towards Cape Te-ra-whiti. Two harbour lights are now maintained in this bay. Means "plenty of wood hens."

WEKA PASS. Between Waikari and Waipara, Canterbury.

WEKAWEKA, Auckland. 250 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Kaikohe, thence motor 50 miles. Hokianga County. Farming district, with good roads. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Rawene, 40 miles. Weka is Maori name for the wood-hen.

WELCOME BAY, Auckland. Five miles from Tauranga.

WELD'S HILL, Marlborough. Awatere County, 28 miles south from Blenheim.

WELLINGTON CITY. The harbour of Port Nicholson, now known as Wellington Harbour, is a magnificent sheet of water about 20,000 acres in extent, with deep water right up to the city streets.

As the steamer enters Port Nicholson, at the head of which Wellington is situated, Pencarrow Head, with a height of 322ft above sea level, visible 25 miles, is on the right hand, and the Beacon Hill signal station on the left, at a height of 433ft. From a signal house, 128 yards south-west of the head, an explosive signal gives one report every five minutes in foggy weather, and there is also a low-level light near the shore. There are signal stations on Beacon Hill, and on Mount Victoria. Having passed the Steeple Rock the visitor sees on his left the suburbs of Seatoun, Worser Bay, Karaka Bay; and on the other side the suburbs of Eastbourne and Day's Bay. The steamer having approached close to Somes Island, on which is a lighthouse giving the direction of the entrance, turns towards the west and passes Evans Bay and Oriental Bay on the left; and the visitor is landed in the heart of the city.

On each side of the town when the first settlers arrived, and as late as 1843, were Native pas or villages, that of Te Aro and Pipitea; while in the centre, on a small patch of land, resided the chief Etako. At the early settlement of Wellington a beach of fine white sand met the water's edge, and the pas and villages of the Natives, among which were a few European homes, made a gay scene.

Te Aro was then a Maori settlement, with large pa, and was greatly frequented by visiting Natives from Queen Charlotte Sounds. Pipitea is another former settlement and pa, the chief in 1843 being Nga Tata, who then boasted that, before the missionaries came, he had roasted children alive and eaten of their flesh.

On September 20, 1839, the ship Tory, 400 tons, arrived in Port Nicholson Harbour under charter by a London company called the New Zealand Company, with Colonel W. Wakefield and assistants. The ship Cuba arrived on January 3, 1840, followed by the

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Aurora on January 22 with the first party of settlers (before even New Zealand had become an independent colony), on which date was celebrated the birth of the settlement. In age, therefore, Wellington takes seniority of other cities in New Zealand. On January 31, 1840, the ship Oriental arrived with immigrants, and in February 1841 the ship Blenheim arrived with some 300 immigrants.

The first settlers landed at Petone, where the Wellington Woollen Company's mill is now, and a town was laid off there by Captain Smith, of the ship Cuba. The first genuine settler arrived from Sydney via Kapiti-Mana in 1839, prior to the first immigrants.

The name to be given to the town of the settlement at Port Nicholson was to be Britannia, and was to be on the Hutt side facing the town, but, finding the site was subject to floods, those in charge determined to remove it to Te Aro, the present site, and to call it Wellington, as it now is. The site was then occupied by a Maori pa.

Even as late as the year 1872 the waters of the bay washed up close to the main street of the city, which street still indicates by its name—Lambton Quay—the position it had had up till then held as the quay or shipping place of the town. Visitors, and even residents, of recent years find it difficult to realise that this was so, as all signs of a quay here have been obliterated, except the name and the winding course of the street which followed the old shore line.

In 1840 Lieutenant-governor Hobson sent from Auckland Lieutenant Shortland, who hoisted the Union Jack and read the proclamation of the sovereignty of Great Britain over New Zealand. On August 4, 1842, Michael Murphy, chief police magistrate, proclaimed Wellington a borough. On October 3, 1842, the first municipal election was held, and the first mayor (G. Hunter) elected. On August 19, 1841, Lieutenant-governor Hobson paid his first and only visit to Wellington.

Wellington was the principal of the New Zealand Company's settlements, and in 1843 the European population was 3000. Then the only good hostel was Barrett's Hotel, which was the rendezvous of the chief business men. Angas, a visitor in 1843, says: "The state of society may be inferred from the not unusual circumstance of the most fashionable of these being trundled home in wheelbarrows from a ball at the late hour of 10 o'clock in the morning on two succeeding days."—"Angas's Travels," Vol. I. In 1847 H.M.S. Acheron sailed from here on a survey of the coast of New Zealand.

The anniversary of the arrival of the first settlers is observed on January 22 as a holiday, the date of the arrival of the Aurora with the first immigrants.

In 1862 there was an agitation to remove the capital from Auckland, and commissioners were appointed to decide upon a

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central site. Wellington was chosen by them; the Act authorising the transfer of the capital was passed, and on June 29, 1862, the officials and Ministry were shipped by the steamer White Swan from Auckland to Wellington. This steamer struck a rock off Castle Point, on the Wellington coast, and the Postmaster-general ordered all official papers and records to be cast overboard in the belief they would be washed ashore, but many of the papers were lost. The officials were carried on by the steamer Stormbird, sent to pick them up, and eventually landed at the present capital.

The harbour has been without doubt the making of Wellington, as the deep water close to the town and the ample safe anchorage of the harbour, coupled, of course, with its central position, were the factors which decided the commissioners in selecting Wellington as the capital.

The removal of the seat of Government to Wellington in June, 1865, did not, for some years, add much to the vitality of the city, but through the opening of the railway to the interior and the increase of intercolonial shipping, improvements gradually took place until about 1885 the city went ahead with a bound, and it has continued advancing at a rapid rate ever since. The demand for business sites made it absolutely necessary that the foreshore of the bay should be reclaimed, and this having been done, it forms the mercantile portion of the city, built up with handsome stores, offices, and Government and harbour buildings of brick, forming a more fitting foreground and entrance to the capital city of New Zealand.

The city and settlement was founded by the English company before mentioned, and dates back from 1840. For many years the town clustered only along the quay before referred to, the close proximity of the hills preventing wider settlement. After Lambton Quay, the other main thoroughfares of the original town are Willis street (really a continuation of Lambton Quay), Cuba street, Manners street, Dixon and Ghuznee streets, and Courtenay Place; but the streets on what was known as the reclaimed land are now the commercial centres, the chief being Johnston, Brandon, Panama, Grey, Hunter, Willeston, Featherston, and Victoria streets, and Jervois and Customhouse Quays. The streets Tory (called after ship that arrived in 1839), Cuba, Aurora, Oriental (bay), Adelaide, Bolton, Coromandel, and Broughton are named after ships that arrived in 1840 with immigrants, while other streets are named after early settlers.

Being the seat of Government and the political centre of the Dominion, it contains the residence of the Governor, Houses of Parliament, and the head offices of the Government Departments. Its central position has also attracted to it the head offices of many of the chief commercial institutions whose business is carried on throughout the Dominion, head offices of which have been gradually removed from Auckland, Christchurch, or Dunedin with their staffs of employees and centred here—all tending to aug-

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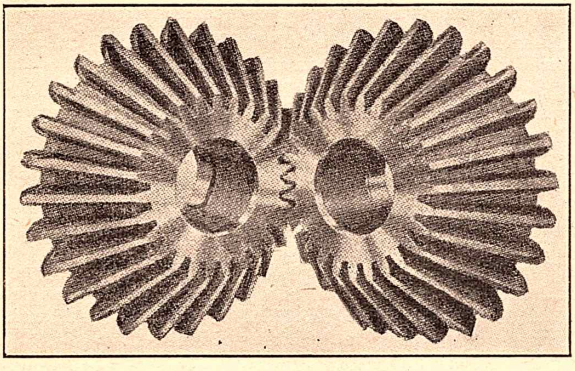

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ment the business of the city and increase the value of its property.

The University of New Zealand has its head office in Wellington, but the Senate meets in the centres in annual rotation.

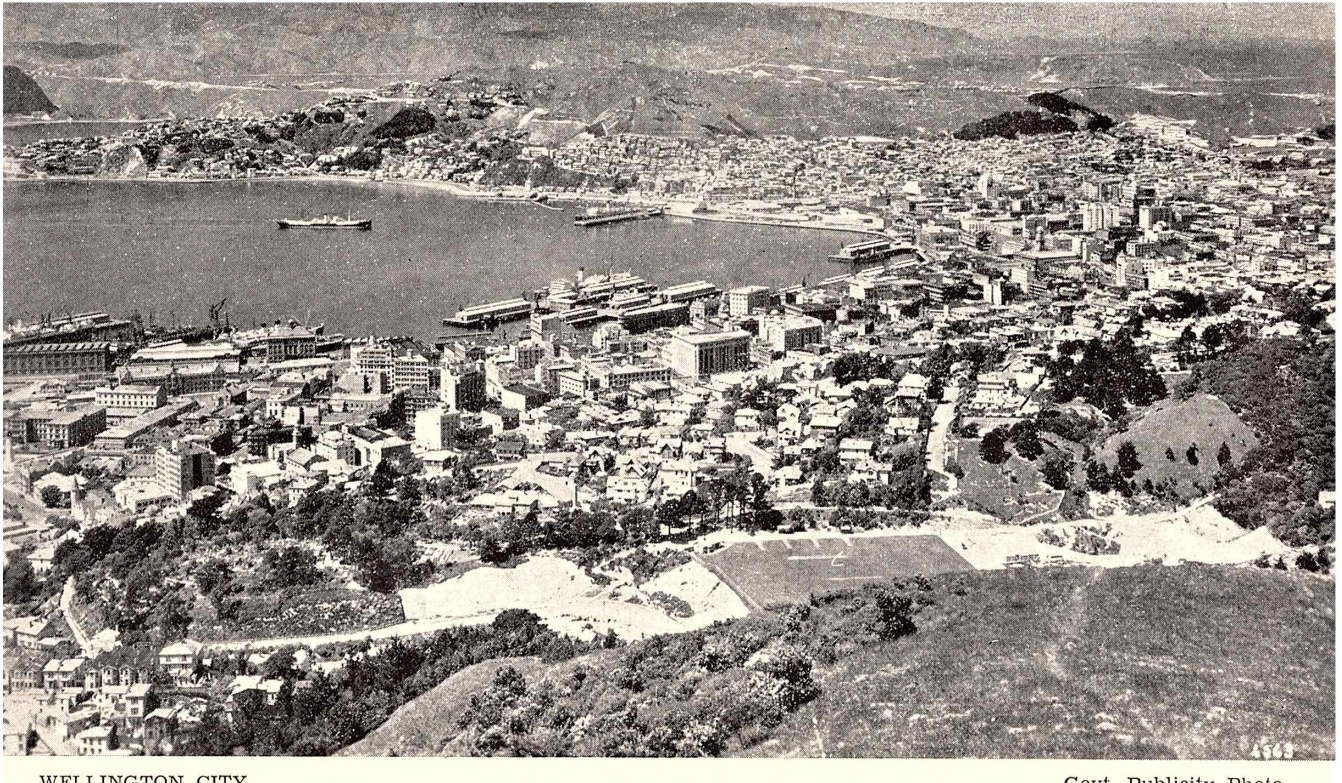
In 1897 the Victoria University College was established. In 1938 it received over £17,000 from the Government. There are 15 professorships, 15 full-time lecturers, a full staff of part-time lecturers, demonstrators, and assistants. The college site is six acres in Salamanca road, the foundation stone of the building being laid by his Excellency the Governor, Baron Plunket, on August 27, 1904. There is also a students' hostel with accommodation for 89 students.

There are several excellent secondary schools, the chief being Wellington College for boys, Wellington Girls' College, St. Patrick's (R.C.) College, Rongotai Boys' College, and Scots College for boys; a large technical college, and commercial college, as well as several primary, State, private, and Church schools. There is also a Training College for Public School teachers.

The city is well lit by electricity (first lit by gas on April 21, 1871, and by electricity in 1889), and has an excellent supply of water from the Wainuiomata and Orongorongo Rivers on the other side of the harbour the Karori reservoir, and an auxiliary supply from wells sunk on Gear Island, near Petone. The drainage system is one of the best in the Dominion. An electric tramway serves the city and suburbs, also motor buses for certain suburbs. Cable car to Kelburn. There is a very good public and reference library in Mercer street, and public libraries at Newtown, Brooklyn, Karori, Miramar, Lyall Bay, Ngaio, and Wadestown. The National Art Gallery and Dominion Museum, with its wealth of Maori art and curios, and also the National War Memorial Carillon have been erected on a commanding site overlooking the city and harbour, and forms a most impressive architectural feature. A municipal aerodrome, with an area of about 106 acres, is situated at Rongotai, 3½ miles from the centre of the city. Rongotai aerodrome is by far the busiest aerodrome in the Dominion.

Wellington occupies the proud position of being the first city in the world to municipalise its milk supply. This undertaking of the City Council has been in existence for a number of years, and, having passed the experimental stage, is now conferring a great benefit on the citizens by guaranteeing them a supply of pure, fresh milk.

There are several excellent clubs in the city, viz., the Wellington Club (residential), on Wellington Terrace; the Central (non-residential), in Brandon street; the Wellesley (non-residential), in Maginnity street; the Civil Service (residential), in Featherston street; the Commercial Travellers' (residential), in Customhouse quay; and a Working Men's Club, in Victoria street (non-residential). The Pioneer Club for ladies, Soldiers' Club, Rotary Club, the Savage Club, and the Orphans' Club.



WELLINGTON CITY. Govt. Publicity Photo.

The philanthropic institutions are the Boys' Institute, Hospital, Benevolent Institute and Convalescent Home, Salvation Army Rescue Home, the Roman Catholic Industrial School for Girls, Seamen's Mission Memorial Institute for seamen (a gift from Mrs Williams), the Young Men's Christian Association, in Willis street, and a Soldiers' Hostel in connection with the Y.M.C.A., Levin Orphans' Home, Home for the Aged and Needy, and Young Women's Christian Association (Boulcott street) with hostel in Brougham street.

The Wellington centre of St. John Ambulance Association is in Vivian street. A free ambulance service is maintained by public subscription, and contributions from the City Council and adjacent local bodies. The Red Cross Society has its headquarters in Wellington.

The Main Wellington Hospital is situated off Riddiford Street, and is administered by an elected Hospital Board. Large sums of money have recently been expended in bringing the facilities up to date. A total of over 2000 beds are now available, including those at the new Silverstream Hospital in the Hutt Valley.

Wellington has a Chamber of Commerce, an Education Board for the district, and a Company of Master Mariners.

A powerful Government wireless station is on the Tinakori Hills, 1000ft above sea level.

Newspapers are represented by evening and morning dailies, and various other publications.

There are some fine churches in the city. Four central Anglican churches, three Presbyterian, three Roman Catholic, also Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, Salvation Army barracks, and a Synagogue.

The Carter Observatory, situated in the Botanical Gardens at Kelburn, was completed in 1941, but is not at present open to the public.

There is a horticultural society, a kennel club, and poultry, pigeon, and canary association, and an acclimatisation society, etc. At Newtown Park, the terminus of the car line at Newtown, are the Zoological Gardens, under the control of the City Council. Salt water swimming bath at Oriental Bay and fresh water baths at Thorndon, Khandallah, and Karori.

There is a very large modern railway station at Lambton, and in the same building the headquarters staff of the Railways Department are housed. The Manawatu line was acquired by the Government in 1908. The first railway opened here was that to Hutt in 1874. The Main Trunk railway line connecting Wellington with Auckland was completed in 1908, and the first through train left Wellington on the evening of August 7, 1908, carrying a Ministerial and Parliamentary party.

An excellent view is obtained from Wellington Terrace and from Kelburn (which is reached by cable car), higher up, there

being to the right Oriental Bay, Evans Bay, and the suburb of Kilbirnie; to the left appear the townships of Petone and Lower Hutt; and the valley of the Hutt stretching away northwards toward the snowy ranges of Tararua, whose white peaks stand out against the sky; the Hutt River entering the bay at Petone. A walk from the top of the Kelburn cable car terminus through the Botanical Gardens to Tinakori road is very interesting. A scenic reserve called Wilton's Bush is well worth visiting, and is reached by a quarter of an hour's walk from the Wadestown tram terminus. A drive along the shores of the harbour on a beautiful bitumised road to the Lower Hutt (returning via Taita Valley), passing on the way the manufacturing centre of Petone with its woollen mills, extensive freezing and meat preserving works, motor assembly works, and the Government railway workshops, affords a pleasant afternoon's trip, the distance out being only eight miles. Another good drive is via Queen's Drive, Kilbirnie, and Lyall Bay to Island Bay (a seaside resort on the shore of the strait), about four miles distant. For pedestrians Mt. Victoria, from which splendid sea and land views can be obtained, is well worth a visit. A signal station is here which repeats the signals hoisted at the Beacon Hill station for town information. Seatoun and Worser Bay, Karaka Bay, Karori, and Makara Beach, and along the shore round the Rocks, returning through Kilbirnie and Newtown, are all pleasant drives. A trip across the harbour to Day's Bay (six miles), or by motor via Petone, affords an interesting excursion, and visitors are well catered for at this seaside resort and Williams' Park.

Wellington is well off in regard to musical societies, as there is a choral society, orchestral society, a male voice choir, and excellent operatic and dramatic societies. There are also rowing, yacht and sailing clubs, a race club, polo, golf, bowling, tennis, football, cricket, and hockey clubs. Two good theatres and several picture theatres and smaller halls for concerts, lectures, dances, etc. The Town Hall, opened December 7, 1904, in which are the municipal offices, has frontages to Cuba, Wakefield, and Mercer streets. The building was erected at a cost of £79,263 (including organ and furnishing). The main hall is 150ft long by 75ft wide and 52ft 6in high, and has seating accommodation for 2650 people. A concert hall 62ft long by 46ft wide has accommodation for 620. A magnificent organ is in the main hall.

The following suburbs are now amalgamated with Wellington, forming a greater Wellington:—Island Bay, Kilbirnie, Kelburn, Roseneath, Fitchet Town, Mitchelltown, Vogeltown, Brooklyn, Melrose, Mirimar, Karori, Wadestown, Northland, Ngaio, Khandallah, and Maranui.

The suburban boroughs of Wellington are Petone, Lower Hutt, and Eastbourne. The population of Wellington City is 120,700, that of the city and urban area (including the Hutt Valley and Johnsonville), 160,500.

There are several wharves, and almost continuous breastworks extending over nearly two miles of water front. The total lineal berthage is 26,199ft, including suburban wharves, with depths of water varying from 16ft to 41ft, and 8760ft of this is linked up with railway system. There is also a boat harbour (six acres) with concrete boat sheds.

A large and modern floating dock, controlled by the Harbour Board, is capable of taking in very large vessels for repairs and cleaning.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT is bounded on the north by Auckland and Hawke's Bay, on the west by Taranaki, on the east by the sea, and on the south and south-west by Cook Strait. The area is about 6,810,958 acres, and its greatest length north and south is about 180 miles, its mean width east and west about 60 miles.

The district is divided into two parts by a mountain range, which continues through the North Island. At its northern end this range—there known by the name of Ruahine, and about 4000ft—divides Wellington from Hawke's Bay; but after passing the Manawatu River, the range takes the name of Tararua, until, at about 40 miles from its termination on the shores of Cook Strait, it divides into two main ranges, known under the names of Rimutaka and Tararua, both ranges averaging from 2500ft to 3500ft in height, the highest point being Mitre Peak, 5154ft. Westward is the volcanic chain of mountains containing Ruapehu, 9,008ft, and Ngauruhoe, an active volcano, 7515ft high, and Tongariro, 6458ft. The long, sweeping curve down to Cook Strait, forming the south-western limit of the district, is bordered from the Patea River to within 30 miles of Wellington by a comparatively level and undulating country, having an average width of about 15 miles, now nearly all under cultivation.

Of the rivers the first is the Wanganui—"the Rhine of New Zealand"—with a length of over 110 miles from its source, near Mount Tongariro, to its outlet. The Rangitikei, the next in size, rises in the Ruahine Mountains, and is joined by the Hautapu and other large tributaries. After a course of over 100 miles it reaches the sea below Bulls. The Manawatu is next in importance. Rising in the Ruahines, it flows through the Manawatu Gorge, joining the sea just below Foxton. The other rivers are Waitotara (north of Wanganui), the Wangaehu (which takes its rise in Mount Ruapehu, and from its source so strongly impregnated with sulphur that fish cannot live in it), the Turakina, and the Otaki. The only other rivers of size are the Hutt (Heretaunga), emptying itself into Wellington Harbour, the Ruamahanga, flowing through the Wairarapa Valley and Lakes into Palliser Bay, and the Pahaoa, Aohanga, and Akitio.

The climate of Wellington district is healthy and mild, the mean annual temperature (in the city) being 55.4, whilst the mean rainfall is 48.49in per annum.

The soil of this district is good, and there is a great quantity of good land. The coasts of Wellington district are not so well supplied with harbours as other parts of the Dominion, but the chief—Port Nicholson—which is a meeting point for the coastal traffic of both islands, from its sheltered position and depth of water, is for its size one of the most convenient harbours in the world. Wanganui is the second port, and Patea and Manawatu Rivers are for small steamers.

The chief towns in Wellington district are Wellington, the capital of the Dominion, and Lower Hutt city, Petone, Featherston, Greytown, Carterton, Masterton, Eketahuna, Pahiatua, Otaki, Levin, Shannon, Foxton, Palmerston North, Feilding, Marton, Bulls, Halcombe, Hunterville, Taihape, Ohakune, Raetihi, Mangaweka, and Wanganui.

WELLINGTON HEAD. Outside Tory Channel on Arapawa Island.

WELLSFORD, Auckland. 72 miles north-east from Auckland by rail. Rodney County. Post, telegraph, and money order office. A gum, fruit, lime works, and dairy produce settlement, with accommodation house and good roads. Resident doctor. Population, 300.

WENDON, Southland. Farming district 24 miles north-west from Gore. Rail to Riversdale, thence motor six miles. Rural delivery from Gore.

WENDONSIDE, Southland. 31 miles north-west from Gore. Rail to Freshford, thence three miles. Southland County. Farming. Rural delivery from Riversdale.

WENDON VALLEY, Southland. Farming district 20 miles north from Gore. Motor from Gore. Mails from Waikaka.

WERAITI, Wellington. Three miles east of Masterton.

WERAROA, Wellington. 59 miles north from Wellington. By rail to Levin, thence motor daily three-quarters of a mile. Post, money order, and telephone office. Horowhenua County. (See Levin.) The Government have an experimental farm and nursery here, also a training home for boys. Store, etc. Population, 466. Doctors at Levin.

WEREROA. Pa captured by Sir George Grey's troops, July 22, 1865. Near Churchill, Auckland.

WEST BAY. Four miles north of Whangaroa.

WEST ENTRY. One entrance to Pelorus Sound.

WESTERFIELD, Canterury. 11 miles west by rail from Ashburton. Telephone. In Ashburton County. Farming district, with good roads. Good fishing in Ashburton River. Doctor at Ashburton. Rural delivery from Ashburton.

WEST EYRETON, Canterbury. 29 miles north by rail from Christchurch. Eyre County. Farming. Rural delivery from Rangiora.

WESTFIELD. Railway siding eight miles south from Auckland. Freezing works.

WEST HARBOUR. A suburban borough on Otago Harbour, west side. Connected with Dunedin by the Port Chalmers railway. Population, 1780. It extends from north-eastern boundary of Dunedin city to Sawyers' Bay (part of which it includes), and the length of the borough is eight and a-quarter miles, but narrow in width—no doubt the longest and narrowest borough in New Zealand. The postal offices of Ravensbourne, St. Leonards, and Sawyers' Bay are included in the borough.

WEST KYLE, Canterbury. On coast 17 miles south from Rakaia. Telephone office.

WESTLAND. The Westland Provincial District occupies the central portion of the western watershed of the Middle Island, joining Canterbury on the east, its north and south boundaries with Nelson and Otago being the Grey, Arnold, and Awarua Rivers. The mean length is 200 miles, and its average width 24 miles. The area is 4759 square miles.

In 1868 Westland was separated from Canterbury and became a county, the boundary being the summit of the Southern Alps. Westland was constituted a province by New Zealand Statute, 1873.

There are numerous rivers, swift and strong, but of no great length. The principal ones, beginning from the north, are: The Grey (Mawhera), Arnold, Teremakau, Arahura, Hokitika, Mikonui, Waitaha, Wanganui, Poerua, Wataroa, Waitangi, Taona, Okarito, Waiho, Cook's, Karangarua, Makawiho, Mahitahi, Paringa, Moeraki, Haast, Okuru, Turnbull, Waitoto, Arawata, Cascade, George, and Awarua. Being nearly all snow fed, they come down in raging torrents in the spring and early summer months.

There are also numerous lakes, and most of them very pretty. The largest are—Lake Brunner, six miles by three miles and a-half; Kanieri, five miles by one mile and a-half; Okarito, six miles by one mile and a-quarter; Mapourika, three miles by one mile and a-half; Mahinapua, Ianthe, Rotokino, Wahapo, Saltwater Lagoon, Paringa, Moeraki, and Ellery. Some are very deep, their bottoms being hundreds of feet below sea-level.

The chief towns are Greymouth, Brunnerton, Hokitika, Kumara, Ross, Stillwater, Harihari, and Moana.

The district of Westland is famous for mining, and contains the greatest area of alluvial auriferous ground on the West Coast.

WEST LYNN. Part of Auckland, which see. Post, money order, and telephone office.

WEST MELTON, Canterbury. Farming district, with telephone office. 15 miles west by motor from Christchurch. Paparua County. Rural delivery from Christchurch.

WESTMERE, Wellington. Farming district seven miles north-west by rail from Wanganui. Mails from there.

WESTON, Otago. Four miles west from Oamaru by railway road motor bus. Waitaki County. Post and telephone office. Quarries of the noted Oamaru stone and lime works are here. Farming district, with good roads. Doctor at Oamaru. Population, 245.

WESTOWN. Suburb of New Plymouth.

WEST PEAK (2154ft). Near O'Kain's Bay, Banks Peninsula.

WEST PLAINS, Southland. Farming district, with telephone office. 4½ miles north by motor from Invercargill. Rural delivery from there.

WESTPORT, Nelson. The second town of importance in Nelson Province, situated at mouth of Buller River (Kawatiri, native name). There is a good bar harbour, sheltered by Cape Foulwind from the southward, and accessible in almost all weathers. Over three-quarters of a million has been spent on the harbour works designed by Sir John Coode. Ample depth of water in river for all vessels that can cross the bar. Rise and fall of spring tides, 9½ft; neap tides, 5½ft; depth of water on bar varies at m.l.w.s. from 11ft after heavy weather or floods in river to 15ft; after fine weather, when dredging can be carried out, vessels drawing 19ft berthed at the wharves. Westport is the place of shipment for the coal mines lying northward at Denniston, Granity Creek, the co-operative mines at Seddonville, and Westport-Stockton coal mine 21 miles distant, connected by rail. The character of this coal is almost unrivalled for steam purposes, and a big trade is done in bunkering steamers. The Westport Harbour Board, now abolished, made extensive additions to their wharves, and imported a powerful suction dredge, which has deepened the river and depth of water on bar to enable the larger steamers visiting the Dominion to call and coal at Westport. Port now under Government control.

Eleven miles distant from Westport are the coal mining villages of Denniston (which see) and Waimangaroa, the former at the top and the latter at the foot of the Mount Rochfort Plateau, while to the south are the alluvial gold mining centres of Addison's Flat, Croninville, Nine-mile Beach, and Charleston.

Westport is a borough with a population of 4240. There are many hotels and several boarding houses. Private and Government schools, technical schools, and School of Mines. Fortnightly sittings of S.M. Court. There are banks, two daily papers, corporation gasworks, electric light, dairy factory, and cool stores, swimming baths and good surfing beach, good public halls suitable for entertainments, and an athenæum, jockey, and other clubs. Good trout fishing in Buller, Mokihinui, and Totara Rivers, and grey duck shooting in vicinity. Roads are good. Post, telegraph,

and money order office. Borough Council meets fortnightly; County Council (Buller) meets monthly. Half-holiday held here on Saturday. Resident doctors and public hospital.

WEST SHORE, Hawke's Bay. Suburb of Napier, four miles by motor or rail. Post and telephone office.

WETHERAL. Railway siding 18 miles north from Christchurch. Eyreton branch.

WEYMOUTH, Auckland. 18 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Manurewa, thence motor bus 3½ miles. Manukau County. Farming district, with good fishing, boating, and bathing. Good motor roads. Post and telephone office; store, dairy, public library, and hall. Doctor at Manurewa.

WHAKAANGIANGI, Auckland. 104 miles north from Gisborne by motor. Matakaoa County. Sheep farming district, with good roads. Post office. Doctor at Te Araroa, eight miles. Name means "to make thin."

WHAKAARI. Native settlement, Waiapu River.

WHAKA HEKE RAPIDS. On Upper Waikato River.

WHAKAHORO, Wellington. 227 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Raurimu, thence motor 27 miles. Kaitieke County. Farming district, with good roads, shooting and fishing. Doctor at Taumarunui, 60 miles. Telephone office. Rural delivery from Raurimu. Whakahoro means "to cause to slip off," there having been a canoe launching place here in early days.

WHAKAIHUWAKA, Wellington. Telephone office, on Wanganui River, 17 miles north from Wanganui.

WHAKAIRI, or Table Mount. Main range behind Thames.

WHAKAKI, Hawke's Bay. 92 miles north-east from Napier by motor. Wairoa County. Farming district. Roads good. Post and telephone. Doctor at Wairoa. The Whakaki Lake stretches for about eight miles along the shore. Swans and ducks are plentiful, also shags. Wild pigs and cattle are found in the bush land at the back of the pa. At Rotonui, three miles, on the Wairoa side of Whakaki, may be seen the remains of a once strongly fortified pa, while on the sea coast opposite are collected the totara piles of a Hauhau temple. There are some ten piles, valued roughly at £60, lying ready for the building of the temple against the second coming of Christ. The chief of the tribe was adopted by Te Kooti when a child, but when he found that that notorious chief was not his real father he left him when he was only seven years old. The Ngatahine hapu remained loyal to the Government during the Hauhau rising, in token of which the Native Department has presented them with a flag. Name means "to make it full," referring to the lagoon, which the Maoris like to see full so they could get more fish.

WHAKAKORI. Headland east coast of North Island.

WHAKAMARA, Taranaki. 11 miles east from Hawera. Farming. Rural delivery from Hawera.

WHAKAMARAMA, Auckland. 135 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Omokoroa, thence six miles by motor. Post office. Tauranga County. Farming and sawmilling. Roads good. Rural delivery from Tauranga. Doctor at Tauranga, 15 miles. Name means "let the moon give light." Shooting, deer and wild pigs. 850ft above sea level; 80 acres of scenic reserve, with bush walks, camping grounds, and bathing pools.

WHAKAMARINO, Marlborough. 16 miles south from Havelock. Name means "to make peaceful."

WHAKAPAPA, Auckland. Kaitieke County.

WHAKAPARA, Auckland. 146 miles north-west from Auckland by rail. Whangarei County. Farming district. Roads good. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Hikurangi, four miles. Population, 168. Trout fishing and good pheasant shooting.

WHAKAPIRAU, Auckland. 98 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Maungaturoto, thence motor seven miles. Otamatea County. Shooting and fishing. Farming district. Lime works. Good roads. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Paparoa, ten miles.

WHAKAPUNI LAGOON. North Waiapu River.

WHAKARAU, Auckland. Farming district, 38 miles north from Gisborne. Waikohu County. Mails private bag from Gisborne.

WHAKAREWAREWA. Portion of the Thermal Springs district, and two miles from Rotorua, which see for particulars. Roads good. Has a post, telephone, and money order office. One hotel. Name means "the dissolver." Doctor at Rotorua. Motors frequently from Rotorua. A Government plantation for raising trees is here.

WHAKARI. The Maori name for White Island, which see.

WHAKARONGO, Wellington. 90 miles north from Wellington by rail. Kairanga County. Post office. Farming district. Dairy factory, soap factory, and good roads. Population, 240. Doctor at Palmerston North, four miles. Fishing and shooting. Name means "listen, or attention," from the fact that the Maoris from the nearby pas assembled here to listen to the approach of war parties through the Manawatu Gorge.

WHAKATAKI, Wellington. 106 miles north-west from Wellington. Rail to Masterton, thence motor 40 miles. Castlepoint County. Good motor roads. Sheep farming district on coast. One hotel. Good fishing and plenty of deer stalking and pig shooting. Good beach. Doctor at Masterton. Telephone office. Mails from Masterton. Name means "to go in search of."

WHAKATANE, Auckland. A borough, population 2160; in Bay of Plenty. 240 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to

Whakatane West, thence motor six miles, or rail to Rotorua, thence motor 56 miles. Situated at mouth of Whakatane River, with good harbour for vessels of 150 tons, the average depth on the bar at high water being 11ft. The borough is lit by electricity, and has a good water supply. Monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Half-holiday Saturday. A large area has been reclaimed by the Harbour Board, and is now part of the business portion of the town. The Urewera Country is now being roaded and opened for settlement, and the draining of Rangitaiki Swamp has been most successful, a considerable area being under cultivation. The coastal lands are very rich, and in a high state of cultivation. Good views can always be had of White Island, 35 miles away, and of Whale Island, seven miles. The climate is most equable, and good shooting, trout and sea fishing are to be had. High school, banks, paper mills, freezing works, hotels, hospital, newspaper, post, telegraph, and money order office. Resident doctors. On March 10, 1869, Te Kooti, with a band of Hau Hau Natives, raided here, but was driven off, losing 20 of his followers. The origin of the word Whakatane is as follows:—A Matatua war canoe landed here at a place called Te Hahaina, just inside the heads, to find a cave called Te Aua-o-Muriwai (the cave of Muriwai) and named by one Irakewa. The Natives got out and left the canoe with one Maori in it on the beach. The tide came in and the canoe started to make away. The Maori called to the others, but they did not hear him. A woman named Wairaka, however, having heard him, exclaimed: "Kia whakatane ake ahau" (I'll stand up as a man), and went and assisted to bring the canoe back on to the beach.

WHAKATANE WEST, Auckland. Six miles by rail from Taneatua.

WHAKATANE RIVER. Flows into Bay of Plenty, Auckland.

WHAKATIRI, Auckland. 20 miles south-east from Auckland by rail to Papakura, thence motor 15 miles. Manukau County. Farming. Good roads. Sanctuary for game. Name means "distant thunder." Doctor at Clevedon, seven miles. Rural delivery from Clevedon.

WHAKATIWAI. Firth of Thames.

WHAKATU. Railway siding nine miles south from Napier.

WHALE. A siding five miles from Foxton, on the Foxton-Sanson tramway, Wellington.

WHALE ISLAND. In Bay of Plenty, seven miles north of Whakatane River entrance. Native name Motuhura. A whaling station was established here in 1833 by a Scotch settler named Gilbert Mair.

WHALERS CREEK. Mahakipawa, Marlborough.

WHANAKAO MOUNT. Near Hikurangi, Auckland.

WHANAKINO STATION. 21 miles from Hastings by road. Sheep farming. Mails private bag from Hastings.

WHANANAKI, Auckland. Situated on the East Coast, 157 miles north-east from Auckland. Rail to Hikurangi, thence motor 15 miles. Whangarei County. A small farming district, with store and boarding house. Shooting and fishing, and camping at the beach. Good roads. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Hikurangi.

WHANA WHANA, Hawke's Bay. Farming district 31 miles by motor from Hastings. Hawke's Bay County. Mails private bag from Hastings.

WHANGAE BRIDGE. Railway siding two miles south from Opua.

WHANGAKOKO, Marlborough. 41 miles north from Blenheim. Telephone office. Rail to Picton, thence launch. Mails from there.

WHANGAMARINO, Auckland. Cattle and sheep farming district, 50 miles south from Auckland by rail. Waikato County. Good shooting and good roads. Post and telephone. Doctor at Huntly, 17 miles.

WHANGAMATA, Auckland. 165 miles south-east from Auckland. Rail to Waihi, thence motor 19½ miles. Thames County. Post office, hotel, and stores. Farming district. Good fishing, especially crayfishing, and shooting. Safe beaches, motor camp. Good roads and bush and coastal scenery. Doctor at Waihi. Name means "flying bullet."

WHANGAMOA, Nelson. 25 miles north-east from Nelson by motor. Waimea County. Good trout fishing and deer, pig and quail shooting. Opossum trapping. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Nelson. Name means "place of the moa."

WHANGAMOA HILL (1120ft). Near Nelson.

WHANGAMOA VALLEY. Continuation of Rai Valley, at foot of Whangamoa Hill.

WHANGAMOANA, Wellington. Farming district, 32 miles by motor from Featherston.

WHANGAMOMONA, Taranaki. 68 miles east from New Plymouth by rail. In county of same name, council office being here. Post, telegraph, and money order office. Farming district. Pheasant shooting, ducks, wild pigs, and goats. Store and hotel. Is 20 miles from Tangarakau Gorge, one of the finest pieces of natural scenery in North Island, and by the way of which Auckland may be reached. Half-finished Maori canoes have been found in the bush near Wanganui River, 17 miles away from the spot believed declared tapu (sacred). Whangamomona, being halfway between Stratford and Ohura, by motor service. Population, 262. Doctor at Stratford. Name means "fertile valley with stretching arms." Resident district nurse.

WHANGAMUMU, Auckland. Telephone office, about 12 miles south-east from Russell. Whaling station.

WHANGANUI. Island in Coromandel Harbour.

WHANGAOKENA. Maori name for East Island, Auckland.

WHANGAPARA, Auckland. 53 miles from Auckland by steamer. On Great Barrier Island. Farming and sawmilling. Hot springs four miles from here. Fishing and shooting good. Nearest doctor at Auckland. Name means "end for end." Roads not very good, but are being improved.

WHANGAPARAOA, Auckland. 26 miles north from Auckland by motor or steamer. Waitemata County. Dairy farming. Shooting. Roads good. The number of pleasant bays renders the district a favourite holiday resort. Post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Birkenhead. Name means "bay of whales."

WHANGAPARAPARA. Harbour, Great Barrier Island.

WHANGAPE, Auckland. 220 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence motor 30 miles. Mangonui County. Dairying district. Has a funnel-shaped harbour. Nearest doctor at Kaitaia, 25 miles. Post office.

WHANGAPE. Lake and creek in Raglan County, Auckland.

WHANGAPOUA, Auckland. Situated east coast of Coromandel Peninsula; 52 miles south-east by steamer from Auckland. Coromandel County. Sheep and cattle farming. A charming place for holiday, with beautiful beaches, sea caves, pohutukawa groves, and old Maori pas and fortifications. Pheasant, quail, duck, and wild pig shooting; also good fishing. Doctor at Coromandel, 11 miles. Name from "whanga," a bay; and "poua," a shellfish. Mails from Coromandel.

WHANGAPUA STREAM. Flows into Waikato River.

WHANGAPUROTO, Auckland. 187 miles south from Auckland. Rail Manunui, thence nine miles.

WHANGARA, Auckland. 17 miles north from Gisborne by motor. Cook County. Sheep and dairy farming district. Fishing. Hotel accommodation. Post and telephone. Doctor at Gisborne. Name means "bay of the sun." Delightful beach. Island of same name, 195ft high, three and a-half miles south-west of Gable End Foreland.

WHANGARATA, Auckland. 38 miles south by rail from Auckland. Franklin County. Mails from Tuakau.

WHANGAREI, Auckland. 131 miles north from Auckland by rail or 110 miles by road passing through native bush flanking the sea coast. At one point on the road both Tasman and Pacific Oceans can be seen. Situated at head of the picturesque harbour of same name. Whangarei is one of the prettiest towns, as well as the most northerly municipality in the Dominion. It is the chief town and seaport for a large and extensive agricultural, pastoral, and fruitgrowing district, the climate and the rich volcanic soil being suitable for the growing of oranges, lemons, apples of excellent quality, and other fruits. Coal mining is

carried on in the district, the mines being at Hikurangi (10 miles) and Kamo (four miles), whilst dairying is also an important industry, there being several factories in the district. There are also cement works and sawmills.

The chief exports are butter, fruit, wool, coal, timber, and cement.

Travellers desirous of seeing the kauri tree in all its glory, together with some very fine scenery, will find the trip to this district very satisfactory. The kauri forest of Puhipuhi, of great beauty and extent, is situated about 20 miles to the north of Whangarei. Kauri gum digging is also associated with the timber felling, and a fair trade is done with this article.

The great Wairua Falls, the Niagara of New Zealand, is a great cataract over 300ft across. It lies about 17 miles from Whangarei, and is easily reached via Maunu road, which passes through an excellent farming district, diversified by hill and dale, with some grand views over very beautiful country. The Whangarei Falls are also one of the sights of the district, and are only some three miles and a-half distant. Other points of interest are the Abbey Caves, Ruamanga Falls, Laureston Rocks at Waro, and the mineral springs at Kamo, about four miles.

Whangarei is well laid out and lighted by electricity, gas being also available; good water and sewerage systems. Population, 7600. There are several good hotels and private boarding-houses, four banks, and hospital, post, telegraph, and money order offices; county, municipal, and Government offices, library, etc. Fortnightly sittings of S.M. Court. Good sea fishing in harbour, and pheasant shooting. Roads throughout district are good. Resident doctors. Whangarei means "steady—charge," a command given in battle.

WHANGAREI HARBOUR. Situated north-west of Auckland. Settlements on harbour are Whangarei, Mangapai, Parua Bay, Portland, and Onerahi.

WHANGAREI HEADS, Auckland. 144 miles north from Auckland by rail or 133 miles by road. Rail to Whangarei, thence motor 18 miles. Post and telephone office. Whangarei County. Lime burning and farming. Fine scenery with climate equable and healthy all the year. Good fishing. Doctor at Whangarei.

WHANGARIPO, Auckland. Six miles south-east of Wellsford.

WHANGAROA, Auckland. 219 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence motor 51 miles. Whangaroa County. The calm, deep waters of this harbour are land-locked by curious hills; on the south the domed summit of St. Paul's rises above the township, to the west are the Taratara and Maungataniwha Hills, to the north St. Peter's, while towards the sea the rounded heights of Peach Island and the Haystack stand on either side of the rocky entrance. The top of St. Paul's is easily reached from the wharf, and the view well repays one for the short climb. In the

early part of last century (1809) the crew of the ship Boyd were all massacred here by the Maoris. The ship lies sunk in the harbour.

Farming district. Good fishing. Roads good. Post, telephone, and money order office. One hotel. Doctor and hospital at Kaeo.

The Rev. Samuel Marsden established his first mission station at Kaeo (which see), at the head of the harbour, and in 1822 the Rev. Samuel Leigh established the Wesleyan mission at Whangaroa.

Whangaroa means "long waiting," from a Maori war party that had to spend a considerable time in the harbour waiting for a dense fog to lift before they could proceed on their journey.

WHANGARURU, Auckland. 169 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Hikurangi, thence motor 27 miles to within one mile of landing, then one mile by water. No road access. Whangarei County. A farming district situated on a fine harbour frequented by yachtsmen. Fishing and shooting. Post office. Name means "place of shelter." Doctor at Hikurangi.

WHANGARURU SOUTH, Auckland. 150 miles north from Auckland. Rail to Hikurangi, thence motor 23 miles. Whangarei County. Farming district, with good roads. Shooting and fishing. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Hikurangi.

WHANGATAURA, Marlborough. 24 miles north-west from Blenheim. Mails private bag from there.

WHANGATEAU, Auckland. 55 miles north from Auckland by road or rail to Kaipara Flats, thence motor 20 miles. Rodney County. Farming district. Good fishing and shooting and roads good. In north-west corner of Big Omaha Bay; in Whangateau Harbour. Doctor at Warkworth. Rural delivery from Matakana, six miles.

WHARANUI, Marlborough. 38 miles south from Blenheim by rail. Awatere County. Private bag from Blenheim.

WHAREAMA, Wellington. 93 miles north-east from Wellington. Rail to Masterton, thence motor 27 miles. Castlepoint County. Post and telephone. Sheep farming. Good sea fishing and good roads. Doctor at Masterton. Name means "shelter made by outrigger canoe," or as the Maori expressed it, "house sometimes," from the fact that Maoris camped here made use of their canoe as a shelter.

WHAREAMA RIVER. On east coast of North Island, Wellington.

WHAREATEA BAY. Sounds County. Ten miles from French Pass by launch. Mails private bag from French Pass. Name means "house with plenty of room for all." Telephone office.

WHARE FLAT, Otago. Farming settlement nine miles north-west from Dunedin. Taieri County. Good rabbit shooting, pig hunting, and trout fishing in vicinity. Holiday resort and picnic

spot. Easily reached from Dunedin by motor. Mails from Halfway Bush post office.

WHAREHINA, Taranaki. Farming district four miles by motor from Midhirst.

WHAREHINE, Auckland. 75 miles north-west from Auckland. Rail to Wellsford, thence 10 miles by motor. Rodney County. Sheep and dairy farming and sawmilling. Roads good. Post and telephone. Doctor at Wellsford. Name means "house for women."

WHAREHINE RIVER. Runs into Kaipara Harbour.

WHAREHUANUI, Otago. Eight miles north-east by motor from Queenstown. Telephone office. Rural delivery from Queenstown.

WHAREHUIA, Taranaki. 27 miles south-east from New Plymouth. Rail Midhirst, thence four miles. Rural delivery from Stratford.

WHAREHUNGA, Marlborough. 37 miles north-east from Blenheim. Rail to Picton, thence launch. Sounds County. Telephone office. On sunny and sheltered side of Arapawa Island. One of the prettiest spots in Queen Charlotte Sound. Favourite resort for yachting parties. Some of Captain Cook's crew were massacred by Maoris here. Nearest doctor at Picton.

WHAREKIIA MOUNT. Near Hikurangi Mount, Auckland.

WHAREKOPAE, Auckland. 41 miles north-west from Gisborne by motor. Waikohu County. Farming district. Post office. Doctor at Gisborne. Name means "the house where prepared maize cob is kept." Scene of battle between Te Kooti and Government forces. Roads bad.

WHAREKURI, Otago. Farming district seven miles north-west from Kurow. Name means "house of the dog."

WHAREMAUKU. See Raumati Beach.

WHAREORA, Auckland. Five miles east from Whangarei.

WHAREORINO, Auckland. 80 miles north from New Plymouth. Rail to Waitara, thence motor 70 miles. Waitomo County. Post office. Farming district. 20 miles of main highway at Awakino. Sea fishing and shooting. Nearest doctor at Waitara. District nurse at Mokau, 24 miles. Name means "iron house."

WHAREPAINA, Auckland. 195 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Rotorua, thence motor 24 miles. Waiotapu Hot Springs one mile away. Taupo County. Post and telephone. Good roads. Farming district. Doctor at Rotorua. Name means "house in the pines."

WHAREPAPA, Auckland. 35 miles north from Auckland by rail. Waitemata County. Post office. Farming district. Doctor at Helensville, three miles. Name means "house of clay." Roads good.

WHAREPOA. 136 miles south-east by rail from Auckland. Thames line. Splendid dairying district. Dairy factory. Post, telephone, and money order office. Roads good. Thames County. Doctor at Paeroa, nine miles. Name means "food house."

WHAREPOA ROAD. A railway siding, 12 miles south from Thames.

WHAREPONGA, Auckland. Telephone office, eight miles from Waipiro Bay. Name means "fern tree house."

WHAREPUHUNGA, Auckland. 118 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Te Awamutu, thence motor 18 miles. Otorohanga County. Telephone office. Dairying. Good trout fishing. Roads good. Doctor at Te Awamutu. Rural delivery from Te Awamutu. Name means "house (built) of Puhunga"—a species of tree fern.

WHARERAKAU, Auckland. 215 miles north from Auckland Rail to Kaikohe, motor to Rawene, thence launch. Hokianga County. Good shooting—duck, pheasant, and quail. Doctor at Rawene, four miles. Name means "wooden house." Mails from Rawene.

WHARERATA, Auckland. 27 miles south from Gisborne by rail. Cook County. Roads good for motoring. Wharerata means "a hollow rata tree used as a house." Junction of roads to Morere Hot Springs, Wairoa, Mahia, and Nuhaka. Farming district. Rural delivery from Bartletts. Doctor at Gisborne.

WHARAROA, Taranaki. Farming district, two miles by rail from Hawera. Name means "long house."

WHARETOA, Otago. Farming district, 25 miles north-west by motor from Balclutha. Clutha County. Rural delivery from Balclutha.

WHARIE RANGE. Six and a-half miles from Fortrose, Southland.

WHARITI MOUNT (2956ft). Near Woodville.

WHARUA, Canterbury. Seven miles north from Kurow.

WHARUAKURA, Wellington. Farming district. Rail to Horopito, thence five miles. Near Raetihi.

WHATAMANGO, Marlborough. Telephone office, nine miles from Picton.

WHATANIHI, Marlborough. Telephone office, nine miles from Havelock. Accommodation house. Mails private bag from Havelock.

WHATARANGI, Wellington. Telephone office. Featherston County.

WHATAROA, Marlborough. Sounds County. 24 miles north-west from Blenheim. Mails private bag from Blenheim.

WHATATIRI, Auckland, 12 miles from Whangarei.

WHATATUTU, Auckland. 28 miles north-west from Gisborne. Rail to Puha, thence eight miles by motor; or by motor

direct from Gisborne. Waikohu County. Post, telephone, and money order office. A sheep-farming district. Oil springs in vicinity. One hotel. Population, 166. Doctor at Gisborne. Name means "store house built of the tutu plant." Roads passable.

WHATAUPOKO. A portion of the borough of Gisborne.

WHATAWHATA, Auckland. 92 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Hamilton, thence motor six miles. Waipa County. Post, money order, and telephone office. A farming district. Hotel, and store. Doctor at Hamilton. Population, 302. Here were extensive kumara (or sweet potato) grounds of the old Maoris, it being a place of some importance with them. An early traveller says he visited here in 1840, crossing the Waipa, a tributary of the Waikato, in a kopuka (or river canoe) from the plains of Matuketuke, when there were about 1000 Natives assembled. "Whatawhata" is an elevated stage for storing food. Good roads. Fishing and shooting.

WHATIPU, Auckland. 26 miles west from Auckland. Rail to Onehunga, thence launch. Waitemata County. Near Karekare.

WHATIWHATIHOHE. Is under Pirongia Mountain (Auckland Province) at junction of Puniu and Waipa Rivers. Once a royal village where dwelt the Maori king of the King Country.

WHATORO, Auckland. 122 miles north from Auckland. Rail and motor to Dargaville, thence rail 19 miles. Hobson County. Post and telephone. Sheep farming, dairying, and fruit-growing. Good fishing, and pheasant shooting. Three miles from Trounson Kauri Park. Roads good. Doctors at Dargaville.

WHATUWHIWHI, Auckland. Now called Tokerau Beach. 296 miles north-west from Auckland. Rail to Otiria, thence motor 124 miles. Mangonui County. Dairying and fruit growing, dairy factory. Situated on shore of Doubtless Bay, with good hard beach. Numerous small bays, fringed with pohutukawa. Roads good. Swordfish in bay; snipe and pheasant shooting. Post and telephone office. Name means "tangled fish nets." Doctor at Kaitaia. At the water's edge there is a stone which, according to Maori legend, is a daughter of Kupe, an old-time chief, turned by him into a stone in a fit of anger.

WHAU, Auckland. The old Maori name for Avondale.

WHAU RIVER. Flows into Waitemata Harbour, at Avondale.

WHAWHARUA, Auckland. Waitomo County. 114 miles south from Auckland. Rural delivery from Otorohanga. Name means "an uneven country full of hollows."

WHEATSTONE, Canterbury. Farming district, ten miles south by motor from Ashburton. Rural delivery from there.

WHEKENUI. Sounds County. By launch from Picton.

WHENUAHOU. Railway siding, 59 miles south-west from Napier.

WHENUAKITE, Auckland. 95 miles east from Auckland by car or rail to Thames, thence motor. Coromandel County. Post and telephone office. Dairy farming. Roads good. Hot springs on beach. Coastal fishing at Hot Water Beach, and pig hunting available. Hospital and doctor at Whitianga. Name means "we view the land." Natives years ago coming from the south came to a hill top; when they saw the big valley below they exclaimed: "Whenua Kite" (we view the land.)

WHENUAKOA, Otago. Farming district four miles by motor from Lawrence. Tuapeka County. Rural delivery from Lawrence.

WHENUAKURA, Wellington. Farming district, with dairy factory, four miles by rail from Patea. A skirmish with the Maoris occurred here on May 13, 1870. Name means "red earth." Rural delivery from Patea.

WHENUANUI, Auckland. Otamatea County. Farming district, with good roads. Four miles by motor from Ruawai. Name means "plenty of land." Near Ngatapa.

WHENUAPAI, Auckland. 22 miles north-west from Auckland by car via Henderson, or 11 miles by launch. On upper reaches of the Waitemata. Waitemata County. Dairy farming and fruit growing district. Good roads. Post and telephone; aerodrome. A popular pleasure resort. Nearest doctor at Kumeu. Name means "good land."

WHETUKURA, Hawke's Bay. Farming district four miles by motor from Ormondville. Rural delivery from there.

WHIRINAKI, Auckland. On Hokianga River, 232 miles north-west from Auckland. Rail to Kaikohe, thence motor 36 miles. Hokianga County. Farming district, with good roads. Post and telephone. Pheasant and duck shooting. Doctor at Rawene. Name means "to lean."

WHIRINAKI STREAM. Flows into Waikato River.

WHIRITOA, Wellington. Four miles from Wanganui. Telephone office.

WHISKEY CREEK. Tributary of Waimumu Stream, near Gore.

WHISKEY CREEK. Near Ararimu, Franklin County.

WHITCOMBE PASS. Southern Alps, between Ashburton and Westland.

WHITE BLUFF. Two miles north of mouth of Awatere River, Marlborough.

WHITE CLIFFS, Canterbury. The terminus of the Christchurch-White Cliffs railway. 42 miles north-west from Christchurch. Malvern County. Lignite coal mining and sheep farming. Roads fair. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Darfield, 11 miles. Shooting and fishing.

WHITE CLIFFS. In Taranaki district, on the way to which the Rev. J. Whiteley was killed by the Maoris on February 28,

1869, when a general massacre took place. There is a memorial erected on the actual spot. Present name Pukearuhe.

WHITE CLIFFS. High cliffs on Buller road, Nelson.

WHITECRAIG, Otago. Railway siding, five miles south from Oamaru.

WHITEHALL, Auckland. Farming district 10 miles east from Cambridge. Waikato County. Rural delivery from Cambridge.

WHITE HORSE TERRACE. Near Tiromoana, Buller County.

WHITE ISLAND. Off St. Clair, Dunedin.

WHITE ISLAND, Auckland. A conical island in the Bay of Plenty, formed by the summit of a volcanic mountain rising out of deep water. The crater is occupied by a lake of strong mineral water, which is fed by intermittent geysers and boiling springs surrounding it. All these waters are intensely acid, and deposit sulphate of lime; while the accompanying vapours form irregular deposits of pure sulphur. The first water is too powerful to be used medicinally in its natural state, but might be turned to valuable account in certain chemical manufactures. A tradition among the Maoris ascribes the origin of fire to this island, which they name Waikare. It lies 27 miles from the shore, and 38 miles west from Cape Runaway, is four miles in circumference, and 1075ft high. In the west end of the crater is a blow-hole from which escapes dense clouds of steam rising to great height. The colour of the island is really yellow, not white. A trip by air over the island is an unforgettable experience. Named by Captain Cook, from the steam arising. In 1914 there was an eruption, and several of the sulphur mine workers were entombed. Sulphur mining was carried on, but has now been discontinued, and the island is uninhabited.

WHITE MOUNT. On road between Christchurch and West Coast.

WHITE ROCK, Canterbury. Farming district, 15 miles north-west by motor from Rangiora. Rural delivery from Rangiora.

WHITE ROCKS, Otago. Farming district, near Oamaru.

WHITE'S BAY. Old telegraph station between North and South Islands, but now used as testing station, and is north of Cloudy Bay.

WHITEWASH HEAD. Near Sumner, Christchurch.

WHITEWATER RIVER. Near Castle Hill, West Coast road.

WHITFORD, Auckland. Situated on Hauraki Gulf 19 miles south-east from Auckland by motor. Manukau County. Farming. Roads good. Store, post, telephone, and money order office. Doctor at Papatoetoe.

WHITIANGA, Auckland. Now commonly known as Mercury Bay. Situated at head of Mercury Bay and mouth of Whitianga River. 65 miles south-east from Auckland by steamer, or rail to

Thames, thence motor 41 miles. Coromandel County. Pheasants and ducks plentiful, also wild pigs. Good schnapper and hapuku fishing; all close to township. One of the headquarters for big game fishing. Dairying, with butter factory. Good roads. Hotel, library, hospital. Excellent camping facilities. Population, 313. Post, telegraph, and money order office. One of the early landing places of Captain Cook. Name means "the crossing." Doctor visits weekly.

WHITIORA. Portion of Hamilton borough.

WHITSTONE, Otago. Six miles from Oamaru by railway road bus. Waitaki County. Agricultural and dairy farming district. Roads good. Post office. Doctor at Oamaru. Was formerly known as Cave Valley, from the caves in the hill overlooking the valley.

WICKLIFFE BAY, Otago. A small bay on the seaward side of the Otago Peninsula. Here still may be seen the remains of the ship Victory wrecked over 60 years ago.

WIGRAM. Air force aerodrome on the outskirts of Christchurch at Sockburn.

WILBERFORCE RIVER. In Malvern Hills district, Canterbury.

WILD CATTLE HILL (2036ft). Pigeon Bay, Banks Peninsula.

WILLOW BANK. Eight miles north by rail from Gore, Waikaka line.

WILLOWBANK. Suburb of Christchurch.

WILLOWBRIDGE, Canterbury. 27 miles south from Timaru by rail. Waimate County. Farming district. Fishing and shooting. Roads good. Post and telephone office. Named by a settler named Buchanan after an old bridge made of willows on his estate. Doctor at Waimate, five miles. Population, 253.

WILLOWBY, Canterbury. Farming district seven miles south-west by motor from Ashburton. Rural delivery from there.

WILSHIRE BAY. A favourite seaside resort near Port Molyneux. Named after an old whaler who married a Maori woman called Makariri and lived here with the Maoris for years.

WILSON BAY. Sounds County, Marlborough. Near Homewood.

WILSON'S CROSSING. 12 miles north by rail from Invercargill.

WILSON'S RIVER. In Preservation Inlet. Good alluvial gold diggings here in the early days, now deserted.

WILSON'S SIDING. 17 miles by rail from Christchurch.

WIMBLEDON, Hawke's Bay. Sheep-farming settlement, with hotel and store. 118 miles south from Napier, near the coast. Rail to Dannevirke, thence motor 39 miles. Post and telephone

office. Patangata County. Roads good. Doctor at Weber, 14 miles.

WINCHESTER, Canterbury. 15 miles north from Timaru by rail. On Waihi River. Geraldine County. Flourmill and wool scouring, one hotel, and lime works. Splendid roads. Post, telegraph, and money order offices, etc. There is not much shooting, excepting hares, but Winchester is the centre for perhaps the best trout fishing in New Zealand, and visitors come from almost all parts of the world. Winchester is situated in a very fertile district, and the climate is pleasant and cheerful, with plenty of sunshine. A college for boys is situated here, and there is a domain of several acres well planted with shrubs, etc. Doctor at Temuka, four miles. Population, 549.

WINCHMORE, Canterbury. Farming district nine miles north-west by motor from Ashburton. Also known as Porowhita. Rural delivery from Ashburton.

WINDERMERE, Canterbury. Farming district eight miles south-west by rail from Ashburton. Rural delivery from there.

WINDSOR, Canterbury. Small outlying suburb of Christchurch, in the Avon district, lying between Richmond and Burwood.

WINDSOR, Otago. 12 miles west from Oamaru by railway road bus, at the junction of the Oamaru-Tokarahi and Oamaru-Ngapara lines. Waitaki County. Post and telephone office. Population, 303. Doctor at Oamaru. Fishing.

WINDWHISTLE HOUSE, Canterbury. Post office and halfway stopping place on motor route from Glentunnel to Lake Coleridge. 51 miles west from Christchurch by service car or rail to Glentunnel, thence 12 miles by car. Sheep farming. Selwyn County. Is three miles from Rakaia Gorge. Named from its windy position. Nearest doctor at Darfield, 24 miles. Good roads. Salmon fishing, three miles.

WINGATUI, Otago. Eight miles south from Dunedin, on the Dunedin-Invercargill line, and the junction for Central Otago line, or by road via Mosgiel 11 miles. Taieri County. Wingatui is the site of the racecourse for Dunedin Jockey Club. Post and telephone. Doctor at Mosgiel, two miles. The name was given by late William Blair Stevenson about the year 1858. While shooting one day at Portobello he accidentally winged a tui. Attending to its injury, the lady who was to become his wife and he agreed that the first home they had they would call "Wing-a-tui." Roads good.

WINIATA. Railway siding two miles from Taihape.

WINSCOMBE. Railway siding 36 miles north-west from Timaru. Fairlie branch.

WINSLOW, Canterbury. 59 miles south by rail from Christchurch. Ashburton County. Post and telephone. Splendid grain district. Roads good. Shooting. Doctor at Ashburton, six miles.

Named after Lord Winslow by the late John Grigg, founder of the historic "Longbeach" estate.

WINTERSLOW MOUNT (5578ft). A peak of Mount Somers Range.

WINTERTON RIVER. Tributary of Awatere River.

WINTON, Southland. Southland County. Borough town with a population of 880. Is situated near the Oreti or New River, in the centre of a rich farming district. 19 miles north from Invercargill, on the Kingston line of railway. Several industries, including wine manufacturing, and cheese and dairy factories. Three hotels, a bi-weekly newspaper, and branch bank. Linen flax factory. Post, telegraph, money order, savings bank, and Government offices. S.M. Court sits alternate months. Half-holiday held here on Saturday. Excellent trout fishing in river, and good duck and rabbit shooting near at hand. Good roads. Resident doctor.

WINTON BURN. West side Mararoa River, Southland.

WIREO. Native settlement nine miles south-west of Whangamata, Auckland.

WIRI, Auckland. A farming district 13 miles south from Auckland by rail. Manukau County. Roads good. Doctor at Papatoetoe, two miles. Wiri means "winding."

WOBURN, Wellington. 10 miles by rail from Wellington, Hutt Valley.

WOODBURY, Canterbury. 29 miles north-west from Timaru. Rail to Orari, thence motor 10 miles. Geraldine County. Post and telephone office. Sheep and mixed farming. Is within two miles of Waihi Range, and there are many camping grounds within reach. Good fishing in Orari, Waihi, or Temoana Rivers. Picturesque park, and swimming baths. Roads good for motoring. Doctor at Geraldine, five miles. Population, 267. Named after a town in Devonshire, England.

WOODCOCKS, Auckland. 59 miles north from Auckland by rail. Rodney County. Farming and grazing district. Roads good. Doctor at Warkworth, eight miles. Rural delivery from Warkworth.

WOOD CREEK. Tributary of New River, Southland.

WOODEND, Canterbury. Well-settled fruit-growing and farming township, 18 miles north from Christchurch. Rail to Kaiapoi, thence motor four miles, or motor from Christchurch. Rangiora County. A hotel and private boarding house. Mechanics' Institute, library, and Oddfellows' Hall, suitable for entertainments. Fishing, and good roads. Popular sea beach two miles away. Post, telephone, and money order office and savings bank. Doctor at Kaiapoi. Population, 463.

WOODEND. Six miles by rail from Invercargill, on Bluff line.

WOODGROVE, Canterbury. Farming district, 58 miles north from Christchurch. Rail to Hawarden, thence four miles. Rural delivery from Hawarden.

WOODHAUGH. A suburb of Dunedin, in Leith Valley.

WOODHILL, Auckland. 33 miles north by rail from Auckland. Waitemata County. Farming district. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Helensville, five miles.

WOOD ISLETS. Port Abercrombie, Great Barrier Island.

WOODLANDS, Southland. Centre of a flourishing agricultural and pastoral district, 12 miles north-east by rail from Invercargill. Dairy and cheese factories, linen flax factory. Roads good. Trout fishing within a few miles. Post, telegraph, and money order, and savings bank office. Southland County. Doctors at Invercargill. Population, 348.

WOODLAW. Railway siding 40 miles west from Invercargill, on Wairio line near Wairio.

WOODLEIGH, Auckland. 70 miles south from Auckland. Rail to Te Kauwhata, thence motor 23 miles, or Auckland via Kawhia to Naike via service car (70 miles), thence motor five miles. Situated on the crest of a wooded range about eight miles from the west coast and 22 from the Waikato. Standing as it does 800ft above sea level, very fine views are to be obtained on a clear day; from certain points Mount Egmont may be seen 80 miles off. Several lakes are to be seen across the wide plain. Splendid sheep country. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Glen Afton, 14 miles. Raglan County.

WOODMAN'S CREEK. Tributary of Grey River, Nelson.

WOODPECKER BAY. Near Tiromoana, Buller County.

WOODSIDE. A railway siding 50 miles north-east from Wellington. Junction for Greytown branch.

WOODSIDE, Otago. 21 miles west from Dunedin by motor. Rail to Outram, thence three miles. Taieri County. A prettily-situated farming settlement on the Taieri Plains, and a favourite picnic resort and drive from Dunedin. Picturesque wooded creek with small waterfalls; beautiful bush scenery. Good rabbit shooting everywhere, and trout fishing within a mile or so. One store. Roads good. Post and telephone office. Doctor at Outram. Population, 130.

WOODSTOCK, Westland. Four miles south-east by motor from Hokitika. Westland County. Situated on the Hokitika River. Sawmilling and mining. Hotel. Roads good. Doctor at Hokitika. Mails from Rimu.

WOODVILLE, Hawke's Bay. Three miles from Manawatu River and Gorge. 115 miles north-east from Wellington, on main line of railway to Napier. Formerly a part of the Seventy-mile Bush, but now a prosperous dairying settlement and borough of 1050 inhabitants, with thriving industries established; cheese and

butter factories, creamery, brewery, etc.; bank, post, telegraph, and money order office. Several good hotels. Good fishing and shooting, and good roads. Half-holiday held on Saturday. Alternate monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Has splendid gas and water supply; lit with electricity. Town got its name through being situated in bush district. Resident doctor.

WOODY HEAD, off Raglan, Auckland.

WOOLSTON, Canterbury. A suburb of Christchurch city, three miles distant, either by electric car or train. Post, telephone, and money order office.

WORSER BAY, Wellington. A holiday and seaside resort, on the shores of Wellington Harbour, five miles south-east by electric car to Miramar or Seatoun. No hotel, but several furnished cottages can be rented. Boating, bathing, and fishing. Roads good. The road to Wellington passes over the Seatoun Heights, from which one of the finest views of Wellington can be obtained, or through tunnel by car. Stores, refreshment rooms, etc. Whanganui-a-Tara, a spring noted for Maori lore, is located here.

WREY'S BUSH, Southland. 47 miles west from Invercargill. Rail to Wairio, thence four miles. Wallace County. Farming district, with hotel; post and telephone office. Shooting and fishing, and good roads. Doctor at Nightcaps.

WRIGHT'S BUSH, Southland. Farming settlement, 14 miles by rail or motor north-west from Invercargill. Southland County. Has a post and telephone office. Excellent trout fishing and shooting in the neighbourhood. Good roads. Dairy factory and store. Doctor at Riverton, 12 miles. Population, 198.

WYE CREEK or CONE BURN. Running down the Remarkables into Lake Wakatipu.

WYE RIVER. 35 miles west of Blenheim.

WYLIE'S CROSSING, Otago. 14 miles south-west from Dunedin, on the Mosgiel-Outram line. Taieri County. A farming district situated on Taieri Plain, having a creamery. Trout and perch fishing. Duck, hare, and pukeko shooting. Doctor at Mosgiel, three miles. Rural delivery from Mosgiel.

WYNDHAM, Southland. On Mataura River, 25 miles from mouth at junction of Wyndham and Mimihau Streams. 27 miles north-east by rail from Invercargill, or rail to Edendale, thence motor. A town district. Population, 530. Chiefly a dairying centre; several dairy factories within a radius of seven miles. Streams in township well stocked with trout and perch. Good shooting all over district—wild pigs, etc., in back country, with ducks in neighbourhood. Excellent roads in all directions. Bi-weekly newspaper, bank, post, telegraph, money order, and public offices. Half-holiday held on Saturday. Alternate monthly sittings of S.M. Court. Resident doctor. Southland County. Fine racecourse and recreation ground.

WYNENS BAY. Near entrance Pelo[illegible]

YALDHURST, Canterbury. Small farming township, seven miles west from Christchurch and two miles from Hornby railway station. Paparua County. A hotel. Splendid roads. Two good golf links handy. Paparua Prison is here. Post and telephone. Good rabbit shooting. Nearest doctor at Riccarton, three miles. Population, 174.

YELLOW BLUFF. One mile and a-half from Otautau, Southland.

YELVERTON. One mile from Blenheim.

YNCYCA BAY, Pelorus Sound. Telephone office. 45 miles north from Blenheim. Launch from Havelock. Mails private bag from Havelock.

YOUNG NICK'S HEAD. Southern extremity of Poverty Bay, Auckland. On October 7, 1769, during Cook's voyage, land was sighted. Some days before, Cook saw frequent signs of land—floating seaweed, wood, different birds, etc.—and promised a gallon of rum to the one who should first sight land. This happened to be Nicholas Young, the cabin boy. Hence the name—Young Nick's Head.

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NORTH ISLAND
(TE IKA-A-MAUI)
NEW ZEALAND
R.G. BICK
Surveyor-General
1944
Scales
90 MILES
150 KILOMETRES
Reference
Cities thus AUCKLAND
Provincial Centres .. NAPIER
Boroughs .. FEILDING
Town Districts .. MANAIA
Small Centres .. Tokomaru
Railways ..
Coach Routes ..
Boundaries of Land Districts ..
BOROUGHS
1. TAKAPUNA 2. NORTHCOTE 3. BIRKENHEAD
4. DEVONPORT 5. NEW MARKET 6. MT EDEN
7. MT ALBERT 8. AVONDALE 9. ONEHUNGA
10. OTAHUHU
AUCKLAND
Manukau Har.
Waitemata Har.
Hauraki Gulf
Bay of Plenty
Tasman Sea
North Taranaki Bight
South Taranaki Bight
Tasman Bay
Golden Bay
Karamea Bight
Cloudy Bay
Palliser Bay
SOUTH ISLAND
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
(TE MOANA-NUI-A-KIWA)
South Latitude
East Longitude
Three Kings Is.
North Cape
Cape Maria Van Diemen
Poor Knights Is.
Little Barrier Id.
Great Barrier Id.
Kawau Id.
Waiheke Id.
Mercury Bay
Mayor Id.
Whale Id.
White Id.
Lake Taupo
Lake Taihape
Mahia Peninsula
Hawke Bay
Cape Egmont
Stephens Id.
D'Urville Id.
Farewell Spit
Westport
Nelson
Picton
Blenheim
Wellington
Cape Palliser
Cape Turnagain
Cape Kidnappers
Cape Table
Portland I.
Bream Head
Bream Bay
Bream Tail
Whangarei Har.
Kaipara Har.
Manukau Har.
Raglan Har.
Aotea Har.
Tauranga Har.
Whangaroa Har.
Hokianga Har.
Kaipara R.
Waikato R.
Thames R.
Whanganui R.
Manawatu R.
Rangitikei R.
Wanganui R.
Motueka R.
Waimea R.
Wairau R.
Clarence R.
Awatere R.
Waiau R.
Aparima R.
Mataura R.
Oreti R.
Waitaki R.
Rakaia R.
Rangitata R.
Waimakariri R.
Hurunui R.
Kaikoura
Banks Peninsula
Timaru
Oamaru
Dunedin
Invercargill
Bluff
Foveaux Strait
Stewart Island
Auckland
Hamilton
Cambridge
Morrinsville
Thames
Paeroa
Waihi
Tauranga
Te Aroha
Te Puke
Whakatane
Opotiki
Gisborne
Tolaga Bay
Te Karaka
Waikare Inlet
Waiapu
Tokomaru Bay
Waipiro Bay
Tuparoa
Port Awanui
East C.
Hicks Bay
Te Araroa
Te Kaha
Raukokore
Matata
Te Teko
Te Puke
Te Aroha
Waihi
Paeroa
Thames
Tapu
Coromandel
Whangamata
Katikati
Waihi Beach
Te Puke
Maketu
Te Puna
Omokoroa
Tauranga
Mount Maunganui
Papamoa
Rotorua
Lake Rotorua
Lake Rotoiti
Lake Tarawera
Lake Rotoma
Lake Okataina
Lake Rerewhakaaitu
Lake Tikitapu
Lake Rotomahana
Lake Tikitere
Lake Rotoehu
Lake Rotoiti
Lake Tarawera

R.G.DICK
Surveyor-General
1944
SOUTH ISLAND
(TE WAI-POUNAMU)
NEW ZEALAND
Scales
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Coach Routes ..
Boundaries of Land Districts ..
NELSON
HOKITIKA
TEMUKA
CLINTON
Lyell
TASMAN SEA
SOUTH PACIFIC
(TE MOANA-NUI-A-KIWA)
OCEAN
Karamea Bight
Tasman Bay
Pegasus Bay
Banks Peninsula
Canterbury Bight
Otago Peninsula
Stewart Island
(Rakiura)
South Latitude
170° East Longitude

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